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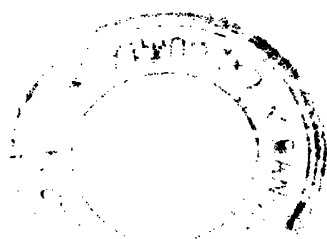
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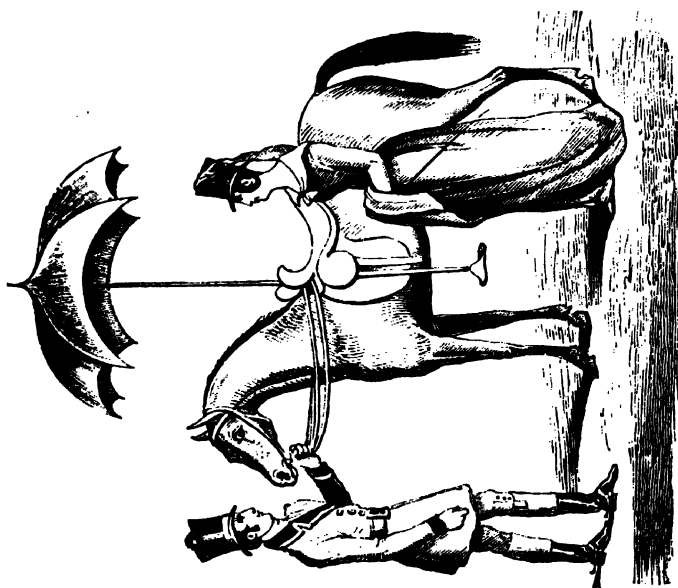
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THE ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR
JANUARY, 1843.

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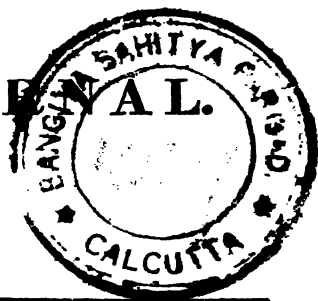
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*** The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL.

JANUARY—APRIL
1843.



REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LXI.

THE dates of the intelligence, of which we are put in possession by the January mail, from the different parts of the East, are the following:—Calcutta, November 21st; Madras, November 22nd; Bombay, December 1st; Peshawur, November 9th; Ceylon, November 3rd; China, October 8th. The intelligence, though not of the exhilarating quality which rendered that of the preceding month so acceptable, is satisfactory, and does not in any degree detract from its value and importance.

The British forces have evacuated Cabul, after inflicting upon the city, or rather upon its inhabitants, marks of vengeance which, whilst they must be felt as not too severe a retribution for acts of treachery (if they can be so characterized), will, it may be feared, fix deeply in the minds of the Affghans a detestation of the British name, and reinforce that antipathy to our character which had been instilled into them by religious and political differences. Had the work of demolition been confined to the Bala Hissar (which has been perversely spared), to the fortifications of the city, and to the forts of the insurgent chiefs, it would have been justifiable by the laws of war; but it has, in our opinion, been carried too far. By the destruction of the great bazaar, of the houses of obnoxious individuals, and of a mosque, and by the wasting of the orchards and gardens of the Kohistan,—injuries which fall primarily and principally upon the people, and which, by exasperating them, will rather serve than injure the objects of the chiefs who are hostile to us,—we gratify a petty spirit of revenge at the expense of a permanent alienation of all the tribes of Affghanistan, who will henceforward be ready to embrace any opportunity of retaliation.

The grand bazaar of Cabul, which is now a mass of ruins, one of the public works of the celebrated Ali Merden Khan, of whose taste and munificence specimens exist in Delhi, Lahore, and other cities of the Mogul empire, is described as “a gem amidst the edifices of mud surrounding it.” The bazaar was an arcade of two stories, built of burnt brick in the form of a cross, with a sunken square, bordered with marble, in the centre, consisting of nine divisions, running in the same line along the street; it was

about 600 feet long, and the focus of an active traffic, being, as General Pollock states, "the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia." The reason assigned for the destruction of this ornament of the city is, that the remains of the late British envoy had been exposed to insult there, and the general wished "to impress upon the Affghans that *their* atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity."

There is, perhaps, a slender basis of justification in this reason; but what are we to say in defence of the devastation committed in other parts of the country on the retreat of the troops, and of the manner in which it was effected? The apologists of the war are eager to shew that, though

Desolation has been the order of the day, since we entered upon this retributive campaign, life has been spared in every instance, except in actual encounter. The soldiers, whose feelings must have been exasperated to an almost uncontrollable pitch as they passed over the spots in which their own comrades had been butchered, and beheld the passes blocked up with their mutilated remains, have exhibited the most exemplary moderation; not a single instance is mentioned of any of those excesses which are the disgrace of war.*

From other sources, from eye-witnesses of the facts, we have a very different account:

Every place far and near has suffered (says one letter from the retiring army); some, it is said, contrary to orders; but really the 40,000 rabble, rascals, and camp followers, who are with us, do just as they like, and no help for it; they are beyond control, and the troops are so worked off their legs, that they have neither time nor strength to look after them. Since we left Cabool, our name has become so notorious now, that report says every Affghan in Peshawur is leaving it, and many also of the inhabitants; nor should I be at all surprised, unless great precautions are taken, if some unpleasant collision takes place, for our camp followers, and particularly those who accompanied us from Cabool, are a most reckless set of ruffians, from the long habits they have acquired of foraging for themselves. Frequently a village is on fire and plundered for an hour before the advance guard comes in sight. They have been paid off, and now we owe them nothing.†

Even at Istaliff, where, according to the *Friend of India*, even the prisoners were "treated with every consideration and honourably dismissed," an eye-witness relates as follows:

For two days, the place was given up to fire and sword, and great indeed was the plunder that came out of it, in the shape of wearing apparel, horse clothing, household utensils, and donkeys. Of the plunder, from its bulkiness, only a small share could be brought away; all the rest was burnt. All the bitterness of hatred was shewn by the soldiery, both European and Native—a hatred worked up to a climax by the various accounts they have had of Affghan atrocities, and by seeing the passes from Gundamuck to Khoord Kabul strewn with the bodies of their unfortunate countrymen; not a man was spared, whether with or without arms, not a prisoner taken; hunted down like vermin, mercy was never dreamt of; verily we have been revenged—wherever the dead body of an Affghan was found, the Hindoo sepoy immediately set fire to his clothes, that the curse of a "burnt father" might attach to his children.‡

These scenes took place in a country which we entered as allies of the sovereign, and the reigning sovereign of which had taken his seat upon the throne as our ally and friend. We are almost ready to adopt the language of one of the Calcutta papers:§

* *Friend of India*.

† *Englahman*.

‡ *Delhi Gazette*.

§ *Bengal Hurkaru*, November 12.

With regard to the unauthorized ravages of the soldiery, at present, we refrain from offering an opinion; but the accredited ravages are matters of history, and may, therefore, be freely commented upon. The unauthorized depredations committed by the troops will be found, even if the worst which has been said of them should prove correct, but light in the balance, when weighed against those committed by order of the authorities. There are public writers in this country (we are glad, for the credit of Great Britain, that there are none such at home) who write approvingly of all the ravages which have been committed in Afghanistan, and speak of those who are not equally disposed to hound on the British soldier to the deadly work of revenge as twaddlers and drivellers. This is called "true British spirit." Ere many months have elapsed we shall see what the "true British spirit" is, at home. We shall see what the press and people of England think of these ravages—we shall see what is said of the destruction of bazaars, orchards, gardens, vineyards, and the dwelling-houses of peaceful men—we shall see what is said of the fire and sword policy, which has been carried out so unsparingly in Afghanistan—we shall see what is said of this hunting down, like vermin, of unarmed men—of the general desolation which we have spread wherever we have gone. Not a creature will be found in Great Britain, from the Land's End to John o' Groats, to lift up his voice in defence of these ravages.

It is with deep regret that we have seen how much the spirit adverted to in the passage we have just quoted has, for some time past, infected the press of India. A veil has been thrown over all the unjust proceedings of the British authorities, and the characters of the Afghan chiefs and people have been stigmatized with the most opprobrious epithets, although in many respects they have been more sinned against than sinning. From this remark we must except the *Bengal Hurkaru* of Calcutta and especially the *Bombay Times*, one of the ablest conducted journals in India, which has boldly and effectually exposed the impolicy of the expedition into Afghanistan, the injudicious manner in which our political proceedings there have been conducted, and the injustice of the outcry raised against the chiefs of that country for conduct which we should be the first to eulogize if we were not unhappily the offending parties.

The British armies have at length quitted Afghanistan. The united forces of General Pollock and General Nott marched from Cabul on the 12th October, the latter having the post of honour, to bring up the rear. We have elsewhere given a succinct narrative of the occurrences during this operation, which has not been unattended with loss, though not more than might have been expected from the difficulties of the country, the feelings of the population, the immense train of baggage, and the inadequate means of conveying it. The latest accounts (November 9th) left the whole of the united forces collected in the neighbourhood of Peshawur, whence the first brigade was to march on the 10th, the second on the 11th, and so on numerically, one brigade after another, till the whole were in motion through the Punjab, in progress to Ferozepore.

One of the trophies brought by the retiring army consists of the portals (said to be of sandal wood) which had been carried away from the temple of Somnat, in Guzerat, as one of the spoils of that celebrated shrine, by the renowned Mahmood of Ghuzni, eight hundred years ago, and which have since been used as a door to his tomb. Doubts have been thrown upon the

identity of this relic; Ferishta, though he specifies the booty carried away from Somnat by the conqueror, makes no mention of the door of the temple, which would hardly have escaped his notice. The impression respecting its identity is, however, general, not only in Afghanistan, but in Hindustan, where its desecration to Mahomedan purposes has been felt as a grievous disgrace. Runjeet Sing, for some purpose or other, desired to be the means of restoring this relic to its original place; and in the propositions made by him to the agent of the late Shah Shooja, when the negotiations were going on between them in 1831, the following stipulation occurs:—"That the portals, made of sandal, which have been carried away to Ghuzni from the temple of Juggernaut, shall be delivered to the Maharajah when the Shah's government is well established." The reply of the Shah's agent to this proposition is a curious specimen of oriental cunning and evasion:—

Regarding the demand of the portals of sandal at Ghiznee, a compliance with it is inadmissible in two ways; firstly, a real friend is he who is interested in the good name of his friend. The Maharajah being my friend, how can he find satisfaction in my eternal disgrace? To desire the disgrace of one's friend is not consistent with the dictates of wisdom. Secondly, there is a tradition among all classes of people, that the forefathers of the Sikhs have said that their nation shall, in the attempt to bring away the portals of sandal, advance to Ghiznee; but having arrived there, the foundation of their empire shall be overthrown. I am not desirous of that event; I wish for the permanence of his highness's dominion.

Mr. Atkinson* describes the door as massive, and, in general, carved, and well put together; two folds, hinged, form one half of the door, which is about eight feet wide by fourteen feet high. He adds, that the scent is entirely gone, which is not surprising in the lapse of eight centuries; the wonder is, that in such a climate, any part of the wood should have remained. One of our officers, who had the duty of guarding this relic, speaks rather disrespectfully of it, as a piece of rotten deal! Whatever it be, however, its advent was to be attended with great pomp and solemnity.

We reserve for this place the

"Proclamation from the Governor-General to all the Princes and Chiefs, and People of India.

"My Brothers and my Friends,—Our victorious army bears the gates of the temple of Somnauth in triumph from Afghanistan, and the despoiled tomb of Sultan Mahmoud looks upon the ruins of Ghuznee. The insult of 800 years is at last avenged. The gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your humiliation, are become the proudest record of your national glory—the proof of your superiority in arms over the nations beyond the Indus. To you, princes and chiefs of Sirhind, of Rajwarra, of Malwa, and Guzerat, I shall commit this glorious trophy of successful war. You will, yourselves, with all honour, transmit the gates of sandal-wood through your respective territories, to the restored temple of Somnauth. The chiefs of Sirhind shall be informed at what time our victorious army will first deliver the gates of the temple into their guardianship, at the foot of the bridge of the Sutlej.

"My Brothers and my Friends,—I have ever relied with confidence upon your attachment to the British Government. You see how worthy it proves itself of your love, when, regarding your honour as its own, it exerts the power of its arms to

* *Exped. into Afghanistan*, p. 220.

restore to you the gates of the temple of Somnauth, so long the memorial of your subjection to the Affghans. For myself, identified with you in interest and in feeling, I regard with all your own enthusiasm the high achievements of that heroic army, reflecting alike immortal honour upon my native and upon my adopted country. To preserve and to improve the happy union of our two countries, necessary as it is to the welfare of both, is the constant object of my thoughts. Upon that union depends the security of every ally, as well as of every subject, of the British Government, from the miseries whereby, in former times, India was afflicted; through that alone has our army now waved its triumphant standards over the ruins of Ghuznee, and planted them upon the Bala Hissar of Cabul.

"May that good Providence, which has hitherto so manifestly protected me, still extend to me its favour, that I may so use the power now intrusted to my hands, as to advance your prosperity and secure your happiness, by placing the union of our two countries upon foundations which may render it eternal!"

When we first read the proclamation of the 1st October, announcing the intended evacuation of Affghanistan, we admired it as a plain, unstudied document, evidently from the pen of the Governor-General himself, in which a disregard of some of the nicer rules of composition, and an absence of that cold dignity of style which is the ordinary characteristic of state papers, were pledges of the sincerity of its sentiments. We cannot, however, extend our admiration to his lordship's subsequent effusions,—for all are impressed with the same features in respect to sentiment and diction,—which are far too ambitious and magniloquent, and calculated to challenge criticism. The preceding paper, being addressed to oriental readers, may be, perhaps, intentionally inflated, in order that the translator may more easily render it into dialects which delight in exaggeration and hyperbole; but there are some specimens in our Register, addressed to European readers, which are expressed in the same faulty style.

One of the most important of these documents proclaims the liberation of Dost Mahomed Khan and the other Affghans, our prisoners. The act itself it is impossible to censure. The Dost was no party to the later proceedings of the chiefs in Affghanistan; if report can be trusted, he deplored and condemned them. He could be only regarded as a prisoner of war, and as we have abandoned our contest with that country, his retention in custody would have been a violation of every principle of natural equity as well as of international law. But we do not cordially concur in the reasoning of the "Notification," which assumes that these unfortunate gentlemen "remained in the absolute power of the British Government, without having any means of procuring their liberation," and declares that the permission for their return to their own country is an act of the Governor-General's "clemency and humanity." A remarkable circumstance noticed in this document is the admission that the British Government had negotiated with Akhbar Khan a general exchange of prisoners, and that he, "for objects connected with his own safety," preferred to leave in captivity those "whose honour and happiness should have been most dear to him." We think, too, that the Ameer, whose friendship is now of some value to us (for he is admitted to be the only man able to establish his authority at Cabul),

should not have been required, when no longer a captive, to “present himself at the durbar of the Governor-General.”

Now that the excitement respecting the operations beyond the Indus is subdued, the discussions respecting the destination of the Army of Reserve have revived in India. The mystery as to the original purpose for which this force was collected affords scope for every kind of conjecture. The opinion that its theatre of operations is the Punjab still prevails; whether the object be hostility or demonstration is doubted. Some writers go so far as to assert that an arrangement has actually been made with Shere Sing, for the locating of a large subsidiary force at Peshawur, at Mooltan, and at Lahore. The projected interview between Lord Ellenborough and the Maharajah would lend countenance to this statement, but that the latter has submitted to the proposed interview with reluctance and ill-suppressed dislike. That the Governor-General, amidst his financial reductions, and his anxiety to curtail expenditure, should collect a large body of troops without a distinct object, is not to be supposed.

Our relations with Scinde are, indeed, in a state which may require a military force in that quarter. The Ameers, the latest account says, are disposed to “shew their teeth;” and it is no wonder that, finding how completely they are hemmed in by British influence, they should desire to emancipate themselves. The *Bombay Times* observes :

The new military frontier surrounds the territories of Hyderabad with British posts, and isolates them alike from the Sikhs and Beloochees. The Murkunda is one of those numerous rivers which take their rise near the Jumna, about the 30th degree of north latitude, and appear to lose themselves in the desert to the westward:—the country here is in a great measure unknown to us, and from the suddenness with which they seem to break off, it looks more likely that they have hitherto been unsurveyed than that they should be lost in the sand. This will give us nearly nine hundred miles of new frontier—surrounding a stretch of territory much of which must ere long be virtually ours.

Connected with this subject, we may refer to the intimation given by the Governor-General (p. 44) of his views regarding the commerce of the Indus, and that it is his intention to station permanently a large force, composed of European and native cavalry, infantry, and artillery, between the Sutlej and Murkunda. Due encouragement given to the traffic by the Indus with the people on its banks, under the treaties with the native states, will more than compensate for the loss of our Affghan alliance.

The troubles in Bundelkhund continue, and some loss appears to have been sustained by one part of the force employed in putting them down.

The intelligence from China communicates nothing beyond the gratifying fact of the ratification of the treaty by the emperor. The report from the Chinese commissioners of the negotiations which preceded the treaty is amusing, and more than usually faithful.

From the Cape of Good Hope, the accounts of the proceedings of the Boers on the frontier are not satisfactory. There seems to be still a mass of dangerous discontent and malevolent designs in that quarter.

CEYLON.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : I beg to enclose a rapid sketch of the coast and interior of the island of Ceylon, its former government, institutions, and the manners and customs of its inhabitants, in 1824 and 1825.

With the exception of a few connecting and preliminary remarks, this sketch is given from the note-books of an officer who served long in the country, and saw nearly all that he describes. The information was gleaned by him during a residence of many years and patient inquiry amongst the people, and was set down while the object was in view, the thought occurred, or the tale was told.

I have added a few brief remarks on the merits of the different authors who have favoured the public with accounts of Ceylon.

I remain, Sir, your obedient servant,

AN OLD CEYLONESE.

 No. I.

Ceylon may be divided into two principal portions, the sea coast, or, as it was formerly called, the belt of the island, for centuries in the possession of the stranger; and the interior, or Kandian provinces, which were inaccessible to Europeans until 1815, when it was conquered by the British. The north-eastern or level country differs remarkably in climate and soil from the interior; in the peninsula of Jaffnapatnam, and round the few settlements along the sea-shore, it is open and mostly cultivated; but for an extent of between sixty and seventy miles inland, it is marked by sandy plains, forests, and desert jungle, except a few huts and patches of cultivation, relieving the dreary waste near the ruins of the ancient tanks, which are many and extensive in this part of the country. The same may be said of the south-east side, extending from Batticaloa to Matura, where cultivation first shews itself to any extent. These districts are not regularly visited by the monsoons, and are subject to frequent and desolating droughts.

The interior or Kandian provinces may be considered table land, shut out from the level country by rocky mountains and hills; it is difficult of access, particularly on the western side, up which there are several passes that deserve to be called small ghauts. It is intersected in every direction by hills, forming narrow and intricate valleys. What may be called open country is seldom met with, and in the centre of the larger valleys, a morass is often found edged round with paddy fields. Where the water has an outlet, the valley is generally cultivated, and studded with small clusters of houses, enveloped in coco-nut trees. The mountains and many of the hills are covered with forests, jungle, and luxuriant lemon grass, to their summits: others are rocky and bare. The tops of many of the smaller hills that intersect the valleys are rocky, with rills of water trickling down their sides, which are conducted through the terraced fields, and form rivulets in the valleys. Here the monsoon is only partially felt; when it appears, it is ushered in by tremendous claps of thunder, sheets of lightning, and heavy rain. The height of the mountains insures a degree of cold on their summits, and attracts the vapours arising from the great Southern Ocean, which gives a remarkable haziness to the atmosphere, and causes an almost constant fall of rain in the valleys, keeping up a luxuriant and constant vegetation. The sides of the Kandian wall or range of rocky hills on the north-eastern side often partake of the

drought of the low country, while the Kandian sides are refreshed by constant showers.

The south-western coast partakes of the regular monsoon, and from October until March, it blows strong, often accompanied by loud thunder, lightning, and heavy falls of rain. During this period, the roadstead of Colombo is unsafe for ships of any burden; but the climate along this part of the coast, particularly from Point de Galle to Negombo, has been (and justly) compared to that of the south of France.

Before the conquest of the interior, Hamalaya, or Adam's peak, was supposed to be the highest point of land in Ceylon; it is now ascertained that the Tatapella and Lanagalle mountains, rising from the elevated plains of Nourelia, are the highest, the latter rising 7,800 feet above the level of the sea, while old Adam's Peak is only 7,420 feet. Within the last few years, the Peak has become the object of the curious, as it has been for ages that of the religious pilgrim; even ladies have surmounted the difficulties of the ascent to enjoy the magnificent views from its summit, and wonder at the miraculous print of Budha's foot on the highest point of the rock.

The cool and elevated region of Nourelia, when discovered in 1834, was not long left untenanted; sanitary quarters were erected for the sick and convalescent on such dry spots as offered; but no remains of former inhabitants or cultivation were discovered, which may be accounted for from the cold and generally marshy character of the soil: rice will not grow at an elevation exceeding 2,000 feet, and there so scantily as not to repay the labour of cultivation.

There are many striking natural objects throughout the country, and some have been discovered within the last few years; high isolated rocks, the summits of most containing in their clefts an ancient Vihari, or temple, and the projections of others having the ruins of religious edifices perched upon them, that might, by a stretch of the imagination, be converted into the remains of fortified strongholds. The forked and rocky peaks of the Lagulla, or Nalandi mountain, in the province of Matele, is a most conspicuous object for miles around, and the Ant rock, which gives its name to Kornegalle, in the Seven Korls, is remarkable for the cleft in its centre, through which the road to Matele passes.* Nor must I overlook the hot wells of Caunca, although in the coast district; they are in the jungle, about seven miles N.W. of Trincomalle: they are not resorted to by Europeans, and seldom by natives. When I passed them last, in 1821, they were nearly choaked with rubbish. There are six wells, some square, some round, not much more than 2½ feet in diameter, and varying in depth from 2 to 4½ feet. Each well has the remains of a stone facing round it; a stone wall about eight feet high, evidently of Dutch workmanship, with only one entrance, encloses the whole. There are many other springs without the enclosure. The water has a pleasant taste; two or three are so hot as not to be drinkable; they smoke and bubble (particularly after heavy rain) like boiling water. The heat varies from 99° to 108°.

Dr. Davy says that there is no appearance of volcanos in Ceylon, and that it consists of primitive rock; some late reports state that limestone has been found in the sides of some of the hills.† I have seen the iron ore that is dug

* Kornegallé, from *korné*, 'an ant,' and *gallé*, 'a rock;' the centre of the rock bearing some resemblance to the back of an ant.

† In building the barracks in Kandy, I could find no limestone in the neighbourhood, and was obliged to substitute a kind of dolomite or marble, very hard and semi-transparent, breaking into small squares: it was necessary to break it with hand hammers. It took a great deal of charcoal and wood to burn. It is drawn from the kiln without waste, its colour is a rich white, with a tinge of red;

out of the hills in the Lagulla district, in the province of Matele; but I could not get near the spot on account of the disturbed state of the country.* A large proportion of the inhabitants of Matele are blacksmiths; they smelt the iron, and make a kind of steel by a very simple process.

Precious stones are found by digging in the sides of the hills in many places, and in the dry beds of rivers and mountain torrents, which were well known to the natives, who were prohibited from working them except for the royal treasury. To avoid this labour, many of these places were covered, and in time forgotten.

There are many rocky caverns in Doombra and Bintenne, which swarmed with bats in almost incredible numbers. The Kandians have for ages collected the dung of these animals, and extracted nitre from it, with which they make gunpowder; it has not much strength, but serves them for many purposes.

There are many parts of the interior open, and the views beautiful, particularly in Doombra and Auva. From the ground overlooking the Maha Villa Ganga, at the Lewellé ferry, about a mile from Kandy, the views into Doombra are strikingly fine and picturesque. Undulating hills, beautiful slopes, interspersed with clumps of trees, smiling in eternal spring, have for miles all the appearance of a vast English domain planted with taste and care.

The absence of water and the hilly character of this part of Doombra, prevent the cultivation of rice. The green sward is short and fine, and but for the millions of leeches with which it is infested, could be made fine grazing grounds.

The temperature of Ceylon is many degrees lower than that of other parts of India removed farther from the line. At Colombo, from about an hour after sunrise, until between eight and nine o'clock (when the heat begins to be felt), the glass in the shade varies from 78° to 83°, and at midday it varies from 86° to 89°; then it is often stationary till after four o'clock, when it begins to cool, and the gentry prepare for a ride or drive before dinner. At Trincomalle, from sunrise until eight o'clock, it varies from 79° to 93°, and at midday often rises from 95° to 99°, with a dark blue sky, without a single streak of white, and between a floating ether like liquid fire. At Point de Galle, it differs little from Colombo, and at Jaffnapatnam varies little from Trincomalle, although so much farther north. The heat is tempered along the coast by the sea breeze, which begins to blow between twelve and one, and continues till nearly sunset. The rising and setting of the sun varies little more than nine or ten minutes throughout the year, rising between five and six in the morning, and setting a few minutes before or after six in the evening.

That parching and unhealthy blast, the land wind, called the *sirocco* of the Coromandel coast, blows across the narrow sea that divides the north-eastern shores of Ceylon from the continent of India, and often visits Jaffnapatnam and Trincomalle with withering effect, from April till October, when the heat is most oppressive. While out of it, the perspiration oozes from every pore; in it for a second and you feel chilled with cold; sleeping in its draught has caused sudden paralysis of the limbs, and distorted swellings of the face and

it slacks with great force, and hardens and becomes gritty by long exposure to the atmosphere. I found it best to slack it immediately when drawn from the hearth, when it increased better than a-half. It improves by lying by: some stood for six months, and did not lose in quantity or quality.

* It is to be regretted that Major Forbes did not inspect the iron mines in the valleys of the Lagulla district, in Matele, of which province he was civil and military ruler for so many years, and of course had every facility at his command. A detailed account of how the mines are worked, the digging out and smelting of the ore, would have excited great interest in this country.

neck. The furniture cracks with a noise resembling a pistol-shot, and the glass candle-shades are shivered to atoms. It is amusing to mark its effects on the human countenance; enter a room while it is blowing, the company seated round look pallid and spectre-like. At Trincomalle, it causes a sort of ophthalmic disease amongst the native population, assisted by millions of sand flies. The children suffer most, and in addition to dirt and neglect, it gives them a truly disgusting appearance.

The climate of the interior of Ceylon differs in many respects from that of the coast. The remarkable haziness of the atmosphere keeps the higher parts cool. I have been at Aminapoor, the highest of the Balani range of mountains, for six weeks, and never saw the sun shine out. The heat in the open valleys is tempered by a cool breeze, and frequent showers of rain; but in the jungles and narrow valleys, although equally wet, it is intolerably hot during most part of the day. The cool breeze dies away about eight o'clock in the evening, when it becomes oppressively hot, which continues until between three and four in the morning, when a chill fog envelopes all around; exposure to this is one of the causes of ague and fever. During the hot part of the night, it is difficult to make the men cover themselves with their comlies or blankets, and they often awake shivering, and their teeth chattering from cold and damp: a dram of arrack, and getting close to a good fire, I have found the best remedy.

Except during the stormy breaking of the monsoon, the nights along the sea coast are generally cool and clear, the stars bright and distinct, and the moon shines out with peculiar brightness. It requires a more imaginative pen than mine to give an idea of the brilliant play and various colours of the lightning flashes throughout the night. I do not wonder at the Arabs worshipping the moon, or at Mahomet adopting the crescent as his banner in battle-fight. During the day, the intense heat confines them to their tents, and all things living seek the shade; but no sooner does the silver moon arise, than man shakes off his lethargy, and walks abroad, inhaling the cool air, and even the earth beneath his feet appears alive from the hum of millions of the insect tribes. The savage animals leave their dens and lurking-places to seek the scanty pools of water, and, as if by mutual consent, hostility ceases amongst them while drinking.

The constant thundering in the hills and mountains of the interior of Ceylon naturally enough excites feelings of awe and fear amongst a superstitious race like the Kandians, which is taken advantage of by their priests for many purposes. Knox appears to have caught a portion of this feeling, for he gravely says that he could distinguish the howlings of the devils and evil spirits between the intervals of the thunder-claps.

In August, 1819, I find myself at Kornegalle, in the province of the Seven Korls. I forget the day, but it was early in the month. The glass stood at 89° in the shade, about two p.m. There fell a heavy shower of hail, mixed with pieces of ice almost as large as a man's finger; it lasted nearly ten minutes; some hollow spots were covered four or five inches deep. The sky was clear a few minutes before, and it came on suddenly, without any indication of its approach; the glass did not sink more than about three degrees and a-half; the remainder of the day was hot and clear.

The tides never rise more than about three or four feet on the coast of Ceylon, which is nearly surrounded by sunken reefs of coral rock, making the navigation close to the land dangerous for large ships; but for miles, in many places, there is a free passage and frequent openings into the main sea, between the reef and the land, which are well known to the native sailors, who

steer their small craft, without risk, through them. The harbours are few, and generally have no connection with the rivers; only two, I think, are of value, in a commercial point of view—Trincomalle and the rocky little harbour of Point de Galle. Colombo is a roadstead. The sea has receded from the north coast of the island, leaving only a few feet of water in the once deep harbours of Jaffnapatnam, Manaar, and Mantotte. Except the rapid little river Kymellé, which runs into the sea near Negombo, the mouths of the Ceylon rivers are choked up by sandbanks, commonly called bars, thrown up by the violence of the current during the wet season, which render them useless for all commercial purposes; only light boats can pass up most of them, and the surf often breaks heavy at the entrance.

It is said that there is no country throughout Asia so well watered as Ceylon; the rivers are numerous, and you rarely travel a quarter of a mile in the interior without crossing a rill of delicious water. The north-east coast is an exception; but the ruins of the tanks shew that in the olden time the inhabitants did not want an ample supply to irrigate their fields. When the rivers reach the level country, most of them are infested with alligators, some of an enormous size.

The Maha Villa Ganga is entitled to particular notice, as being the largest of the Ceylon rivers; it rises in the high mountains of the interior, and after a rapid and winding course (it is said) of more than 150 miles, enters the level country; it forms several mouths in the rainy season, and runs into the little bay of Cottiar, opposite to Trincomalle. At Bintenne it is almost double the width of the Thames at Richmond, and at the lowest from ten to fifteen feet deep; and here, and at some other places in its course, is free from impediments, and runs smooth, but, generally speaking, its course is rocky, with many rapids and falls. The scenery on its banks is in some places magnificent. The next river of any consequence is the Maho Oya, or Killane Ganga; it rises in the same range of mountains that gives birth to the Maha Villa Ganga, and after a winding and rapid course, reaches the level country, where it is at times navigable for flat-bottomed boats and timber rafts; it runs into the sea near Colombo. At a place called the grand pass, about three miles from its mouth, there is a bridge of boats, over which the new road to Kandy leads; before entering the sea, it takes the Dutch name of Mut-waal: there is a long sandbank at its mouth.

There are many other rivers, but they do not merit any particular description. The beds of most of the rivers on the north-east and south-east coasts are dry, except during the wet season, when they overflow their banks, and are difficult to cross.

The Cingalese appear never to have been a commercial people; from the earliest authentic period of their history, we find them cooped up in the interior of the island, engaged in civil wars, and quietly resigning their seaports and commerce to foreigners; nor is there any honest authority to prove that, at any period of their history, the native inhabitants took any interest in the trade that must have been carried on on the sea-coast.

Major Sims, in his account of the Pamban passage and Adam's Bridge, says that, in his opinion, no extensive commerce was ever carried on by the Cingalese at any period of their known history, "and still less do I admit that Ceylon is proved to have been the great emporium of trade between the eastern and the western world." It is enveloped in obscurity at what remote period the Gentoo people of the opposite province of Malabar made themselves masters of the coast of Ceylon; but from the time that fable ceases;

and truth begins to dawn, we find them in possession of every place where commerce could be carried on, and often mixed with the Arab Mahomedans.

Thunberg, who wrote shortly after his countrymen had occupied the little port of Batticaloa, says that, before the Portuguese became masters of the principal towns on the coast, the trade was in the hands of the Moors and Malabars, and that shortly before they had driven the Portuguese out of Colombo, which was their principal port, they acknowledged the king of the country, but paid him little attention; he also describes the dress of the people of Colombo, their ear-rings, and ornaments, precisely as worn by the Malabar population of the present day: so little do Asiatics change.

The *dhoney* may be called the *ship* of Ceylon, and in the olden times, of all the coasts of India. Its construction is very peculiar. The ribs are narrow strips of the coco-nut tree, stitched together with coir cord, made from the husk of the nut; its sides are very narrow, and keel sharp, stem and stern pointed alike. It is balanced in the water by an outrigger, formed of two strong pieces of tough wood fastened to the side, and long in proportion to the size of the vessel, which are crossed at the ends by a piece of strong wood, shaped like the keel, and carefully tied. This prevents the vessel from upsetting, stem and stern being equally pointed; tacking or putting about is unnecessary, shifting the sail answers the purpose. The mast is a bamboo, stands loose, and is laid flat in a moment; and the sail cotton cloth. It is steered with a long oar, or slight-formed rudder, which is taken off without difficulty, and moved to either end of the vessel. The anchor is of heavy wood, and formed like ours. But what gives the *dhoney* such an uncommon and picturesque appearance, is a thatched sloping roof, standing to a few feet of either end, and used as a deck, with the bamboo mast springing out of its centre. The size varies from five to 150 tons. I never heard of one of them being lost. They sail round the island and to the opposite coast, seldom out of sight of land, and on the appearance of bad weather, drop the sail, and run into the first creek that offers.

The canoe is the *dhoney* in miniature, and is mostly used for fishing; it is made of the trunk of a tree, scooped out, and from ten to twenty feet long; has its outrigger, bamboo mast, and cotton sail. They are so narrow that, when sitting, a man's legs have barely room between the sides. He that does not mind a wetting, may dash securely through surfs that will, for a second, envelope the canoe from view, and cross bars where an English boat could not live a minute.

The religious history of Ceylon is enveloped in fables which can be only interesting to the antiquary; so that I will, without further preamble, refer to the note-book of my military friend, who, after mentioning the uncertainty of the period when Budha made his appearance on Ceylon, says, "The history of this personage is curious; the more so as it is now well ascertained that his worship is older than Brahma on the continent of India, and still prevails in Burmah and Siam, and divides with Confucius the worship of Cochin-China and China proper. Some of the Cingalese legends mention four Budhas; but they issue the principal into the world in a style resembling the story of Alexander the Great, except that no 'Dragon's fiery form belied the god,' his mother simply stating that a god, radiant with light, embraced her while slumbering in her apartment. However, the story appears to have satisfied the king, her husband, and great rejoicings took place at his birth, the priests having long before foretold his coming. He was born with curled hair, like a negro, and from early youth displayed supernatural powers; he devoted him-

self to the instruction of the people, preaching peace, chastity, and brotherly love, as he sate beneath the sacred boga tree. After a long life spent in this manner, he sunk into a lethargy, and lay on his side, with his hand under his head, for ages. When he awoke, he travelled to the top of the high mountain Hamalaya, from the summit of which he ascended into heaven, leaving the print of his foot in the rock."

Budha is only represented in three attitudes; reclining on his side, with his hand beneath his head; sitting with his legs crossed under him, and his right hand raised on a line with his ear, the two forefingers upright in the attitude of speaking; and standing, with his left holding his robe, and his right raised in the same way.

His dress is only distinguished from that at present worn by the priests by a narrow strip of cloth thrown over his left shoulder, and descending to his waist. His ears, like those of the Gentoo deities, nearly touch his shoulders, and are ornamented with large rings. But what struck me as remarkable, however represented, in stone, metal, or painting, a small flame always issues from the top of his head.

The only relic of him that remains is a tooth and fragments of a jaw-bone, which are well multiplied by the priests, and are said to be enshrined in the dagobas, or bell-formed pyramids, met in different parts of the country. The principal tooth is kept in the great dagoba in Kandy; it is guarded by the priests with the utmost care, and is carried in a shrine of gold on the back of a gaudily-caparisoned elephant in their grand processions. The people hold it in great veneration, considering it the palladium of the country, and that the sovereign power is attached to the holder of it. I was told that it is of a dark colour, like old ivory, and much larger than the masticators of the present human race.* Early in the insurrection of 1818, it was carried off by two of the priests who had the charge of it, and was reported to be in the possession of Keppitapola Dessauve; it was recovered about nine months after, restored to its shrine in Kandy, and placed under a guard of British soldiers, to the great annoyance of the priesthood. I well remember the sensation its recovery created amongst the people.

The Cingalese clergy have a voluminous code of religious and civil laws, which they assert was delivered by Budha during his abode in the country; in these they have taken especial care to inculcate their own supremacy over all ranks, not forgetting a respectable share of the good things of this world. They appear to have been a powerful body at all periods of their history; they controlled most of the petty tyrants, whose constant wars distracted the country; even the kings of the Gentoo race respected them, and adopted many of their religious ceremonies. The temples were sanctuaries that even the king dare not violate. Knox says that many kings endowed the temples with so much of the crown lands, that the royal revenue was sorely diminished. The priesthood were treated with the most profound respect by king and people. No man, of whatever rank, could sit in the presence of a priest, and in passing must salute him as a superior.

There are two or three orders of priests; the principal order is taken from

* The history of this ancient Palladium throws most of the relics of old Europe into the shade. The Portuguese traditions relate that it was captured by Constantine Braganza, about the year 1550, and brought to Goa, where it would appear that both people and clergy entertained as high an opinion of it as the Ceylonese. The people believed that a devil was concealed in it, and it underwent the regular form of exorcism prescribed by the church; but not answering any questions put to it, it was burned with great ceremony in the Great Square in Goa. But it appears that Braganza, a sensible old soldier, had an imitation made beforehand, which he turned to good account afterwards, selling it for the original to the Cingalese priests for a large sum.

the families of the first rank; they confine themselves to the duties of the temples; the others may be called lay brothers, who do all the laborious work, and are privileged to beg. The aspirant to the priesthood begins very young, and must be free from all bodily deformity. During his noviciate, he goes through a long course of study. Every priest should be ordained at the college of Dodanwellé, on the banks of the Maha Villa Ganga, near Kandy. It is said that learning is at a low ebb amongst them. Their duties appear to be well defined, and from all I could observe, not laborious. They pray morning and evening, and strew a strong-scented flower, like a small lily, before the figures of Budha. The people are not expected to attend, except on festival days, when rice, plain and boiled fruit, and flowers, are the offerings. I never saw or heard of an animal being sacrificed. The heads of the priests are kept closely shaved; they walk about in a yellow or saffron-coloured loose dress, their feet and legs bare, with a small circular fan in their hands.

One of Sir Robert Brownrigg's first acts, after the conquest of the Kandian provinces, was to secure to the priesthood all their lands and property; but it was a vain attempt to propitiate them; they remained our most determined enemies; they were the chief instigators of the insurrection, preaching that all the vengeance of the evil spirit was ready to be poured on the heads of the devoted British. They went further, for many of them were taken, and some killed, with arms in their hands, the most forward in every attack.

I have witnessed the domestic worship of the people, and its simplicity pleased me. There is generally a boga tree growing near their dwellings, with a seat of turf round it; a figure of Budha, and one or more of his attendant deities, generally not more than four or five inches high, of gold, silver, or brass, according to the wealth of the parties, are taken from the chest where they are carefully kept, and placed on a white cloth, spread on the bank, and the white scented flower strewed before them. The people, young and old, male and female, kneel and repeat the prayers after the priest; it does not take up much time: the figures are carefully folded in the cloth, and deposited in the chest, and the ceremony terminates by the priest receiving a present.

They acknowledge a supreme god, but do not directly address him, the divine essence being too pure and above all human attention. Their principal object appears to be to propitiate the evil spirit, who they think hovers about in various shapes, and who they believe possesses great power over the destiny and affairs of mankind; but Budha is the chief object of their prayers; it is he who intercedes for them with the deity, and watches that they are not destroyed by the evil one. They have various ways of propitiating the many evil spirits who they believe have the power of injuring them, their cattle, or their corn; they at times offer, or rather devote (for they do not kill it), a red cock, with many formalities, accompanied with dancing and singing through the night.

When I was last in Kandy, there was a heavy thunderstorm, with some of the loudest claps I ever heard. Near me lived a respectable Kandian; the tops of three or four coco-nut trees in his garden were struck off, and the roof of his house was damaged by the electric fluid. The next day he called in a priest, and the family commenced a sort of incantations, to propitiate the evil spirits and purify the house; it lasted for three days, and, odd enough, he did not object to my presence by day, but would not admit me by night: singing, repeating prayers in a loud monotonous tone, appeared their principal employment. A mat was stretched on a frame about six feet square, on which was worked in clay (in strong relief) the figures (they told me) of Budha's

father, mother, and sister, nearly as large as life, the gentleman sitting between the females; his figure human, with a head intended to resemble a lion's, with a wide mouth and a formidable set of teeth. The females are handsome, with strictly Kandian features, the youthful expression of the girl well contrasting with the age of the mother. The good drawing and colouring of the whole surprised me. After the ceremony was over, he made me a present of this specimen of modern Kandian art: it did not hold together long. I made a drawing of it, which, with many others, is lost.

About the close of 1818, Keppitapola and Madugalle, two chiefs, were taken in Auva, and brought prisoners into Kandy; both (but particularly the former) were leading men, and most active against us from the first breaking out of the insurrection, and committed many atrocious murders. They were tried by court-martial, and condemned to die; but out of respect to others of their rank who had remained faithful, beheading on the edge of the sacred Dagoba tank was substituted for hanging or shooting. Both displayed a manly and dignified calmness; they were attended by a high-caste priest. Keppitapola remarked that he supposed that what he was about to suffer was owing to some evil act that he must have committed in his former life, and hoped he was now passing his third incarnation, and that he might be absorbed into the deity. The priest took up a small stone, and in a loud voice cried, "Look, my son; as certain as this stone, which I now fling into the air, will return to the earth again, as certain will your prayer be granted;" he was kneeling at the time, he bowed his neck, and his head was struck off at a single blow. Madugalle met his fate with equal resolution. They were buried in the bank of the tank; I saw the skulls of both two years after in the hospital.

The Kandians have many religious processions and festivals; that of the *Perrakera*, and the festival of the lights, are the most imposing. The former, in particular, had more of a political tendency, and was solemnized with a view to bring the influential men from the distant provinces in the presence of the king, and by its display and magnificence to gratify the multitude. Most of the festivals which are observed in the districts may be called rural entertainments, in which the women and children take a part, and mix with the men. Those I have been present at took place generally at night; their new year's day, celebrated in April, pleased me most. A number of lights, burning in earthen pots, on the tops of poles, the women dressed in all their finery, with their children sitting under the boga tree in groups, chatting and chewing the betel, and looking and laughing at the various feats of activity by the men, with musicians and hired dancers doing their best to please; the priests and some of the principal men were, in the meantime, offering fruits, flowers, and rice in the temple; all the rice offered was afterwards boiled, and with ghee and other food was distributed amongst the hired dancers, tumblers, and musicians.

When in Kandy, in 1820, I witnessed the grand processions of the *Perrakera*, for it lasts several nights; but the last night is considered the most imposing. There was not the great assemblage of chiefs and people as in former times, when both were compelled to attend, and the priesthood could but badly dissemble their chagrin at the recent defeat of all their hopes, and looked depressed in spirit; yet enough remained to make it a most imposing spectacle; the glare of the numerous lights and torches, the solemn shouts raised at intervals by priests and people, the hum of their drony pipes, and the loud tom-tom filling up the pause, the picturesque dresses of the chiefs and their followers, and the glare and flashing of their bright arms, the state

elephants moving in two lines, with ample housings of scarlet cloth embroidered and edged with gold lace, with the cracking of large whips in front, to keep the way clear of the multitude, formed a sight not easily forgotten. In the centre of the two lines of elephants marched the largest, with a priest mounted on his back, carrying the golden shrine, which contained the sacred relic, or Budha's tooth. This elephant was dressed finer than his fellows; but even the shades of night could not conceal the fact, that the ornaments, the housings of the elephants, and all the paraphernalia, looked much the worse for wear.

The festival of the lights is a pleasing exhibition; it is kept in November, in an open space, in front of the old palace, called by us the parade; this and along the edge of the lake was covered with lines of small sheds, made of leaves and sticks, in each of which sat a man, having before him a board or bank, resembling a table, on which was placed a number of clay cups, with a light in each; his business was to supply them with oil, and keep them burning until the sun rose. There were crowds of the common people moving to and fro, but few of the better orders. There is a general meeting in January, but it is more to collect the rents and taxes than for a religious purpose.

T A L E

FROM THE MESNAVI OF MAULĀNĀ JALĀL UDDĪN RŪMĪ.

قصہٗ بازارگان کہ بہ ہندوستان بتجارت می رفت وطوطی* محبوبس
اورا پیغام داد بطوطیان ہندوستان

بود بازارگانی اورا طوطی* در قفس محبوبس زیبا طوطی*
چونکہ بازارگان سفر را ساز کرد سوی ہندوستان شدن آغاز کرد
گفت طوطی را چہ خواہی ارمغان کآرمست از خطہٗ ہندوستان
گفتش آن طوطی کہ آتجا طوطیان چون بینی کن ز حال من بیان
کان فلان طوطی کہ مشتاق شمامست از قضای آسمان در حبس ماست
بر شما کرد اوسلام و داد خواست وز شما چارہٗ رہ ارشاد خواست
گفت می شاید کہ من در اشتیاق جان دہم اینجا بمیرم از فراق

این روا باشد که من در بندِ سخت گه شما بر سِزه گاهی بر درخت
 اینچنین باشد وفائی دوستان من درین حبس و شما در بوستان
 مردِ بازرگان پذیرفت این پیام چون بهندوستان رسید آن نیکنام
 مرکب استانید پس آواز داد آن سلام و آن امانت باز داد
 طوطی زان طوطیان لرزید و پس اوفتاد و زود بگسستش نفس
 شد پشیمان خواجه از گفتِ خبر این مگر خویش است با آن طوطیک
 این زبان هم سنگ و هم آهن و ش است هرچه بجهد از زبان چون آتش است
 سنگ و آهن را مزین برهم گراف گه زروی نقل و گه ازروی لاف
 زآنکه تاریک است هرسو پنبه زار در میانِ پنبه چون باشد گذار
 کرد بازرگان تجارت را تمام باز آمد سوي منزل شاد کام
 گفت طوطی ارمغانِ بنده گو آنچه دیدی آنچه گفتی باز گو
 گفت هی هی من پشیمانم ازان زانکه چون گفتم سخن با طوطیان
 آن یکی طوطی ز دردت بوی برد زهره اش بدرید و لرزید و ببرد
 چون شنید آن مرغ کان طوطی چه کرد هم بلرزید و فتاد و گشت سرد
 خواجه چون دیدش فتاده همچنین بر جهید و زد کلاذرا بر زمین
 ای دریغا مرغِ خوش آوازِ من ای دریغا همدم و همرازِ من
 ای دریغا ای دریغا ای دریغ کانچنان ماهی نهان شد زیرِ میخ
 بعد ازانش از قفس بیرون فگند طوطیک پترید تا شاخِ بلند
 خواجه حیران گشت اندر کارِ مرغ رفع حیرت خواست از اسرارِ مرغ
 گفت آن طوطی بفعلم پند داد کای رها کن نطق و آوازِ کشاد
 زانکه آوازت ترا در بند کرد مرده شو کازاد گردی زان نبرد
 پس سه چار پند دادش بی نفاق بعد ازان گفتش سلام و الفراق
 الوداع ای خواجه کردی مرحمت کردی آزادم زقیدِ مَظلمت
 الوداع ای خواجه رفتم تا وطن هم شوی آزاد روزی همچو من

AFFAIR OF HONOUR BETWEEN TWO HINDUS.

IN our Asiatic Intelligence of last month, we noticed a correspondence which had been published in a Calcutta newspaper, at the request of one of the parties, in an "affair of honour" between two Hindu gentlemen. The management of this "affair" is so amusing, and the whole correspondence illustrates so whimsically the awkward mode in which our Indian fellow-subjects adopt our habits, that we re-publish the letters *verbatim*. The practice of duelling was seldom exhibited in a more ludicrous light.

To the Editor of the *Englishman*.

Dear Mr. Editor,—I am obliged for some reason or other to send you the following correspondence for publication, which passed some time ago between myself and Rajah Jadub Kissen. If you cannot insert the same at once in your paper, please to do so gradually, by which you will oblige,—Yours, CONNOYLOLL TAGORE.

3rd October, 1842.

P. S.—I hold my second's letters in readiness, in which he advises me about this matter; and if you require them, they shall be forthcoming. C. T.

No. 1.—My dear Jadub,—I think myself has been insulted by you when you are with me at the table; I therefore request you rather take an apology or make a friend. I will send my one to yours as soon as I hear from you. Yours truly, C. TAGORE.

No. 2.—My dear Cany,—Pardon! I think will satisfy you for the present. I had dined and pleased you in case the other persons who was seated to partake us, and to whom I knew not before had not been present. Although I took something afterwards, why this? Merely to satisfy you. Pitty, you say, I have insulted you. A friend if acts silly near a friend, he will take it as an insult. We must not, must not, repent for a thing what is irrecoverable. However, any day again, if you like to join me and my brother at your table, we shall no doubt please you by every means, so that you may amend your former loss; but, friend, do this—make no *gole-mals*, you, Woopender, and Callycoomar, if you like be present, not any one more; for we can do privately any thing for the sake of a friend, but not publicly. Yours ever, J. KISSEN.

No. 3.—My dear Jadub,—I have been satisfied by your last note. I withdrew my call of last night, and will continue as a friend as before. Yours, C. TAGORE.

No. 4.—My dear Cany,—I replied your letter without understanding as a friend does to a friend. Pray how I have insulted you, how can I know those strangers who was present to be your man, and your servants and often dines with you—you mentioned me Cally Coomar's name only, and I was agreed. However, if you wish to know my friend's name, Rajah Norrainder will do—if you search peace and friendship I do the same; if not, I am not afraid of I care of my character as you do. Yours faithfully, J. KISSEN.

The 30th March, 1840.

No. 5.—29th June, 1840.—Sir,—I have received your last curious note when I was going to dine. What you mean by saying that you did not understand me when you asked my pardon in having wilfully insulted me; I consider any thing further beyond my notice; but if you anxious to know my friend, I have appointed my friend

Baboo Woopender Mohun Tagore, who will meet your friend to-morrow, and arrange about your meetings. Your obedient servant, C. TAGORE.

No. 6.—Sir,—Let Wopender come to my friend N. Kissen, all shall be settled.
The 31st March, 1840. J. KISSEN.

No. 7.—Dear Sir,—I have been favoured with your note just now; in reply to it I beg to state that will you do me the favour to call on me this evening, at half-past five o'clock, bringing with you the letters which Rajah Jadub Kissen has addressed to Baboo Kanoyloll Tagore, then all shall be settled. Yours faithfully,
31st March, 1840. NARENDRAKRISHNA.

No. 8.—The 31st March, 1840.—Dear Sir,—Baboo Cony Lall Tagore has handed over to me all the correspondence he had with Rajah Jadub Kissen, in which I find that Baboo Connyloll, considering himself insulted, asked me to meet him Rajah J., in an honourable way, to which he received a very satisfactory note by way of an apology, and Babucany Lall, thinking that sufficient *amende*, withdrew his call; to meet things would have gone on smoothly, and in favourable terms, had not Rajah Jadub Kissen, after making conciliation, thought proper to write a letter, in which he says he misunderstood Baboo Cony Loll's former letter for a meeting, and appoint you as his second for the purpose, it appears, to arrange for the honourable satisfaction. This was wholly uncalled for under the foregoing circumstance. But matters as now stand Baboo Conny Loll cannot do otherwise but meet your friend, unless in the meantime a further apology is given. Baboo Conny Loll fixes Sree Rampore the place for the purpose, and appoints Friday, the 10th April next, by 6 o'clock P.M. in the evening, accompanied by myself and a doctor. Yours, &c., G.

No. 9.—Dear Sir,—I would have called on you first without writing to you, but being unwell I send my note. As you want to see me, you had better come here any hour to-morrow you fix. Baboo Conny Loll Tagore distinctly informed me, which I forgot to mention in my note, that he has no personal enmity towards Rajah Jadub Kissen, but, that he was obliged to take the honourable course for the purpose of defending his character. He cannot accept any other course but the one already taken, so you will see the necessity of either your friend's meeting him or giving a satisfactory apology. If you cannot come to-morrow, I hope you will reply my former note, and then, I believe, you can know the contents of Rajah Jadub Kissen's correspondence by referring to the copies he has most probably kept. W. T.

No. 10.—My dear Opendra,—I have just laid your note to me of this evening before Jadub Kissen, on account of Kaney Loll's declaring that he have no personal enmity with him (R. J. K. B.), consequently he had addressed a note to him, which is accompanied, and hope you will do the favour to hand over or send it to him with my best compliments. Yours sincerely, NARENDRA KRISHNA.

31st March, 1840.

No. 11.—My dear Cany,—I think you have arranged the matter nicely,—what has passed could not be helped and thought of, but my friend I assure you, and certain to that without understanding how the matter stood throughout yourself to be insulted. When Rajah N. Kissen shewed me the letter of your second in which it is written that you are not personally an enemy to me, I then wrote you my last letter, avoiding all further troubles. The cause of my writing and asking pardon before you is nothing. I could not understand what you wrote. I thought you meant this. (As we have not dined the other day and have insulted so you wish to fix a day again and give us a party, therefore I have written, mentioning about this matter at the last part of my former note written after the first one. After I have despatched you the

first letter, a friend of mine explained me the purport of your letter, to which I was at once astonished, and thought myself of your improper act when I wrote you my second note mentioning (I have asked your pardon without understanding) the cause of my mentioning N. K.'s name was to make you understand before you fix a day, when a letter came suddenly from your second, in which the day of meeting was appointed, and you go to Sreerampore, accompanied by Wopender and a doctor. For my written you often letters and your notes came to me often few people of my house thought (and I know not how) that there is something between you and me; when I wrote a letter to my doctor to accompany me then they were from since in suspicion of me, for which cause I wrote you the last note, otherwise I would have at once met you at Sreerampore. However, as the matter is settled at peace, much more the better. I shall be very happy to see you on Friday, any hour you like, I shall be all the day at my house morning to 6 p.m. Hope you are well. Yours ever,

Friday, 1840.

J. KISSEN.

No. 12.—My dear Jadub,—I have duly received your note, and been fully satisfied with it, and have directed my friend Wopendurmohun Tagore to withdraw the call of appointment. I did not reveal to anybody that which passed between you and me but to Wopendur, and not before you given over the matter into Narundra Krishna's hand. I tell you with my honour I much regard you and your friendship, but in this case which happened, I appeal to you as a friend. What should you think of him who think himself insulted? could otherwise but call for a satisfaction. I never personally disregard your look from my first to last. I will call on you on Friday any hour you fix, and will invite you on Saturday to dinner, when our friend Rajah Narendra Krishna, yourself, Wopendur, and myself will be present, and no one else.

I hope you are well; give my best compliments to our friend Rajah Narendra Kissen.

I could not see Woopendra yesterday morning, otherwise you would not have been troubled to write to me. C. T.

No. 13.—My dear Narendra Krishna,—You would have heard from me ere this, but as I had not seen Baboo Connyloll before two o'clock this day, I could not send my answer earlier.

Baboo Connyloll has been satisfied with our friend Rajah Jadub Kissen's note to him of last evening, in which he distinctly affirms that the insult of which he is charged was not intentionally made. Under these circumstances, I am called upon to withdraw the call of appointment.

I cannot but congratulate on this happy occasion, which is so desirable amongst friends. Receive my best compliments, and at the same time convey my hearty thanks to Rajah Jadub Kissen. With best regards for you all, I remain, my dear N., yours sincerely, WOPENDUR MOHUN TAGORE.

Rajah Narendra Krishna Bahadoor.

1st April, 1840.

No. 14.—This day, 31st March, 1840.—My dear Cany,—The correspondence which passed between you and me is already revealed at my house, and every one shall keep a strict eye over me, for which I shall not be able to meet you at the day appointed.

Therefore, if you excuse me doing a favour to your old friend, I shall be obliged to you; if not, pray give me time ere you go; so that all these words are stopped, I shall do what you like. Yours, J. KISSEN.

P.S.—It was not wilfully I insulted you, I was obliged to do that for those people whom I knew not before, because I cannot make myself so public; consider this, then you shall find me in the right. I am not a man to insult a friend wilfully, this is the cause, Opemohun was called for. J. KISSEN.

No. 15.—My dear Opender Mohun,—I have been just favoured with your kind note ; in reply to it I beg to say that I am very happy that every thing between Rajah Jadub Kissen and Baboo Connoyloll Tagore is settled ; I am sorry that you had not before explained our friend Connoyloll Tagore the purport of his not taking the ——— with him ; however, I forwarded your note just now to Rajah J. K., for his perusal. With compliments and thanks to you, I remain, my dear Opender Mohun, yours very sincerely, NARENDRA KRISHNA.

1st April, 1840.

No. 16.—My dear Connoyloll,—I think you are satisfied with my note of yesterday ; I have received no answer yet. Hoping you are well. Yours ever, J. KISSEN.

The 1st April, 1840.

No. 17.—1st April, 1840.—Sir,—The answer which you have just sent me is full of *lie*. I therefore wish you will refer our dispute in the hands of arbitrators, and then we will decide what is to be done. If you refuse that, I must send all our correspondence to the press, and ask the public for their judgment. Yours, C. T.

No. 18.—My dear Cany,—What is the use of our again quarrelling that you wish to publish all the correspondence when a matter is settled ; the letter which I wrote you, I think you have not understood because written so badly—those are my thoughts before. However we shall not speak of the past matter any more—much as thing is spoken worst the matter becomes—you wrote to come on Friday—do so. When we see each other, our friendship which we had shall again come to us, and then we shall be friends, and are now as before. Yours, &c. J. KISSEN.

Friday, 1840.

No. 19.—2nd April, 1840.—Sir,—I cannot be a friend unless you appoint some arbitrators to decide. I would have called on you on Friday next, had not your answer to me been ungentlemanly : you cannot expect me in the light of a friend. If you refuse to yield the arbitrators' award, I must be obliged to hand over our correspondence into the hands of the editors of newspapers on Monday next, for the judgment of the public. Yours, C. T.

No. 20.—My dear Cany,—When I asked your pardon, what is the use of further judgment ? I think there is no advantage. Be satisfied, for heaven's name send those thoughts from mind ; nothing is satisfactory except to live in peace. If you know and think now to be my friend afterwards then be so at once now, all trouble shall cease. Do so like a generous friend, and I am your friend. I think this last note shall no doubt satisfy you. Send me the answer by the bearer. Yours, &c.

The 2nd April.

J. KISSEN.

BARON MAC GUCKIN DE SLANE'S "IBN KHALLIKAN."*

THE universal testimony borne by oriental and occidental writers to the merits of Ibn Khallikan's "Deaths (*i.e.* Biographies) of Eminent Men," and the great assistance which such a work is calculated to afford in many inquiries into the history and the literature of the East, may excite some degree of surprise that a translation of it should not have been undertaken till an advanced period of our acquaintance with Arabian learning. Long ago, Sir William Jones pronounced it to be a work which deserved to be rendered into all the languages of Europe, characterizing its author as, perhaps, excelling every other biographer; as "more copious than Cornelius Nepos, more elegant than Plutarch, and more pleasing than Diogenes Laertius." Soberer as well as more profound Arabic scholars, Schultens, Reiske, and de Sacy, have scarcely detracted from this high eulogy, whilst amongst the author's own countrymen, historians, rhetoricians, grammarians, and compilers, have not only united their suffrages in his favour, but have drawn many of their materials from his work, as from a pure and inexhaustible source.

The work of Ibn Khallikan was recommended as much by the originality of its plan as by the ability with which it was executed. "Before him," observes the Baron de Slane, "none ever thought of combining, in one treatise and in alphabetical order, the lives of the most remarkable men of Islamism, no matter to what class they belonged: there existed, it is true, a great number of biographical dictionaries, composed anteriorly to his, and some of them dating from a remote period; but they were works of a special cast, and limited in their subject." In judging of its execution, Western critics must not appeal to canons drawn from their own theory of composition. Writers in all ages and countries consult the tastes of their readers, and often (we hope) offend their own judgment in order to promote the popularity of their writings. If Ibn Khallikan excels some of the Greek and Roman writers in certain qualities of good composition, he is, undoubtedly, far inferior to them in others; but those were of small account to his contemporaries. His narratives are frequently deficient in those particulars which supply a distinct view of the history and character of the individual, whilst they are redundant in trivial anecdotes connected with that history and character. But his accomplished editor suggests a sufficient reason for this apparent fault. "The great historical work of his friend and professor, Ibn al-Athîr, contained all the requisite information, and was then generally read, and he did not think it necessary to repeat the tale more fully set forth in a book, the well-deserved popularity of which he could not suppose would ever be rivalled by the reputation of his own." He justly adds, that those very anecdotes, which illustrate not only the character of the individual, but the civil organization of the Moslem peo-

* *Kitâb Wafayât al-A'yân*: Ibn Khallikan's Biographical Dictionary. Translated from the Arabic. By BARON MAC GUCKIN DE SLANE. Vol. I. Paris, 1842. Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland. Duprat. London, Wm. H. Allen and Co.

ple, and the manners of the different classes, are more precious to us than the fullest narrative of events in the most active life. Again; he may be censured for quoting poetry too frequently, and that not of the best quality; but the practice of quoting verses, not merely in writings, but in conversation, was national and universal, whilst the quality does not seem to have offended contemporary and later Arabian authors, who were better able to appreciate it than we can be.

Baron Mac Guckin de Slane has reserved a notice of "*The Life and Times of Ibn Khallikan*"—which we look for with impatience—till the appearance of the last volume of his translation. In the meantime, he has prefixed to this volume, in his admirable Introduction, a brief account of the author, by the historian Abu'l Mahásin.

Abu'l-Abbas Ahmad, commonly called Ibn Khallikan, was of a family of Balkh, said to be connected with the Barmekides, and was born 22nd September A.D. 1211. He passed his early years at Arbela, and then proceeded to Mosul, where he studied jurisprudence. Whilst in the prime of youth, he went to Damascus, and after a short residence there, he travelled to Egypt, where he acquired a competent knowledge of all the sciences, and attained pre-eminence as a juriconsult, theologian, and grammarian, acting as mufti and public teacher, without neglecting poetry. He quitted Cairo, being appointed kádi of Damascus, at the age of fifty, and officiated in this post for ten years, when he was removed to be deputy to the chief kádi of Cairo; there he resumed his literary labours and his duties of professor and mufti, till he was transferred again to Damascus. His reinstatement was a source of great joy to the inhabitants, who, with the governors and emirs, went out to meet and welcome him, the poets reciting encomiastic *kasidas* in his honour. He continued to fill the post of kádi of Damascus till the year before his death, which took place in the Najibiya College, at that city, on the 29th October, A.D. 1282, in the 72nd year of his age. "He was a man of the greatest reputation," says his biographer, "versed in various sciences, and highly accomplished; a scholar, a poet, a compiler, an historian. His celebrated biographical work, the *Wafaydt*, is the acme of perfection. The contemporary poets were encouraged by his generous character to celebrate his praises in poems of great beauty, certain of obtaining an ample recompense from his liberality. His conduct was marked by prudence, moderation, and indulgence for the failings of others." It is related of him that, when he resided in Egypt, after his first removal from office, he was much reduced in circumstances, and the treasurer, Badr ud-dín, informed of it, ordered him a large present of money and corn; but he declined it. His profound acquaintance with every branch of Arabian science and literature, law, grammar, history, philology, poetry, is the theme of many native authors. He was a master of the purest Arabic, and his conversation is described as highly instructive, "being entirely devoted to learned investigations and the elucidation of obscure points." Some specimens of his poetry are given by Abú'l Mah sin.

The value attached to the *Wafayât* is demonstrated not merely by the commendations bestowed upon it, but by the efforts made by various authors to popularize it by supplements and abridgments, of which a long list is given by the Baron de Slane. One of the supplements extends to twenty-six large volumes! We learn from Hajji Khalifa that the Biographical Dictionary was translated into Persian by Zahir ad-din al-Ardebili, who died A.D. 1523-4.

The Baron, in the Introduction to his translation, with the design of elucidating the allusions peculiar to Arabian literature, has investigated the gradual development of learning under the influence of Islamism, and the distinction between the sciences positively encouraged by it and those which it merely tolerated; the difference between Moslem schools and colleges; the sciences taught in each; the character of Arabic poetry, &c. Although this is little more than a sketch of what may hereafter be done, no one who takes an interest in the subject can fail to recognize the knowledge, ability, and accuracy with which it is executed. M. de Slane has, in fact, given an admirable compendium of the history of Arabian literature.

He is of opinion that the oldest of its relics now extant were composed within the century which preceded the birth of Mahomet, consisting of short pieces of verse, in the *rajaz* measure; narratives of combats; passages in rhythmical prose, and *kasidas*, or elegies. The appearance of the *Koran* wrought a great change in Arabic literature. It is considered by the Moslems as the word of God, revealed in the language of Paradise. Its style was supposed to be inimitable; but the study of its contents and of the traditions relative to its author, gave rise to almost all branches of Arabian learning. The sayings of the Prophet were at first treasured up in the memory of his followers, as the fruit of divine inspiration; these sayings, and the anecdotes of his actions and behaviour, increasing in bulk, were set down in writing, and as they serve to explain points of doctrine in the *Koran*, they are considered as indispensable supplements to that work. The style is concise and elliptical; but pure and elegant. It became necessary to distinguish the genuine traditions from the false, and a just appreciation of the credit due to each traditionist could only be formed from a knowledge of his history and moral character. This produced biographical works, and led to the study of genealogy and geography. The latter was cultivated as a help to the duty of pilgrimage.

Although the art of writing was known before the promulgation of Islam, grammar was not regarded as a science till the difficulty of reciting the *Koran* correctly led to its study. The sense of the sacred book was often obscure from allusions to circumstances recorded in the works of early Arabian authors. The productions of the ante-Islamite poets were, therefore, read, and this kept up the natural fondness of the Arabs for poetical composition.

General history was at first considered by the Moslems as not a lawful science; but the impossibility of transmitting facts connected, more or less, with religion, from one *hâfiz* to another, compelled them to have recourse

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to writing, which laid the foundation of historical composition amongst the Mahomedans.

Philology was cultivated at the rival schools of Basra and Kufa, with the design of preserving in the utmost purity the idiom spoken by the Arabs of the desert, the depositaries of the genuine language of Arabia. The collections made at these schools served as materials for dictionaries, one of which, the *Lāmī*, reached to sixty volumes.

On the first establishment of Islamism, the *Koran* supplied a solution of the different legal questions to which the theoretical organization of the empire gave rise; but when the Arabs changed their nomadic habits, and became a fixed people, settling in the countries they subdued, new feelings, new tastes, new manners, called for a different system of rules and regulations for their religious and civil relations. The new system, however, derived its principles from the *Koran*, the Traditions (*sunna*), and the general practice of the ancient imams, whilst the translations made from Aristotle and other Greek authors, gave a precision to the writings of the Moslems. The study of medicine, alchemy, and astrology was prosecuted with avidity. Schools were connected with the mosques; *madrasas*, or colleges, were founded, and the names of a multitude of eminent doctors have been handed down to us. Mathematics, astronomy, medicine, and metaphysics were learned from private masters, being excluded from the course of usual instruction even in the *madrasas*: the Baron de Slane notices as an exception the Dar al-Hilm, or 'House of Wisdom,' established at Cairo by the Fatimite Khalif al-Hakem, A.H. 395.

It appears from a number of passages in the different *Tabakāts* and in the work of Ibn Khallikān, that the young student commenced his labours by learning the *Koran* by heart, and also as many of the Traditions as he was able to acquire at his native place; to this he joined a slight acquaintance with grammar and some knowledge of poetry. On attaining the age of from fourteen to sixteen, he began his travels and visited the great cities, where he learned Traditions and received certificates of licence from eminent Traditionists. He then followed the different courses of lectures which were held in the mosques or in the *madrasas*, and in some cases he attached himself to one of the professors and lived with him not only as a pupil, but as a menial servant. He there learned by heart the approved works on the dogmas of religion, and studied the commentaries on the same works under the tuition of his master; he acquired a correct knowledge of the different readings of the *Koran*, and of its orthodox interpretation, whilst he pursued the study of ancient poetry and philology, grammar and rhetoric, in order to attain the faculty of appreciating perfectly the admirable style which characterizes the *Koran*. The secondary points of jurisprudence, forming the doctrines of the sect to which he belonged, then became the object of his particular study, and an acquaintance with logic and dialectics completed his education. Having obtained from his professors certificates of capacity and licence to teach the works which he had mastered, he found the career open to the places of *khatīb* or preacher, *imam*, *kadi*, *mufti*, and professor. Such was the usual course of education, and its beneficial influence on the mind and character cannot be doubted.

It is much more difficult to mark out the line of study followed by those who were destined to fill places in the public administration. The *kātīb* should be not only, as his name implies, a good penman, but also a master of the beauties of the Arabic language, well acquainted with grammar and the writings of the poets, a skilful

accountant, and gifted with a capacity for business. Some *kâtibs* were employed to draw up state papers; others, to keep the public accounts and registers, or to receive the tithes and the revenues of the state; every governor of a province had his *kâtib* whose duty was to keep the correspondence, and to receive the taxes of the district, the rents of the government farms, &c. Out of this money a fixed sum was yearly remitted to the sovereign; the governor reserving the rest for his own use and the payment of the troops, and persons entitled to salaries, such as the *kâdis*, the jurisconsults, the imams of the great mosques, the clerks in the public offices, &c. Part of it was absorbed also by works of public utility, and in defraying the expenses of his court. He was obliged besides to maintain the post-horse establishment, but the postmaster, who acted also as a spy over the governor, was nominated by the sovereign.

With reference to the indifferent verses quoted by Ibn Khallikán, M. Mac Guckin explains the causes of the decline of Arabic poetry, and the bad taste which latterly led writers and readers to prefer quibbles, conceits, and empty sound, to the daring originality and depth of thought of al-Mutanabbi, the grace and elegance of al-Bohtori, the dignity and beauty of Abûl-Alâ, and the spirituality and sentiment of Ibn al-Farid. He gives the following sketch of the pastoral *kasida*, or elegy:—

The poet, accompanied by two friends, approaches, after a long journey through the desert, to the place where he saw his mistress the year before, and where he hopes to meet her again. At his request they direct the camels on which they are mounted towards the spot, but the ruins of the rustic dwellings, the withered moss, brushwood, and branches of trees with which were formed the frail abodes where the tribe had passed the summer, the hearthstones blackened by the fire, the solitary raven hovering around in search of a scanty nourishment—every object he perceives strikes him with the conviction that his beloved and her family have removed to some other region in the desert. Overcome with grief, heedless of the consolations of his friends, who exhort him to be firm, he long remains plunged in silent affliction; at length he finds relief in a torrent of tears, and raising up his head, he extemporizes a mournful elegy. He commences by mentioning the places where he had already visited in hopes of finding her whom he loved, and calls to mind the dangers which he had encountered in the desert. He describes the camel which, though fatigued still full of ardour, had borne him into the depths of the wilderness; he vaunts his own courage and extols the glory of his tribe. An adventure which happened on the previous night then comes to his memory; a fire blazing on a lofty hill had attracted their attention, and guided them to the tent of a generous Arab, where they found shelter and hospitality. He then praises the charms of his mistress, and complains of the pains of love and absence, whilst his companions hurry him away. He casts a parting look towards the place where she had resided, and lo! a dark cloud, fringed with rain and rent with lightnings, overhangs the spot. This sight fills his heart with joy: an abundant shower is about to shed new life upon the parched soil, and thus ensure a rich herbage for the flocks: the family of his beloved will then soon return and settle again in their former habitation.

An idea borrowed from the ante-islamic poets, and of frequent recurrence in the *kasidas* of later authors, is the *taif al-khial*, or phantom. The lover journeys with a caravan through the desert; for many nights, his grief at being separated from his beloved prevents him from sleeping, but at length he yields to fatigue and closes his eyes. A phantom then approaches towards him, unseen by all but himself, and in it he recognizes the image of his mistress, come to visit and console him. It was sent to him by the beloved, or rather it is herself in spirit, who has crossed the dreary waste, and fled towards his couch: she too had slept, but it was to go and see her lover in her dreams. They thus meet in spite of the foes and spies who

always surround the poet, ready to betray him if he obtain an interview with the beloved, and who are so jealous that they hinder him from sleeping, lest he should see her image in his dreams: it is only when they slumber that he dare close his eyes.

The reader may have perceived from this slight notice of the Baron's Introduction how much amusement, as well as information, can be extracted from it. We have rarely met an article of its kind which has more pleased us by the perspicuity of the matter and the interest and value of the facts.

Of the character of the original work it would be presumptuous, after what has been said of it, to offer an opinion. Although its mode of execution will offend many who compare it with the models offered by modern European biographers, and although there are many trivial matters introduced in the lives, which detract from their interest in the eyes of the reader who seeks only amusement; taken as a whole, the Dictionary comprises a vast body of valuable facts. As an example of the mode in which Ibn Khallikan treats his subjects, we subjoin his life of al-Hamadani, of whom and whose writings M. de Sacy has supplied a copious notice in his *Chrestomathie*:

BADI AZ-ZAMAN AL-HAMADANI.

The *hufiz* Abū 'l-Faḍl Ahmad Ibn al-Husain Ibn Yahya Ibn Said al-Hamadani, surnamed Badi az-Zaman (*prodigy of the age*), is the author of some beautiful epistles and excellent *Makamas*, which al-Hariri took as a model in the composition of his; framing them on the same plan, and imitating the manner of their author, in whose footsteps he walked. In his preface, al-Hariri acknowledges the merits of his predecessor, and admits that he was guided by his example in the path he followed. Al-Hamadani was eminent for his knowledge of pure and correct Arabic, in which he cited as his masters Ibn Fāris, author of the *Muḥmil*, and others: his epistles are admirable, and his poetry full of beauty. He dwelt at Herāt, a city in the province of Khorasān. The following is a specimen of his epistolary style: "When water has long remained at rest, its noxious qualities appear; and when its surface has continued tranquil, its foulness gets into motion: thus it is with a guest; his presence is displeasing when his stay has been protracted; and his shadow is oppressive when the time for which he should sojourn is at an end. Adieu." Another of his letters runs thus: "(To him whose honourable) presence is a point of union for the needy, not to say the *Kaaba* of pilgrims; the station of honour, not to say the station of sanctity (at *Mekka*); the desire of guests, not to say (the valley of) Mina near (the hill of) Khaif; the source of gifts, not to say the *Kibla* of prayer: --to him let this be a consolation: death is awful till (it comes, and then) it is found light; its touch seems grating till (felt, and then) it is smooth; the world is so hostile and its injustice so great that death is the lightest of its inflictions, the least of its wrongs. Look then to the right; do you see aught but affliction? Look to the left; do you see ought but woe?"—The verses which follow are taken from a long poem of his composition:

The gush of the (*fertilizing*) shower were like thee (*in thy liberality*), did it, in smiling, pour forth gold. Fortune were like thee, did it not deceive; the sun, did he speak; the lion, were he not hunted; the sea, were its waters fresh.

The following satirical verses on the city of Hamadān are also attributed to him, but I have since found that they were composed by Abū 'l-Alā Muhammad Ibn Husūl, a native of that place:

Hamadān is my native place; I must allow it that honour; but it is the vilest of cities. Its children are, for ugliness, like old men; and its old men, for reason, like children.

His prose and verse abound in beauties of every kind. He died of poison at Herat, A.H. 398 (A.D. 1008). I have since found, however, the following note

written at the end of his epistles which have been collected by the hâkim Abû Said Abd ar-Rahmân Ibn Muhammad Ibn Dôst: "End of the Epistles. The author died at Herat on Friday, 11th of the second Jumâda, 398" (February, A.D. 1008). On this the hâkim observes: "I have been assured, by persons of good authority, that he fell into a lethargy, and was buried with precipitation. He recovered when shut up in the tomb, and his cries having been heard that night, his grave was opened, and he was found dead from fright, with his hand grasping his beard."

Baron Mac Guckin de Slane has not been content with giving an excellent translation of the text, but he has added a plentiful supply of illustrative and explanatory notes. It is, in short, one of the most acceptable presents which the Oriental Translation Fund has offered to European literature, and we trust that nothing will prevent the able translator from completing his laborious undertaking.

FROM ANWÂRĪ.

آن شنیدستی که روزی زیر کی با ابلهی
گفت کین والی شهر ما گدای بی حیاست
گفت چون باشد گدا آنکه از کُلاهش تکهء
صد چو مارا روزها بل سألها برگت و نواست
گفتمش ای مسکین غلط اینک از آنجا کردهء
آن همه برگت و نوا دانی که آنجا از کجاست
دُر و مَروارید طوقش اشکِ اطفالِ منست
لعل و یاقوتِ ستامش خونِ ایماَمِ شماست
او که تا آبِ سَبُو پیوسته از ما خواسته است
گر بجوئی تا بمغزِ استخوانش از نانِ ماست
خواستن گدیه است خواهی غُشَرِ خوان خواهی خُراج
زانکه گر ده نام باشد یک حقیقت را رواست
چون گدائی چیز دیگر نیست جز خواهندگی
هر که خواهد گر سلیمان است ور قارون گداست

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. XII.—THE IRRAWADDY—FALL OF DENOBEW, &c.

ÆNEAS, when he is described by Virgil as "*stans celsû in puppi jam certus eundi*," could not have been more satisfied at the decisive step he had taken, and at the prospect before him, than I was on the evening of the 5th March, 1825, whilst seated in my chair on the "lofty poop" of the *Virginia* transport, in the Rangoon river, comfortably smoking my Chinsurah cheroot, with my legs against the taffrail, and in conversation with one of the mates, speculating on the probability of a speedy run to Masulipatam, for thither I was bound in search of health, after nearly a twelvemonth's buffeting with the Burmans. I was ordered to proceed to Masulipatam in charge of one hundred sick men returning to India. To place a sick man in charge of one hundred others as sick as himself, may sound strange in some ears; but such a charge is less onerous than may be imagined: invalid soldiers, especially when cramped up between decks in a transport, being as little disposed as they are able to give much trouble. My detachment consisted entirely of sepoys, details of different regiments, and consequently I was quite a stranger to them; nevertheless, we got on very well together during the fortnight's voyage, I having little else to do than to sign the daily indents for the issue of their simple rations, and to pay them a visit between decks, to see that the place was clean, and that they were otherwise properly cared for. The poor fellows under my care could, of course, indulge in many pleasing anticipations of happy meetings with their friends and families on their native shore, after encountering dangers and privations of no common kind in a strange land. All, however, were not to realize these happy prospects, as many (if my memory does not deceive me) found a watery grave *in transitu*, the victims of foul ulcers or a wasting dysentery contracted in the faithful discharge of their duty.

I have spoken of the pleasing anticipations my sick charge could indulge in, touching a meeting with their friends: the *sahib* had his too, but they were of a different cast; *his home* being much further west. Still the prospect of revisiting India had bright spots even for me, and though no dear relatives awaited my arrival there with open arms, I looked forward with no small gratification to the enjoyment of a few of those comforts of civilized life from which I had been so long debarred, especially the luxury of good bread and butter, and well-washed linen, scarce or rather inferior commodities in a camp. And now for my sea trip to Masulipatam, which must form a sort of episode in the "*Reminiscences*."

The *Virginia* was one of three transports ordered to the above port to bring another native regiment, the 38th, to Rangoon. She was somewhat of a tub, as sailors would say, but of 400 or 500 tons burthen, and her commander was a fat, jolly, good-tempered, hospitable fellow, many such of whom there were at that period amongst the country skippers congregated at Rangoon, fortunately for the hungry subs who hung out at the King's Wharf, and who never got any thing worthy the name of a dinner excepting upon ship-board. The captain and his two officers were the only Europeans besides myself; but we were a cheerful party, and got on swimmingly, whilst the improved diet, the sea air, and the change of scene, soon worked a favourable change in my health. The sudden transition from commissariat rations to a diet of poultry,

fresh pork in all its varieties, and Hodgson's pale ale *ad libitum*, with nothing to do, when unemployed at the table, but to lounge and smoke on the poop, made me look upon the *Virginia*, in those days of animal enjoyment, as a sort of floating paradise.

In this agreeable manner, and with progressive health, I had the satisfaction of finding myself, on the 20th of March, once more riding at anchor in the Masulipatam roads, after a lapse of nearly a twelvemonth, with all the ugly features of the place, for which it is so celebrated, full before me. Though we were scarcely anchored in more than five fathoms, the distance from the shore must have been eight or nine miles, and this, as far as the eye could reach, presented the most dreary prospect, being only a succession of sandy ridges, varied here and there by a dismal-looking clump of palmyra trees.

In due course, my old acquaintance Mr. A., the master-attendant, came off to us, when I lost no time in effecting a landing, and reporting myself to the hospitable but eccentric brigadier then commanding the garrison, and to whom I was well known. His house was ever open to all grades (of officers I mean), but especially to the destitute *sub*, and in the present instance I was hurried off to his hospitable mansion in the Pettah, a distance of two miles, with the understanding that I was to make it my home during my sojourn at the station. It was a delightful residence, pleasantly situated in a spacious lawn, or *compound*, as we Indians call it, planted with the usual ornamental trees and shrubs of the country. Although the gallant colonel was a married man, with a family, he would ever find room for his numerous bachelor friends, even at the expense of his own convenience. At the same time with myself, there were four other young officers lodging under his roof, one of whom slept in the dining-room! His house was, in fact, quite a Liberty Hall, the delight of all young hands; and what with the billiard-table, his good cheer, and the commandant's mirth-exciting anecdotes (familiar to most Molls) after dinner, our time slipped away most merrily, and my health was soon so well reinstated, that I was anxious to rejoin the "Lambs," without taking the full benefit of my "sick leave;" but here was a difficulty I did not anticipate.

When calling to pay my respects, as in duty bound, upon the officer then commanding the northern division of the Madras army, Colonel H., I took the opportunity of acquainting him that, having recovered my health sooner than I expected, it was *my intention* to return to Rangoon by the same vessel that had brought me over. I was immediately given to understand, however, that such a step would not be permitted without a reference to Madras, a distance of 300 miles! They gave me credit, I believe, for my zeal; but I was not a little nettled at this unexpected check upon my movements, looking upon it as something monstrous to lay an embargo upon a man not only willing but most eager to rejoin his corps on active service. My object was, however, obtained through the *prescribed channel*, and permission for my return to Ava arrived from head-quarters just in time to enable me to embark in one of the vessels that were to convey the 38th Native Infantry to the seat of war.

After living a fortnight in clover at the expense of the hospitable brigadier, I once more bid adieu to Masulipatam, and the comforts of civilized life, and embarked on board the *Zenobia* transport. I had some agreeable associates on board, the officers of the 38th, seven or eight of us sharing the gun-room in common; and at this remote period, I look back with mingled feelings of pain and pleasure to our evening merry-makings on the poop: I have said pain, as many of the number have long since ceased to be. Our captain, like

most of his class in those days, we all voted "a good fellow," for his table overflowed with Hodgson's ale and *laul shrab*, and he treated us once or twice a-week to a ham and turkey, dishes, that never fail to be *vis-à-vis* in an Eastern banquet. Our voyage was in every way a prosperous one, and I disembarked at Rangoon on the 14th of April, after an absence of only five weeks.

Here very interesting intelligence awaited us, relating to the capture of the enemy's extensive works at Denobew, on the western bank of the Irrawaddy, about ninety miles from Rangoon, and the death of their celebrated chief Bundoolah, who was killed by the bursting of a shell from our batteries. To this accident, indeed, we were indebted for our success, which might otherwise have cost us much blood from the formidable obstacles to be overcome; the enemy, to the number of 15,000 or 20,000 men, having evacuated Denobew during the night, after the loss of their spirited leader, whom we had been accustomed to look upon as a sort of sable Bonaparte.

The town had undergone a considerable change for the better even during my short absence, and it was now fuller of inhabitants than probably it had ever been before, whilst the markets were abundantly supplied. I took up my quarters, in the now deserted lines of my regiment, with a brother-officer who had just arrived from Calcutta, and now, like myself, was waiting for an opportunity to join the head-quarters of the corps, which, together with the 22nd M.N.I., was left to garrison the fort of Denobew. In the meantime, we were gratified to hear of our army having entered Prome, a place of considerable note *en route* to Ava, and on the eastern bank of the Irrawaddy, without firing a shot.

After much tedious delay, my companion and myself, on the 10th of May, had the gratification to read our names in the orderly book, as having permission to join our corps in advance. We accordingly embarked the same day at sunset, but did not get under weigh till the following morning at seven. Our little vessel was named the *Blake* gunboat, and was armed with one long gun at her bows. She was commanded by an *experienced* midddy of the Indian Navy, then the Bombay Marine, who might, perhaps, have numbered seventeen or eighteen years, and having under his command a crew of some half-dozen lascars. Although our little vessel was partially decked, she had nothing in the shape of a cabin to shelter us from the inclemency of the monsoon, to the deluging effects of which we were exposed. I shall not readily forget the misery of my first night on board the *Blake*. The rain poured down unceasingly, and, after the soaking my carcase experienced upon that occasion, I only wonder how a single spark of military ardour could have escaped utter extinction. Wrapped up in my cloak, my only defence against the weather, and stretched at length upon the cold wet deck, I vainly tried to snatch a little rest, rolling to and fro with the motion of the boat, the wind, at intervals, blowing in squalls.

Though the rain was frequently heavy, especially at night, during the day we enjoyed occasional glimpses of sunshine, which enabled us to enjoy with greater zest the new scenes that our progress up the river presented. I had long and ardently looked forward to a movement in advance, and a sail on the broad bosom of the glorious Irrawaddy; it was, therefore, with considerable gratification that, at seven on the following morning, I found our boat fairly under weigh, and leaving Rangoon astern. On either bank of the river there was something to interest us; several spots having become celebrated as scenes of late encounters. In due time, we glided past Kimmendine. A mile

or so beyond this, we entered the Paulang Creek, which branches off to the left, and uniting at Pagoda Point (once the site of some strong stockades, which were captured) with the Lyne Creek, in conjunction with it, forms below the Rangoon river. Here the stream, though deep and still rapid, was of course much narrower, and the tangled and impervious jungle, that extended to the water's edge on either side, sadly contracted our views of the country; still, at long intervals, extensive tracts of level open country were seen, and occasionally in the immediate vicinity of the banks a passing glimpse of an unfinished stockade, a bamboo-built village, a herd of buffaloes, or a ruined pagoda. On the 12th, the day after leaving Rangoon, we dropped anchor before the stockaded town, or rather village (it was a mean-looking place) of Paulang, which we *calculated* to be not less than fifty miles from our starting point. The water column of the army, under General Cotton, had captured it a month or two previously, leaving in it a native corps, as a garrison, whilst an armed transport, the *Satellite*, was an additional protection to the river-face, having on board a handful of our men acting as marines: such a measure was indispensable towards keeping open our communications. A little before reaching Paulang, to the right, we passed the Tantabain creek, uniting the Paulang and Lyne rivers, whilst soon after, to the left, we were joined by the Bassein river, an offshoot of the mighty Irrawaddy, the grand artery of the country.

After leaving Paulang, which we did after a few hours' stay, at midnight, our progress began to be tedious, as we were less under the influence of the tide, and in the absence of wind we had constant recourse to the laborious process of tracking. The country was still so overgrown with brushwood and long grass, that we had seldom any thing like a satisfactory view of the interior; the grass, indeed, was frequently high enough to shelter an elephant, being the jungle or reed grass, not unfrequently twelve and fourteen feet high! When tired of tracking, we would pull up under the bank, and make short excursions to the neighbouring villages, gun in hand; we were seldom successful in shooting, game being scarce, but at times we were fortunate enough to get a few fowls from the villagers, which were invariably fairly paid for. Our nights were any thing but agreeable, owing to the mosquitoes, which lie in wait for the voyager, in countless myriads, amongst the neighbouring rushes, &c. The blood of a white man is a dainty they highly prize, and the fresher the article is, the more greedy is their demand for it, so that the latest arrivals from Europe, especially if they are young and tender, are ever desperately attacked by these blood-suckers. It is sometimes no easy matter to recognize on the following morning an unfortunate being who has been exposed during the night, without the protection of curtains, to their attacks.

On the sixth day from quitting Rangoon we reached the village of Yangan-chaingah, at the junction of the Paulang Creek with the Irrawaddy, which noble river we now entered. The first view of it was very striking, it being here at least a mile wide, whilst such an expanse of water contrasted favourably with the comparatively narrow channel in which we had previously been confined. When we found ourselves fairly afloat on the Irrawaddy, we might have fancied ourselves almost at sea, so much did our boat feel the influence of such a volume of water, and this effect was much increased by one of the most violent squalls of wind and rain I ever remember before to have experienced either ashore or afloat. We had ascended the stream for about seven miles, with a fresh breeze from the south-west, when it came on to blow with such violence that we were all but capsized. Our frail bark was driven by the storm amongst some lofty

rushes, close under the right bank, from which, when the storm had subsided, we had some difficulty in extricating ourselves. We got under weigh, for the last time, at daybreak on the 16th, and as the sun rose, we caught a distant view of the white pagoda of Denobew, before which we anchored in the course of the afternoon, passing two large islands, one to the right and the other to the left, and after tracking the boat for about fifteen miles. Some of our brother-officers were on the look-out for us at the landing-place, and the rejoining our social mess (for it had been re-established since the market had been better supplied) was in every way a gratifying circumstance; and it was with a genuine feeling of pride and pleasure that I looked once more upon the honoured, though alas! faded, uniform of my old corps. I found the officers for the most part located in a large house, which had formerly been the residence of Bundoolah, and a corner in it had been reserved for me. It was a remarkable building, of immense size, and constructed entirely of bamboo, after the most approved fashion, the floor being made of the same material split. It was well raised from the ground upon posts, and contained numerous small apartments opening into corridors, whilst there was one very large room extending the whole length of the building, which had been set apart as a mess-room. Altogether, we considered it a very comfortable abode, and as we all pulled well together, I can look back with considerable pleasure to the days I passed in "Bundoolah's house," albeit many of our habits were then necessarily somewhat uncivilized. The house was a frail affair, having been run up hastily for the accommodation of the Burman general, and parts of it bore traces of the passage of our round shot.

The fort or stockade of Denobew, in which the above was situated, was a work of such extent and importance as to demand a special notice. It stood on the left or western bank of the Irrawaddy, in shape nearly an oblong square, of 1,000 yards long by 500 broad, the ground on which it stood and in its vicinity being quite level and open. The stockade or wooden wall of the place was formed of teak timber, of considerable thickness, firmly planted in the ruins of the old brick wall, that had formerly been a fort of some celebrity. It had flank defences in the shape of equidistant square bastions, having embrasures for cannon and being looped for musketry, whilst the entrances, six in number, were defended by ravelins or demilunes, a circumstance, by the way, shewing a degree of military science we were wholly unprepared for. But the really formidable part of these works consisted in the deep ditch and abatis by which it was surrounded. It was calculated that bar shot would have removed this latter obstacle, but there was little doubt at the time that, had an assault been necessary, the passage of the abatis would have exposed us to heavy loss. Upon the ramparts were mounted 150 pieces of cannon, and 250 jingals, and the fort was garrisoned by 15,000 or 20,000 men, a considerable portion of whom were musketeers. The river face was remarkably strong, mounting fifty pieces of cannon, and was further strengthened by seventeen war-boats, each carrying from fifty to eighty men and a heavy piece of ordnance. Distinct from the principal work, though adding to its strength, was a chain of small redoubts, defending a creek, about 500 yards distant, on the same side of the river; and further on, at an equal distance, and on another creek, was a strongly fortified pagoda, defended by a thousand men. These works caused us much loss of life, and before the former we met with a decided repulse, to which I shall presently refer. On the river-face of the stockade there was an object of considerable interest in a large fortified tree, which the ingenuity of our foes had turned to good account. It stood in the

line of the works like a giant, and being a banian tree of immense bulk, and the branches being lopped off, four small cannon were mounted upon it on three platforms, one overtopping the other, the upper one being sheltered by a roof, and access to them being by means of ladders. This very singular battery, being very elevated, commanded a fine view of the river and surrounding country, and when in peaceable possession of the place, I have often passed an hour on the tree with my book. So much for the defences of Denobew; its interior, though extensive, was most uninteresting, consisting as it did of fragile ranges of huts, separated by swampy tracts, with here and there an antiquated and neglected pagoda.

But we must now take a cursory survey of the operations that preceded and led to our occupation of Denobew.

It will be remembered how the army advanced into the interior in two columns, one by land and the other by water. The land column pushed on rapidly, without encountering any obstacles; but the water column, under General Cotton, had soon abundant employment, for a few days after capturing Paulang, they found themselves, on the 4th of March, before the formidable works of Denobew. General Cotton had with him 800 Europeans, comprising H.M.'s 47th, 89th, and the Madras European Regt., and a weak battalion of Madras Native Infantry, whilst the flotilla mounted from fifty to sixty heavy guns, a powerful battery, certainly; but the detachment was too weak in numbers to overcome all the obstacles opposed to it; though one gallant exploit it did achieve, in the attack and capture of the White Pagoda stockade, before spoken of as forming the first outwork of the main stockade, from which it might have been distant a thousand yards or thereabouts. This place was carried on the morning of the 7th of March, by 600 men, formed into three columns. The garrison, a thousand strong, all picked men, made a most determined resistance; but nothing could withstand the ardour of our troops, who soon effected an entrance, and the Madras European Regiment was said upon that occasion to have greatly distinguished itself. The general's arrangements were so judicious, that the enemy were completely surrounded, and their loss was estimated at not less than 500 men killed and wounded, whilst ours was trifling in comparison. Upon this day there was terrific havoc with the bayonet, the combatants being crowded into a very narrow space.

General Cotton's plan was to attack each work in succession; with this view, immediately after the capture of the White Pagoda, 200 men of the 89th and Madras European Regt., under Lieut. Col. Mallet, were detached to attack the second work, under cover of our guns; but the enemy were here in immense force, and the attempt was a complete failure, one-half of our men having fallen ere they could reach the works, and two valuable officers of H.M. 89th, Captains Rose and Cannon, having been killed. Having thus been completely foiled by an outwork, it was perfectly clear that nothing could be attempted against the main stockade; the troops were, therefore, all re-embarked the same night, after experiencing the heavy loss of five officers and 130 men killed and wounded. Intelligence of our defeat was forthwith communicated to Sir A. Campbell, who, it was calculated, could not be far distant, though on the opposite bank of the river, which was now rapid and broad. On hearing of the failure, Sir Archibald countermarched his column, which was much in advance, and after making incredible exertions in crossing a mighty river with very inefficient means, one of the most delicate and difficult operations in war, he appeared before Denobew on the morning of the 25th of March. The land and water-columns were now united, and the fort was

invested in due form, the operations being occasionally interrupted by some vigorous, though unsuccessful sorties on the part of the enemy. Upon these occasions, they brought cavalry and many elephants into action, which were charged with the greatest gallantry by the body-guard, under Capt. Sneyd, the best specimen of native cavalry I ever saw in India. Our small army could do but little more than watch one face of this extensive fort; but we were strong in artillery, and a breach having been effected, the assault was to have been made on the morning of the 2nd of April. At daybreak, however, it was discovered that the enemy had evacuated the fort during the night, Bundoolah's death, by a fragment of a shell on the same evening, having quite dispirited them. Thus easily fell Denobew into our hands, placing in our possession 150 pieces of cannon, 250 jingals, 40 war-boats, besides large magazines of grain and ammunition; 300 of their wounded men were also left in the rear, of whom every proper care was taken. The enemy's loss during the siege was about 800 men, whilst ours, including the failure on the 7th of March, amounted to seven officers and 230 men, killed and wounded. As it was, we had good cause to congratulate ourselves on such an easy conquest, for had the assault been made, owing to the serious obstacles offered by the deep ditch and abatis, our loss would doubtless have been very heavy. How the numerous garrison, not less than 15,000 men, together with elephants, cavalry, &c., could have so completely escaped our vigilance, has always appeared to me most marvellous; but elude us they did most cleverly, and that not for the first time. In the morning there were no traces of the fugitives, and with our mere handful of cavalry, it was not considered prudent to go in pursuit of them, though, had we been provided with the means, their destruction would have been inevitable.

This affair being over, the combined troops moved once more in advance on the 4th of April, leaving, as before stated, the Madras European Regiment and 22nd M.N.I. to garrison Denobew, its occupation being considered necessary to secure the safe navigation of the river. To be thus left in the rear but ill-accommodated with the gallant spirit of the "Lambs," and the effects of their disappointment had scarcely subsided at the period I rejoined them.

I was nearly four months at Denobew, during which time the monsoon was at its height, and the confinement to the house consequent upon it was excessively irksome; the place, however, being a central point between Prome and Rangoon, few days elapsed without receiving a visit from some of our friends afloat, whom we entertained at our mess, which was now very creditably supplied. At times, we made excursions to the neighbouring villages in search of ducks, fowls, &c., and on several occasions, in company with my valued friend B—, of the 22nd, I enjoyed some good snipe-shooting on the bank of the Irrawaddy, on the first day of the season killing eight snipes successively out of ten shots. Quail and wild fowl were to be met with, but not in any quantity. Whilst on the subject of shooting, I must not here omit to record a remarkable shot, as to numbers, I made whilst at Denobew. The beautiful little bird, the *avadavat*, was here in large flocks, feeding on the heaps of paddy that were lying about, and on one occasion I killed eighty-four with a common load of snipe-shot! and subsequently often killed forty or fifty at a shot. This may sound like a *traveller's story* to the ears of those whose knowledge in such matters is limited to the scanty numbers of our less prolific clime, but it is, nevertheless, perfectly true, as many could certify.

An interesting event occurred to me whilst in garrison at Denobew, being no less than my promotion to a lieutenantancy, by the death of a senior. He,

poor fellow, had been severely wounded some months previously at the Dalla Creek stockades, and latterly, having been attacked with dysentery, I found him hurrying to the grave at the period of my arrival at head-quarters. A young ensign, of more than three years' standing, upon such an occasion, hardly knows how to behave, for while he cannot but be affected by the loss of a comrade, the sweets of promotion and an increased pay—abstract tend much to neutralize such a feeling, and there is a conflict between sorrow and selfishness not very creditable to human nature. Poor G—— was wasted to a skeleton when I joined, and did not keep me waiting many days more for my lieutenantancy; he died under the same roof that sheltered all his brother-officers, and we consigned him to a humid grave (the ground being a complete swamp), within a few yards of Bundoolah's house, with military honours.

And we thought, as we hallowed his lowly bed,
 And smoothed down his lonely pillow,
 That the foe and the stranger would tread o'er his head,
 And we far away on the billow.

On the day following the funeral, his scanty wardrobe and war-worn military accoutrements, one of the most affecting circumstances connected with service in the field, were distributed by auction at the hands of the sergeant-major.

As the monsoon was drawing to a close, we began to be very anxious as to our destination, knowing full well that the post would be vacated on the advance of the army from Prome, where they had passed the wet season. We had fondly calculated upon our order to join it, and to partake in the honours of a movement on the capital; but, early in September, our hopes were all frustrated, and an order arrived for us to fall back upon Rangoon, and from thence join the Pegue field force then assembling under Colonel Pepper for an advance upon Tongho, a strong point, about 100 miles eastward of Prome, on the Sitang river, where the enemy were said to be in great force. We were still to take the field, it is true, but we should much have preferred being attached to the main column; our lot probably was decided by the circumstance of our being the junior European regiment, as well as of our reduced numbers, not exceeding 250 men.

On the 5th of September, my natal day, I embarked once more for Rangoon in a Burman canoe, with friend C—— and eighty men (not all, however, in one boat); and on the 9th, the whole corps was snugly established at the base of old Shoe Dagon. On its eastern face is a most exquisite building, constructed with a great deal of elegance and taste; it contained in the centre a colossal image of Gaudma in a wire cage, and the whole of the interior, including the ceiling and several lofty pillars, was brilliantly gilded. This was called the "Golden Temple," and I well remember, when it fell to the lot of myself and two other brother officers to take up our quarters beneath its beautiful roof, how unceremoniously we treated the presiding deity, by placing an oil lamp to burn upon Gaudma's nose! During the time we were located at this place, we had some capital snipe-shooting, the season being at its height. Our shooting ground was on low swampy spots, amidst the old entrenchments, being the battle-field of the preceding year, when Majors Walker and Sale so gallantly defeated the enemy in their trenches; and now, whilst quietly bagging our snipes, of which I frequently killed eight or ten brace, we fell in with relics of that hard day's work in scattered bones, fragments of accoutrements, grape-shot, &c. &c. Whilst on the subject of snipe-shooting, one of the most

fascinating of eastern field-sports, I must here mention that snipes are so common during the wet season in the vicinity of Rangoon, that I have literally shot them from my window!

It was at this period that I was silly enough to undergo the process of being tattooed, after the fashion of the Burmese; not, however, to the same extent, though several of my acquaintance underwent the operation in full. I merely wished to carry about me some lasting memorial of service in Ava, and was satisfied with the figure of an elephant upon one arm and a tiger upon the other, and though sixteen or seventeen years have now elapsed since they were imprinted, the marks are fresh as ever. The operation is excessively painful, and is performed by two men, the science of tattooing being quite a profession. One man holds the arm down tight and compresses the skin, whilst the other first traces the outline of the figure to be tattooed in ink, and then describes it by a succession of deep punctures with a sharp-pointed iron instrument dipped in ink, the top of it being laden with lead. A genuine Burman is tattooed from the waist to the knee, the infliction, for so in truth it may be called, being strictly enjoined by his religion.

Whilst the Madras European Regiment garrisoned the Shoe Dagon, an awkward event occurred in connection with the corps, which at first promised very serious consequences. Another officer and myself, with a detachment of the corps, were on duty in the town of Rangoon, when, one day, having returned early from a shooting excursion, we found every one in a state of excitement, and were not a little startled to hear that the "Lambs" were in open mutiny! I could not on the moment learn any particulars, but felt satisfied the gallant corps was belied, no symptom of disaffection having previously been discernible, and truly there was no ground for any. The regiment was hastily ordered to parade for inspection by Colonel S—, then governor of Rangoon, and my detachment was ordered up from the town, distant two miles and a half, which I thought any thing but agreeable, after a fatiguing day's shooting in the sun. The most exaggerated reports were current relative to the state of the corps, and some, fearing it might carry the stockade at the point of the bayonet, were for making a display of artillery on our flank! Under these circumstances, what was our surprise, on reaching the parade-ground, to find the regiment drawn up in hollow square facing inwards, all in full dress, of course, and the unusual stillness and order that prevailed through the ranks bespeaking any thing but mutiny and disaffection. I had hitherto been wholly ignorant of all that had been going on, but a few words from a brother officer soon explained every thing. A letter, it appeared, had been addressed to the governor of Rangoon, signed "*The Madras European Regiment*," couched in very unbecoming language, and making all kinds of groundless complaints against the officers of the corps, from the colonel downwards. That the letter existed there was no denying, but none of us for a moment believed it to be the voice of the regiment, and the result proved us to be right. In due time, up galloped Colonel S— and his staff, and the letter having been read aloud before all the men, he made them a suitable address; after which, calling to the front two or three non-commissioned officers and men from each company, he asked them if they had any complaints to make, when they replied unanimously that they had none whatever, and denied all knowledge of the mutinous letter or its writer. The matter was, of course, well sifted, and it was traced at last to an ill-conditioned fellow, who had been once an attorney's clerk in England. This man had concocted and written the letter, countenanced, perhaps, by some three or four malcontents; but

he paid dearly for his misconduct, for he was tried by a court-martial and received 400 lashes in full; and so much had he disgusted his comrades, that, to avoid their reproaches, he was soon removed, at his own particular request, to another corps.

Shortly after the occurrence of this little event, at the latter end of October, 1825, we once more embarked for ancient Pegue, to join Colonel Pepper's column, and gather laurels on the road to Tongho.

CAPTAIN BINGHAM'S " EXPEDITION TO CHINA."*

ALTHOUGH the lamentable " Opium War " has ended, the history of its occurrences will not be without interest. Several accounts, by actors in the war, are before the public; Captain Bingham's is the fullest we have seen, and is pleasingly mingled with notices of the country and people, which diversify the monotonous narrative of conflicts with foes who will not fight. A few extracts from his two volumes will afford the reader some means of judging of the entertainment he will meet with in them.

One of the expedients employed by the Chinese, in the beginning of the war, was directed towards *terrifying* the English:—

March the 21st, Lin was busy drilling 3,000 troops, a third portion of which was to consist of double-sworded men. These twin swords, when in the scabbard, appear as one thick clumsy weapon, about two feet in length; the guard for the hand continuing straight, rather beyond the " fort " of the sword turns towards the point, forming a hook about two inches long. When in use, the thumb of each hand is passed under this hook, on which the sword hangs, until a twist of the wrist brings the gripe within the grasp of the swordsman. Clashing and beating them together, and cutting the air in every direction, accompanying the action with abuse, noisy shouts, and hideous grimaces, these dread heroes advance, increasing their gesticulations and distortions of visage as they approach the enemy, when they expect the foe to become alarmed and fly before them. Lin had great faith in the power of these men.

On the coast of the Gulf of Pe-che-le, the men (Capt. Bingham says) appeared a small race, clothed in the usual loose jacket and trowsers, with the everlasting Chinese accompaniments—fan and pipe; the latter of which, while out of use, is generally carried in the hand, while the fan with most of them is slipped inside the boot. " A Chinese crowd has a droll appearance, from their pipes being held up over the head, to prevent the pressure of the crowd injuring them. The women we could never get a sight of; but the marks of their small footsteps, frequently seen, proved their true Chinese origin."

The accuracy of the following description of a mandarin may be tested shortly, if, as we are assured by those who know every thing (editors of newspapers), a real Chinese mandarin—not taken out of the Chinese collection, but positively alive—intends to visit England, and to smoke a friendly pipe of opium with her Majesty and Sir Robert Peel:—

* Narrative of the Expedition to China, from the Commencement of the War to the Present Period; with Sketches of the Manners and Customs of that singular and hitherto almost unknown Country. By COMMANDER J. ELLIOT BINGHAM, R.N., late First Lieutenant of the *Modeste*. Two Vols. Colburn.

This mandarin was one of the finest specimens of a man I had till then seen in China. He stood about six feet two or three inches, and was apparently stout in proportion. He wore the winter cap, the crown of which was of a puce-coloured satin, shaped to, and fitting close to the head, with a brim of black velvet* turned sharply up all round, the front and hinder parts rising rather higher than the sides—in fact, in shape much resembling the paper boats we make for children. On the dome-shaped top of this he wore a white crystal sexangular button, in a handsome setting. Beneath this was a one-eyed peacock's feather falling down between his shoulders. This feather was set in green jade-stone, about two inches long, beyond which about ten inches of the feather projected, and though apparently but one, is, in fact, formed of several most beautifully united.

His *ma-kwa*, or riding-coat, was a fine blue camlet, the large sleeves of which extended about half down the fore-arm, and the skirts nearly to the hip. Under this he wore a richly-figured blue silk jacket, the sleeves equally large, but reaching nearly to the wrist, and the skirts sufficiently long to display the full beauty of it below the *ma-kwa*. These loose dresses always fold over the right breast, and are fastened from top to bottom with loops and buttons. His unwhisperables were of a light blue figured Nankin crape, cut much in the modern Greek style, being immediately below the knee tucked into the black satin mandarin boots, that in shape much resemble the old hessian, once so common in this country, with soles some two inches thick, the sides of which were kept nicely white, Warren's jet not yet having been introduced. To this part of his dress a Chinese dandy pays as much attention as our exquisites do to the formation of a "Humbly."

The figure was completed by his apparently warlike, but really peaceable, implements, which no respectable Chinaman would be seen without, *viz.* the fan, with its highly-worked sheath; the purse or tobacco-pouch, in the exquisite embroidery of which great ingenuity is displayed; a variety of silver tooth and ear-picks, with a pocket for his watch, the belt to which these are attached having a small leather case fixed to it, to contain his flint and steel. I had nearly forgotten his tail—his beautiful tail, the pride of every Chinaman's heart—and in this case, if all his own, he might well be proud of it. I am afraid to say how thick it was, but it reached half way down his leg, and I would defy Rowland's macassar to give a finer gloss. In short, he was the very epitome of a dandy Chinese cavalry officer.

On the subjugation of China by the Tartars, an edict was issued, requiring the whole nation to shave the front of the head, and to plat the residue of the hair into a tail, the length and size of which is considered in China a great mark of masculine beauty, in consequence of which great quantities of false hair are worked up with the natural hair, the ends being finished off with black silk cord. To the lower orders it is a useful ornament. I remember, on one occasion, to have seen a Chinaman flogging his pig along with it, while on another, the servant was dusting the table; and when their belligerent propensities are excited, which is not often, they will twist each other's tails round their hands, pulling with all their strength, and enduring the most horrible torture, till one or the other cries out *peccavi*.

The rise of a *lingua franca*, or conventional language, of a simple kind, between our people and the Chinese, is thus described:—

At Ting-hae, after the troops had all taken up cantonments in the city, the Chinese, as they returned, opened shops in the midst of their quarters; and finding that the soldiers had plenty of money, used every inducement to get their custom. The "tolah" and "loopee" becoming most familiar terms, a *lingua franca* rapidly sprung up, composed of words and sounds from the European, Asiatic, and Chinese languages. Nor was it confined to these in particular, for the imitation of the lowing of cattle and cackling of poultry were introduced: the repetition of the words "cackle, cackle," being the first method of making known the want of cocks and hens, they were henceforth called "kak;" while ducks were "wak," and geese were

* This, with the lower orders, is frequently formed of black cloth.

"his-wak;" the oxen and cows being yeleft "boo," which had originated from our first foraging parties indicating that they were in want of those animals by putting their arms over their foreheads, and exclaiming, "boo ! boo ! boo !" Dogs of course were naturally "bow-wows;" and thus quickly all the articles in common use got named.

The English reader is by this time pretty familiar with the mode of manufacturing small feet for ladies in China; but as Capt. Bingham was admitted to the privilege of ocular inspection of one of these unnatural curiosities at Chusan, his account is authentic:—

During our stay at this anchorage we made constant trips to the surrounding islands; in one of which—at Tea Island—we had a good opportunity of minutely examining the far-famed little female feet. I had been purchasing a pretty little pair of satin shoes, for about half a dollar, at one of the Chinese farmers' houses, where we were surrounded by several men, women, and children. By signs we expressed a wish to see the *pied mignon* of a really good-looking woman of the party. Our signs were quickly understood, but, probably, from her being a matron, it was not considered quite *comme il faut* for her to comply with our desire, as she would not consent to show us her foot; but a very pretty interesting girl of about sixteen was placed on a stool for the purpose of gratifying our curiosity.

At first she was very bashful, and appeared not to like exposing her Cinderella-like slipper; but the shine of a new and very bright "loopee" soon overcame her delicacy, when she commenced unwinding the upper bandage which passes round the leg, and over a tongue that comes up from the heel. The shoe was then removed, and the second bandage taken off, which did duty for a stocking; the turns round the toes and ankles being very tight, and keeping all in place.

On the naked foot being exposed to view, we were agreeably surprised by finding it delicately white and clean, for we fully expected to have found it otherwise, from the known habits of most of the Chinese. The leg, from the knee downwards, was much wasted; the foot appeared as if broken up at the instep, while the four small toes were bent flat and pressed down under the foot, the great toe only being allowed to retain its natural position. By the breaking of the instep a high arch is formed between the heel and the toe, enabling the individual to step with them on an even surface; in this respect materially differing from the Canton and Macao ladies; for with them the instep is not interfered with, but a very high heel is substituted, thus bringing the point of the great toe to the ground.

When our Canton compradore was shewn a Chusan shoe, the exclamation was "He-yaw ! how can walkee so fashion?" nor would he be convinced that such was the case.

The toes, doubled under the foot I have been describing, could only be moved by the hand sufficiently to shew that they were not actually grown into the foot. I have often been astonished at seeing how well the women contrived to walk on their tiny pedestals. Their gait is not unlike the little mincing walk of the French ladies; they were constantly to be seen going about without the aid of any stick, and I have often seen them at Macao contending against a fresh breeze with a tolerable good-sized umbrella spread. The little children, as they scrambled away before us, balanced themselves with their arms extended, and reminded one much of an old hen between walking and flying.

The sacrifice thus submitted to by the females of China, which is attended with excruciating pain when they are young, it may be supposed, is repaid by the happiness of their domestic life. Far otherwise, it seems. "Marriage in China," Capt. Bingham says, "is to the female only a life of pain. They are absolutely dependent on the whims and caprices of their husbands, who look upon them, and treat them, more in the light of slaves and servants

than of companions. In their manners great modesty is affected, but it is only an affectation of modesty ; for China is intrinsically an immoral and sensual nation."

With a short account of Hong-kong, the *first* of the British territories in China, we conclude our notices of Capt. Bingham's work :

This island is about thirty-five miles east-north-east of Macao, and is about eight miles long and five broad. The first aspect of this island is forbidding; its rocky sides and mountainous elevations giving little promise of successful cultivation, but as the explorer rambles on he will find many rich and fertile spots. On the south side of the island the villages are tolerably numerous, that of Chek-choo containing about one thousand inhabitants. The whole population at the time of our first possession could not amount to more than three thousand, though, at the present moment, 1842, it is little under fifteen thousand. The inhabitants appear industrious, and are easily managed. Their former government consisted of a mandarin and a few soldiers, but they changed their rulers without evincing any symptoms of dissatisfaction, such is the general apathy of the Chinese character.

The bay of Hong Kong is a remarkably fine anchorage, situated between the north-western end of the island and the main land. The usual entrance to this bay is from the southward through the Lamma Channel ; but there is also a narrow and deep passage round the east end of Hong Kong, passing close to Cowloon, while the Cap-sing-moon passage enters it from the westward. The peninsula of Cowloon forms the eastern end of the bay, and is opposite to the centre of the island, from which it is distant about half a mile. This peninsula, with two forts, which were dismantled, was by the terms of the treaty to have been neutral ground ; on the breach of faith of the Chinese, it was seized by right of conquest, a garrison being kept in Fort Victoria, where many commissariat and other stores were deposited.

The site for the new or British town is on the south side of this bay and north side of the island. A good road was quickly made along the sea-face, and a gaol and court-house, &c., have been erected, while the sale of the town lands have given an opportunity to the merchants to erect their storehouses. An extensive town soon quickly sprung up, and though several times destroyed by fire, a few days sufficed for it to arise from its ashes, the native artisans flocking to the spot that promises them so much employment.

The principal part of the town must necessarily stand on the side of the hill, but I do not see it will be of any consequence, as a sufficiency of sea-frontage will be found for the storehouses. A good road now connects this fort with Ty-tam, on the south side of the island, and where a very deep bay is formed, but too open and shallow to be adapted as a place of trade, yet from the fine sea-breeze that constantly sweeps its shores it will, no doubt, ere long, become a favourite residence with the British merchants, and marine villas spring up in every direction. Good water may be obtained in almost any part of this island, and the streams discharging themselves into the sea render the procuring of it easy.

THE INDIAN POLICY OF THE LATE MINISTERS.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : The Affghan tragedy has at length been terminated, under circumstances which cannot fail to convey to the mind of every Briton feelings of satisfaction and honest pride. The temporary cloud which for a time obscured our military reputation, has passed away ; and our supremacy has been nobly reasserted, by a brief but brilliant series of achievements, in which the accustomed valour of British troops displayed itself as conspicuously as ever.

This is a theme on which (from professional habits) I could dwell with pleasure, but I must leave it to those who are better fitted to do justice to the subject, and pass on to the task I have imposed on myself, that of taking a calm and dispassionate review of the causes in which the Affghan war originated. I can conscientiously declare, that the opinions I have formed of the policy of the late ministers, are the result of a candid and impartial consideration of the materials they have themselves furnished in the official documents laid before Parliament.

The substantial principles on which the late ministers rest their defence, resolve themselves into these two propositions :—First, that the attack of Herat by the King of Persia, at the instigation of Russia, and with the active co-operation of that power, menaced the safety of the British dominions in India ; and, secondly, that in order to avert the danger to which our Indian empire was exposed by the Persian expedition against Herat, the late ministers deemed it essentially necessary to occupy Affghanistan, with the view of reinstating Shooja-ool-Moolk, the exiled monarch of that country ; and through his assistance constituting Affghanistan a barrier to defend our north-west frontier. Although these propositions embrace the substance of the policy of the late ministers, they are distinct in character. It will, therefore, be convenient to keep these questions distinct, and to discuss each separately.

Whether the Russian Government ever expected to effect the subversion of the British power in India, is a question which has given rise to a long, but fruitless controversy, for the obvious reason—that it is not the whole question at issue. It has always been admitted, even by those who firmly believed in the existence of the designs imputed to the Russian cabinet, that the obstacles which our invading force would encounter in its progress to India, are so formidable, that its arrival on our frontier, in any thing like an efficient state, is extremely improbable. Still this is not an argument of sufficient weight to disprove the existence of such designs. In order to settle that question, we are bound to inquire if there were other objects to be gained, short of actual success, of sufficient importance in the estimation of the cabinet of St. Peterburgh, to compensate for the immense sacrifice and risk of the attempt ; and this object may, I think, be found by a reference to the position which England and Russia occupy in their mutual relations in Europe.

Of all the European nations, England is the power Russia has the most cause to dread. She is fully sensible that, in that formidable element of our strength, our noble navy, England possesses the power to crush her commerce ; while, on the other hand, from our insular position, England may bid defiance to all the efforts of Russia to molest her. Now is it possible to conceive such an active, ambitious power as Russia, patiently enduring the pressure of that check which our naval superiority imposes on her, and having

discovered in India the only point of the British dominions on which her gigantic military strength could be brought to bear with decisive effect; is it a subject of wonder, to find the cabinet of St. Petersburg bending all its energies to that quarter, where, if it cannot conquer, it can at least create incessant alarm for the safety of our Indian dominions?

Here, then, we have motives of no trifling force to stimulate the Russian Government in the prosecution of an object, which is very little inferior in importance to the actual conquest of India; and that their object has been fully realized, we have the distressing evidence before us, in the equipment of a large and ruinously expensive military force, originating in those very fears, which it has been the aim of Russia to create.

It has, however, been strongly maintained by the opponents of the late ministers, that those fears were groundless—that it was absurd to apprehend any danger to India, from the attack of a distant and obscure fortress, by such a contemptible military power as Persia; and that it was unjust to raise an event, trifling in itself, into undue importance, by connecting it with Russian influence. But as the late ministers as stoutly deny the justice of these inferences, it becomes necessary to consider this point of the discussion, involving, as it does, a very important principle; and we cannot adopt a better method to arrive at the knowledge of the precise character and extent of the influence which the Russian Government is said to exercise over the councils of the Persian Government, than by tracing to their origin the causes which led to the intimate connection at present subsisting between the two.

It does not belong to the present subject to notice all the early attempts of Russia to gain a footing to the south of the Caucasus, farther than by observing that they were for a long period unsuccessful; but for the last fifty years the progress of Russian conquests was so rapid, that it could at any time, since the year 1804, have effected with ease the entire subjugation of the Persian empire; but such a bold step would have at once roused the jealousy of the British Government, and called for a prompt interposition of its power. Russia, therefore, adopted a wiser and safer course; at various intervals, and on some pretext or other, she seized upon several of the finest provinces belonging to the Persian dominions, which were finally ceded to her in perpetuity by the treaty of Goolistan, in 1814. These conquests appearing to excite little attention on the part of Great Britain, the court of St. Petersburg got up a fresh quarrel with the court of Teheran, which ended, as might have been expected from a contest between parties of such disproportionate strength, in a further spoliation of Persian territory; and the Persian monarch was compelled to purchase peace by the cession of little less than the third part of his dominions to Russia, which acquired a permanent authority over these conquests by the treaty of 1828; and from this period the connection between Russia and Persia ceased to preserve that character which usually subsists in the intercourse of one independent Government with another: it degenerated into the abject submission of the weaker to the dominant ascendancy of the stronger power, and in this character the nominal power left to the Persian monarch, rendered him a valuable instrument in promoting any views which the Russian Government might entertain against British India.

This is a simple narration of transactions as they actually occurred. The attack on Herat formed another step in advance towards the object in view. It has, on the other hand, been urged, that the Shah of Persia had ample grounds for demanding redress from the ruler of Herat, and that it would have been his duty to enforce his demands by arms; it was, therefore, absurd

to ascribe the attack to Russian influence, when considerations of duty pointed out to the Persian monarch the necessity of the measure.

We are told, indeed, in the declaration published by the Shah of Persia, that the strongest consideration of duty, both as a king and a Mussulman, required him to proceed to Khorassan; that Kamran Meerza and the Affghans under his authority had penetrated from Seistan into Khorassan, carried away 12,000 persons, whom they had sold as slaves, and compelled the Chief of Khain, a subject of the shah, to send tribute to Kamran. These were certainly atrocious injuries, and would have justified the shah in destroying such a nest of robbers; but, unfortunately, his demands upon the ruler of Herat were not confined to the redress of real injuries; they were mixed up with others of another description. Persia claimed sovereign authority over Herat and Candahar, which was declared to be a portion of the Persian empire. This, however, was the revival of antiquated pretensions never recognized by any of the Affghan sovereigns. Still it was the rejection of this obsolete claim by Kamran which determined the Shah of Persia to persevere in hostilities; and he accordingly invested the city of Herat.

There were certain remarkable circumstances connected with that siege which are deserving of particular notice. It was attended, in the first instance, by Sir John M'Neill, the British Ambassador at the Court of Persia, and subsequently by Count Simonich, the Ambassador of Russia at the Persian Court; both, however, appeared in the most opposite characters: the one, as a mediator, strenuous in his endeavours to effect a reconciliation between the hostile parties; the other affording his advice as to the best manner of conducting the attack, and employing an officer of the Etat-Major belonging to his suite, to construct batteries, and to carry on other offensive operations against the town. It appears that both ambassadors were furnished by their respective courts with instructions of precisely the same import, to reconcile the differences existing between the hostile parties, by amicable negotiations; and accordingly, in conformity to the spirit of his instructions, Sir John M'Neill tendered his services to the Shah of Persia, who cordially accepted them. Sir John, with the sanction of the shah, entered the town, and after a long conference with the Vizier of Herat, actually arranged the draft of a treaty, in which all the demands of the Persian monarch were conceded, with the exception of the independence of Herat; and Kamran rejected with scorn the very idea of owning allegiance to the Persian crown.

On Sir John M'Neill's return to the Persian camp (where Count Simonich had arrived during his absence), he reported the result of his commission to the shah, who, although all his first demands had been acceded to, declared his determination to prosecute the siege; a sudden revolution in his sentiments, which cannot be accounted for, unless we refer it to the interference of the Russian Ambassador, whose appearance in camp at the precise period when the terms obtained by Sir John M'Neill were rejected, and his active participation in the operations conducted against Herat, certainly afford strong presumptive proof that he was either a man totally devoid of judgment or prudence, or that he was allowed a much greater degree of discretionary power than it is usual to grant to ambassadors, or that his secret instructions authorized his taking the steps he did; nor does the subsequent disavowal of his conduct by the Russian government tend greatly to weaken the grounds on which the latter supposition rests.

It is true, that Lord Palmerston went through the solemn farce of demanding explanation from the Court of St. Petersburg, regarding the conduct of

its Ambassador at the Persian Court; and it is also true, that Count Nesselrode carried on the farce, by gravely asserting, that Count Simonich acted contrary to his instructions; but it would puzzle any one to discover what other answer Lord P. could expect than the one he actually received; unless the Russian cabinet found itself fully prepared for the consequences which must have followed the avowal of its sanction to the proceedings of its representative. Count Nesselrode's answer, therefore, only proved that his court was taken by surprise; it was not prepared for such a demonstration of vigour in the peace-loving cabinet of Great Britain; it therefore, under such an unexpected emergency, adopted the convenient mode of throwing the blame on the shoulders of its ambassador.

This may, perhaps, appear to many persons rather a harsh construction of a declaration which had all the semblance of frankness and sincerity, but to remove the pretext for any such construction, Count Nesselrode ought to have offered the best test of the sincerity of his government, by recalling the ambassador who had occasioned these unpleasant discussions. But he did no such thing; Count Simonich remained at the Court of Teheran eighteen months after the commission of acts which had wellnigh kindled the flame of war between the two nations; and what inference can be drawn from his non-recal but the obvious one, that his conduct was in strict accordance with the secret wishes of his court?

Let us, however, dismiss from our minds the conduct of Count Simonich and his government, as far as they were supposed to be connected with the Herat expedition; let us view that transaction divested of all foreign influence, and we shall still find it one fraught with the most dangerous consequences to our Indian empire. The rumour even of that expedition produced a powerful sensation in one class of the population, notorious for their turbulence and disaffection to the British Government, I mean the followers of Mahomet, who compose about a third part of our native subjects, and who have never ceased to cherish the most ardent aspirations for the revival of that political power which they once enjoyed, and expect to recover only by the subversion of our Government. The native Mahomedan press teemed with the most inflammatory appeals to the bigotted passions and dormant ambition of their fellow Moslems; their appeals were particularly addressed to our Mussulman sepoys, who were exhorted to join the standard of Islam, and aid in expelling their Kafir masters. With such exciting appeals as these, acting on a turbulent mass, can it be a matter of astonishment to any one that alarming conspiracies should be the consequence?

It is, of course, impossible to ascertain the full extent of these combinations, but those actually discovered indicated that a portion even of the Hindoo subjects of our Government were in some degree tainted with that treasonable spirit which was so widely diffused among our Mahomedan subjects. It is fervently to be hoped that this spirit was confined to that despicable ingrate, the Rajah of Sattara, whose abortive attempts met with a prompt and just punishment; but the discoveries made at Kurnool clearly proved the existence of a wide-spread and well-organized plan of extensive insurrection, of which the arrival of a Persian army at Kandahar would have been the commencement.

It surely cannot be said that these were trifling evils, or that any government could disregard them. It is true that the ordinary power of government was fully competent to crush these insurrections, as in the case of the Rajah of Sattara and the Nawab of Kurnool it actually did; but then it must be re-

membered, that the necessity for a frequent exercise of the coercive powers of government to put down insurrection, is of itself an evil, and there can be scarcely any doubt that a constant demand would have been made for the exertions of this power so long as the exciting cause remained.

If, then, the British Government discovered that the attack of Herat by the Shah of Persia (whether instigated by Russia, or even in the absence of any proof of ulterior design) excited the hopes of its Mussulman subjects of obtaining external aid in their efforts to shake off its authority, the solemn duty it owed to its well-affected Hindoo subjects, imposed on it the absolute necessity of removing, by every effort in its power, the cause by which they would have been exposed to all those scenes of rapine and plunder, the constant accompaniments of internal convulsions; and on these grounds the late ministers were perfectly justified in resorting to measures for effecting that object. But I am constrained to observe, that in their selection of the means, they have committed the grossest and most fatal errors. If the object contemplated by them in the occupation of Afghanistan was to form it into a barrier power, it would be difficult to perceive in what respect it was adapted to that purpose. The first requisite in a nation intended to form a bulwark for the defence of our north-west frontier against foreign attacks, ought to have been a strong government, wielding the combined force of a numerous and united people. But this certainly was not to be found in Afghanistan, a country which has for many years been the scene of the most sanguinary conflicts, carried on between numerous petty tribes of demi-savages, who appear to be unanimous in nothing but their cordial detestation of a Government conducted on principles of order. The next quality was a community of views and interests, arising from a common sense of danger, and the public expression of a desire by one of the parties for the aid of the other in providing for the defence of their combined interests. That such a desire was at one period evinced by the *de facto* representative of a Government, in the person of Dost Mahomed Khan, we have the evidence of the late Sir A. Burnes to prove, and the mode we adopted to induce the Affghans to espouse our cause was singular enough. Instead of accepting the terms offered by Dost Mahomed Khan, the only ruler fit to guide the turbulent Affghans by his energy of character and sound judgment, and thereby inducing them to enter with alacrity into our views, we invaded their country with a large military force, with the avowed purpose of expelling the ruler of their choice, and forcing on their acceptance an imbecile old man, on whose stupid and perverse mind adversity had failed to impress any salutary lesson, and who had been thrust from that throne.

Then, again, in a military point of view, the selection of Afghanistan was the most unhappy choice that could have been made; it was separated from our territories by the Punjaub, and the dominion governed by the Ameers of Scinde; Runjeet Sing, though the loudest of all our allies in protestations of undeviating fidelity to our interests, declined to grant permission for the passage of our troops through his dominions; the Ameers of Scinde received the same proposals in a similar manner, but, after the application of a little pressure, consented.

Our gallant countrymen carried every thing before them to the gates of Cabul; but what was the position of that gallant army when arrived at the termination of its brilliant career? was it in a condition to preserve those advantages which its success might have acquired? It was completely insulated; no base line was established from whence it could derive the

slightest support, in the event of a sudden unforeseen disaster. The real perils which surrounded it did not escape the penetrating sagacity of that mind, which, on military matters at least, seldom or ever errs. The Duke of Wellington, to use his own emphatic (and it has proved prophetic) expression, perceived at once, "That it would not be till Lord Auckland's policy had reached the zenith of apparent success, that its difficulties would begin to develop themselves." And such, indeed, the result has fearfully proved; those difficulties have developed themselves in a series of disasters, the details of which it is painful to dwell upon.

If any thing can augment the fearful responsibility which these disasters have entailed on the late ministers, it is the fact, that the determination of sending an army to Afghanistan was not forced on them by inevitable necessity; it was their deliberate choice, in preference to one free from all the objections which beset the Affghan expedition. True policy pointed to Persia as the proper stage for our operations: there lay the seat of the disease, and there the remedy ought to have been applied.

If the appearance of the Persian army before Herat endangered the tranquillity of British India, what proceeding could have been more just and reasonable than to declare frankly to the Shah, that his perseverance in prosecuting the siege of that fortress, after the most ample redress offered to him by Kamran Mirza, could not be permitted by us? and if one only of the numerous brigades sent to Cabul had been landed on the Persian coast, to give effect to Sir John M'Neill's remonstrance, a few weeks would have brought the difference to a conclusion, and saved to the state a lavish expenditure of millions, and the loss of thousands of valuable lives. If any person doubts the efficacy of such a remonstrance, backed by only one brigade, I must beg to draw his attention to an armament, on a very small scale, which appears to have attracted much less notice than it deserved; I mean the occupation of the island of Kharack, in the Persian Gulf, by a single regiment. That expedition, from the trifling force it employed, and the absence of those stirring events which generally attend military operations, was totally disregarded at the time, or if noticed at all, excited only a momentary interest; but it, nevertheless, created a powerful sensation throughout Persia: and if we attend to the concluding expressions of the royal firman, in which the Shah of Persia stated his reasons for withdrawing from Herat, we may there find a satisfactory proof that his abandonment of the siege was in a great measure owing to his dread of the British armament which landed on the island of Kharack, which was alluded to in pointed terms in the firman.

The occupation of Kharack disclosed to the Shah a painful fact, of which he appeared to be quite unconscious; namely, that we had found out his vulnerable point, and as he had every reason to apprehend that it was only the precursor of another expedition, on a much larger scale, he prudently gave up the only point, which was nothing in comparison with consequences he justly dreaded from such a force landing on his exposed sea-coast; and it is a matter of astonishment that the efforts of the late ministers were not exclusively directed to this point, for a glance at the map might have satisfied them that, with the immense maritime resources at their command, and cheap freights, they could have despatched *ten* regiments to any part of the Persian Gulf, at little more cost than they incurred in planting *one* regiment at Cabul, and in as many days, as it required months to reach the Affghan capital. This latter circumstance is of great importance, for military men, of all others,

know best the inestimable value of time, and that in many instances half an hour decides the fate of thousands.

Here, then, the late ministers have grossly erred, in resorting to a measure which was unjust in its origin, surrounded with hazard throughout its progress, and with scarcely a single useful object attainable by success; while they neglected a measure liable only to the ordinary vicissitudes incident to military operations; susceptible alike of extending our combinations as circumstances demanded.

It now remains to be seen what line of conduct our present ministers are to pursue, and if we are to judge of the future from the past, we have little cause to form any very discouraging anticipations: already they have retrieved the blunders of their predecessors, and in the abandonment of Afghanistan, they have given a most satisfactory pledge, that barren and disgraceful conquests are no longer contemplated. But it is to be hoped they will not retrograde one step farther, and lose sight of the importance, both in a commercial and political point of view, of retaining the command of that noble river the Indus. A better opportunity could scarcely be imagined for gaining this desirable object than the present, when our connection with the Sikh government is, I believe, on the point of being placed on a footing calculated to lead to the most satisfactory results to both states. In the present cordial feeling entertained towards our government by Shere Sing, we shall find little difficulty in obtaining the cession of some town on the banks of the Indus, most favourable for establishing commercial marts, which would place the course of the Indus under our control, and, by the facilities our protection would afford, promote the extension of a trade which could not fail to be highly favourable to the commercial prosperity of Bombay, and the several states composing Central Asia. But, with the attainment of all these advantages, our present ministers have another delicate and important task before them, to which they have no doubt already devoted their attention.

So long as the Russian cabinet is permitted to retain that dangerous ascendancy it has acquired over the councils of Persia, we never can cease to entertain apprehension that it will exercise that influence in embarrassing the British Government, by inciting Persia to embark in those schemes of conquest which, in the recent instance of the attack of Herat, has been productive of such ruinous consequences.

It is of course impossible to form even a conjecture how much longer the blessings of peace are to be vouchsafed to the nations of Europe. A few months ago, the question of peace or war hung by a thread, and we have many firebrands in the world besides M. Thiers; but when the sword is drawn, and Constantinople furnishes the apple of discord, England and Russia will be the most conspicuous actors in the drama, and it will depend on the single arm of Britain to stem that torrent of cupidity, to which a scramble for the Turkish fragments will no doubt give birth. In such a desperate struggle, it must require all the energy of our national character, and the application of those gigantic resources at our command, to emerge from it triumphant. It is therefore of the greatest importance to place our Indian dominions out of the vortex; and that can only be done by rescuing the Persian government from the thralldom of Russian dominion, and imparting to it strength and independence calculated, with that support which England can afford, to form it into a bulwark of defence to our Indian empire. Happily, the accomplishment of this object does not require any unjust or violent interference with

the independence of Persia; on the contrary, that power has uniformly and eagerly invited Great Britain to enter into the most intimate connection with it: the intercourse between the two states has always been most friendly, and it is entirely owing to the cold reception which the advances of the Persian court met from the British Government, that the connection between the two governments is not at this moment on the most intimate footing: it therefore requires no more than the cordial tender of our friendship to Persia, to lead to a sincere and lasting attachment between the two nations, cemented by the conviction that the interests of both are the same.

It now remains for me, before taking leave of my subject, to offer a few remarks on a very prevalent opinion, which has enjoyed a great degree of favour in the public estimation—that the extension of our conquests has a tendency to weaken our power in India, and the example of Rome has always been cited as an illustration of the soundness of this opinion. But it would be difficult to point out in what the resemblance of the two empires consists. It is no doubt true, that the principal cause of the decline of the Roman empire may be found in the extension of its conquests far beyond the limits of its resources to retain them. Other causes, of course, had their share in leading to its ultimate destruction; but this was the principal; and in what respect can the argument apply to Great Britain? Is it intended to imply that the conquests of England have exceeded the limits of its power and resources to retain them? Whoever maintains this opinion is bound to prove the extent of the fields of coal and mines of iron lying under our feet. He is bound to prove that the rapid strides made by England within the last half-century, in sciences and arts, are to proceed no farther; and, lastly, he has to fix a limit to the powers of steam. When he succeeds in all these, then he will be able to pronounce whether or not England has arrived at the zenith of its power, and not till then.

It may, perhaps, appear something like presumption to ascribe the rapid successes of our nation in India to the special interposition of Providence; but even with all the power which England possesses, it is almost impossible to assign the existence of our Indian empire to any other than the Divine Arm, which has accorded to England the glorious privilege of becoming a humble instrument in imparting to the millions of benighted human beings, under her sway in India, a knowledge of those divine truths which in value are infinitely superior to all the arts which human skill can devise. If England fulfils the solemn duty which has been assigned to her, she may rely with confidence on the favour of Him on whom rest all our hopes of glory here and hereafter; and that she may continue to deserve and enjoy this distinction, none can more fervently desire than

Your obedient servant,

VÉRUS.

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. XIII.

Friday, November 27th.—This morning, agreeably to very unexpected and unwelcome orders from head-quarters, I started from Vellore *en route* to Trichinopoly, to join the —th there. I have formed some very strong attachments among my brother officers of the “old Cæsar’s Legion,” and I foresee that my severance from the regiment will be the ultimate cause of my leaving the country. India does not prove to be quite the El Dorado which I anticipated, and although there are many advantages arising from a service here, yet to my mind they do not compensate for the very serious loss of years, and those, moreover, the very best years of life, incurred by such service. It is not *living* but *existing* here, and there is such a total want of all mental, and of much corporeal, stimulus, that I feel like one standing upon the bank of the Thames or the Mersey, watching the incessant fleet of vessels crowding the waters, and replete with life and bustle, *myself* without occupation or pursuit.

There is some consolation in having, under such circumstances, a travelling companion, to whom in the jungle to say, “How sweet is solitude !” Mine on this occasion is Paddy M’Dermott, who, by his own genealogical chart, traces a lineal descent from “Dermott of the bloody hand.” There is something very exhilarating and picturesque connected with the proceedings of a march in India : the early rising ; the constant change from place to place ; the mode of baggage conveyance by bullocks ; the horse exercise ; the vast plains traversed, upon the distant limits of which are frequently seen the wild antelope bounding along, and, nearer, the skulking jackal stealing, with his drooping tail and pricking ears. Frequently, the sandy road passes through a jungle of the most impervious thickness on either hand, replete with the most profusely odorous parasites, and in the morning and evening alive with birds and insects. All India may be said to be somnolent at noon, and here it is that I more fully understand than in the western world, the emphasis of that expressive saying, “*The evening and the morning were the sixth day.*” I am continually reminded of some scriptural passage by a passing circumstance, and there is infinitely more pleasure, as I conceive, to be derived from perusing the Mosaic books in the East, than from reading Homer in the Morea, or Cicero at Rome.

Our first march being to Dobyghur, where there is no public bungalow, I pitched my tent, and there is something patriarchal in living under canvass ; in this *one instance* I should have made a very good Rechabite. It is next to impossible to do any thing of an active nature, or to move abroad, during the noontide, when you are located on the burning sand of a great unsheltered plain, upon which the unmitigated sun shines with a scorching blaze ; one has, therefore, no choice but to sit perfectly listless and motionless, just at the tent-door, gasping for breath. At such a time, there is not a *single object outside*, upon all the vast surrounding tract, to break the *tangible* monotony ; the traveler himself, and the accompaniments of his travel, such as his beasts of burden and his servants, are the only animate beings in the scene ; and these are really but half alive, the former ruminating, and the latter sleeping. These are, however, the circumstances under which the scenic descriptions of Scripture become most vivified ; and this very day I could not but picture on my mind’s eye the hour and the scene when, “in the plains of Mamre, Abraham sat in the tent-door in the heat of the day ;” looking outwards, he saw three men approaching him, and he ran to meet them, and with patriarchal open-

heartedness, offered them all the welcome hospitality of his own bountiful camp-establishment.

It is really quite surprising what a large company of servants and followers a *little* man has in his train, when moving his goods and chattels from one station to another; we have no less than fifty-five of all sorts and varieties with us.

30th.—To Moorgillum, a distance of only eleven miles. There is a vast deal of trouble in getting one's people to start; loading the bullocks who occasionally, "like cows in June, hoist tail and fly," depositing the various articles of domesticity, so as to prevent a general smash, and every thing done with a profusion of chattering by all parties. The most pitiable creature of the party is a pet jackal of M'Dermott's, which has literally bitten off its own tail, having thereby caused a raw place, upon which a constant incursion is made by a host of flies, and these creating an intense degree of irritation, the poor beast spends the entire day in gnawing and biting the sore stump, being thus, after the manner of men, a self-tormentor. We found a very good bungalow here, and as night came on, some of the inhabitants of the adjoining village came to warn us against being out after dark, as a tiger was known to be in the neighbourhood; so, taking the hint, we thought it prudent to put things in a posture of defence as soon as the day closed, making the carts and bullocks the *point d'appui* in front of the bungalow.

Wednesday, Dec. 12th, Ootatoor.—We arrived here yesterday, expecting to have encountered Clayhills, on his return to Vellore from Trichinopoly; we have, however, been disappointed. The other day, when we had halted at a bungalow for the day, I was sitting in the verandah reading a book. I felt something fall upon my left shoulder, and thence instantaneously to the ground; in a moment I rushed up from off the seat, and espied a cobra manilla, lying close to the leg of the chair, but somewhat bothered by his fall. As this species is the most fatally poisonous of all Eastern reptiles, I roared most lustily to the servants, who soon appeared and despatched the wretch. In the neighbourhood of this place are several very large tanks, and the site of the one nearest here reminded me of the country in the vicinity of Oxford, at least that part which lies upon the margin of the Isis. The whole region round this tank is beautifully verdant, with herds of cattle feeding on it, and studded with large trees. We are lodged in an excellent bungalow, furnished with chairs, cots, tables, &c., and a small clear stream runs hard by, having its banks fresh and green from the late rains. The more extended neighbourhood, however, is one continued surface of stones, resembling the Landes of France. Upon a stony mound of considerable eminence, stand the ruins of a once beautiful temple. From pictures which I have seen of the Acropolis, I should say that these ruins very much resemble it; the stone work is composed of massy oblong squares of white granite; the lofty pillars, from fourteen to sixteen feet high, are cut from single blocks; the exterior of the walls is covered with Malabar inscriptions and with figures of the bull, and a mighty dome surmounts the squares of the building; but among the ruins, scores of long-legged black sheep are quietly nibbling. Looking at these animals, I cannot help thinking that, some years hence, when the agricultural capabilities of India have had more justice done them than at present, and when its powers of production have been more fully developed, sheep and wool, that is, the carcase and the fleece, will become staple articles of commerce from India to Europe. The Dutch, many years ago, convinced by the success which had attended their importation into Holland of pigeons, turkeys, and other creatures, imported a

number of true East-India sheep, which are taller than the European sheep, and clothed with a wool little inferior; this kind of sheep succeeded so well, that in the Texel and East Friedland, so long as the breed was kept pure, the ewes had four lambs a year.

24th.—This morning we started at twenty minutes past four, having a long and *finishing* march to make into Trichinopoly. Before sunrise we arrived at the bank of the Coleroon. The river being full, in consequence of the recent rains, we had to encounter great difficulty in getting the baggage and things across: horses, bullocks, carts, men, women, and children, were at length safely deposited in ferry-boats. The current of the river was exceedingly strong, and, in spite of all our efforts, carried us down far below the proper landing-place. We were just half an hour in crossing the river to an island, or long narrow stretch of land, covered with bushes and infested with alligators. Here we disembarked every thing again with just as much trouble as we had embarked, and to pack up all as securely as for a march of twenty miles, although we were but fifteen minutes in traversing the distance from one shore of the island to the other; it was what might very justly be called a *quadruplication* of trouble, for being arrived at the second shore of the island, we came to the river Cauvery; and here again we had to embark every thing in ferry-boats. It took us another half-hour to cross the Cauvery, when we again repacked and reloaded, and were fairly on the way for our journey's end, arriving in the cantonment about twelve o'clock, and finding, at the house of Dickenson, of the 40th, a hospitable reception and a capital breakfast *à la fourchette*. Thus terminated a journey of about 280 miles, and occupying twenty-seven days.

Monday, December 28th.—One of my idiosyncrasies is antipathy to a *new set*, and to a *new suit*; as the latter, in clothes, never at first feel accommodated to the various holes and corners of the body, so, in men, it is a long time before I get to fit myself well with a new set: they never seem at first to possess any of the good qualities of the old ones. I do not know any bagatelle in literature that ever pleased me more than an article in the *Etonian*, on the painful circumstances and feelings connected with discarding an old pair of boots. Perhaps I have received an impression unfavourable to my new comrades, from the circumstance of spending last Friday the most uncomfortable Christmas-day I ever remember. I dined with the mess of the regiment; the party consisted of only eight officers, and the dinner was a miserable one. Yesterday evening, I walked up to the church half an hour before service, to see poor Bishop Heber's grave; "after life's fitful fever he sleeps well," and is laid on the south side of the communion-table, under a plain slab, the public monument not having arrived from England. The moonlight streamed in with a beautiful softness through the eastern window upon the soundless habitation of him whose name was beloved over mighty realms.

January 5th, 1830.—Trichinopoly is one of the most considerable stations in the Madras presidency, possessing a large civil and military establishment, the latter consisting of one King's regiment, three native regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a company of foot artillery. With such a force, it naturally possesses the usual sources and means of amusement—a theatre, a raccourse, a cricket-ground, a racket-court, billiard-tables, and in the vicinity good shooting ground. Like the generality of large stations, however, it is afflicted with sundry divisions and sections, and abounds with that most essential element of Indian life, *tittle-tattle and scandal*. Nothing provokes me more than this: calling at Mrs. Major Higgins, you are informed that Mr.

Ensign Figgins stood at the band last night with his foot upon the step of Mrs. Captain Wiggins' bandy. At the next house, you hear that old Colonel Spoonbill caught the ayah with a letter, which she was conveying to her mistress from Lieutenant Stubbs, and in which he addresses her as "beloved Amelia." Being in the mood for gossiping, you proceed to call at a third house, where you for the first time learn the very important truth, that matters are now finally arranged between Ensign Mackpenny and the major's daughter, for that he drove her out last night in the major's bandy. Two or three days ago, two officers of the 32nd went out to a very harmless, though it be fashionably styled a *hostile*, meeting, about a very ridiculous affair. Some silly altercation occurred soon after dinner between the parties, in which A. very foolishly and unwarrantably twitted B. that his father, who had been an old medical officer in the service, had borne the nickname of *Screw Billy*, from his parsimonious habits. For this taunt B. required an apology, which being refused, on the ground that the allegation was true, a meeting took place: this was the subject of gossip for some three days. It was, however, succeeded by a matter of equal importance, and of much more romance. Lieutenant Tibbs had recently procured leave to visit the presidency, in order to attend the arrival of the *Golconda* from England, on board of which ship he had received intelligence from his "ladyc love" that she should sail from her native land of Hibernia, and should count with eager expectation the hours as they passed, until she arrived to throw herself into her Edwyn's arms at Madras. The *Golconda* was duly announced from the flag-staff in the fort, as having just cast anchor in the Madras roadsted, and Edwyn Tibbs, hastening to the beach, procured as soon as possible a massullah boat, and in half an hour was standing on the deck of the vessel freighted with the burden of his future bliss. Judge, then, of his horror, upon learning that, just one month ago, Miss O'Flynn, his own dear love, had been married by a Methodist missionary on board to Mr. Runningblock, the chief mate of the ship. Poor Edwyn Tibbs foregoes the remainder of his leave, which he had fondly devoted to first hymeneal joys, and returns to his regiment at Trichinopoly, to be pitied and laughed at by all.

My chief source of amusement since coming here has been the racket-court, which is situated in the old fort. The front of the court stands against a high stony rock, inhabited by some hundreds of monkeys, who sit above the walls of the court, and keep a sharp look-out for every ball that is hit over, and about which, as soon as they have secured it, there is set up a terrible outcry and contention.

January 6th.—Some time ago, a fatal result followed the bite of a snake here, in the case of an assistant surgeon, who, on getting into his palanquin one morning, was bitten by a cobra manilla, that had crept and slept during the night behind the back cushion. An affair of this nature naturally produces great pain and alarm in a small community, all the members of which are liable to a like dreadful visitation. Nevertheless, accidents or dispensations of this sort are of extremely rare occurrence—at all events, among Europeans—and I have not heard of more than two fatal cases. The fact is that, although reptiles of the snake species are so numerous, yet of the different kinds—and these amount, according to Gmelin, in his *Systema Naturæ*, to 219—not more than one in ten is poisonous. The symptoms which follow the bite of venomous snakes are, first, pain, swelling, and redness of the bitten part; then arises great faintness, with sickness at stomach, and vomiting; the breathing becomes short and laborious; the pulse low, quick, and

irregular; the wounded part assumes a livid, black, and gangrenous appearance; cold sweats and convulsions come on, and the hapless victim dies at the end of three or four hours. The fearful catalogue of serpents which Lucan gives in his *Pharsalia*, as infesting the Roman army in its transit across the Lybian desert, must, I conceive, be considered as a poetical license, for the snake tribe are found only in shaded, damp, secluded places.

January 27th.—On the morning of the 22nd we marched out of our lines, to make way for the 51st, which arrived from Quilon, and pitched our camp just behind the church, where for one mortal week we daily expected to receive our route from the Adjutant-General's-office. To our universal satisfaction it arrived yesterday morning. Robson, brother to the artist of that name, issued a regimental order to "move off the ground to-morrow at half an hour before sunrise." At that time, accordingly, the second bugle sounded this morning. The distance being only eight miles, we arrived to an early breakfast at our (this) first halting-place—Nagamungullum. Paddy M'Dermott came out with me, Bird, Carruthers, and Starkie, with others, just for a jollification. On the road, we passed but one object worthy of note, and that was a complete skeleton of a man hung in chains two years ago for a horrible murder. The native soldiers have a curious custom, when they quit a barracks, of setting up a sort of loud buz, a sort of "*ting ding*," in a long drawl. The number of *attachés* to a regiment moving in India is really surprising—officers, officers' servants, with their wives and families, sepoy with a ditto accompaniment, bullock-drivers and their families, coolies and theirs, dooly bearers and theirs, until the whole "number of souls" accompanying a regiment, including the regiment itself, cannot be much less than four thousand persons. The strength of the —th, in the present case, is eight hundred and seventy men.

A well-arranged camp is a very pretty sight, although no larger than a regimental one, and the regiment now is very well tented. For my own part, I have contrived to march as lightly as possible, and my equipment and followers may be thus enumerated:—one bullock bandy, to carry my tent; two bullocks, carrying my trunks; one cownie coolie, carrying sundry items; a savage chestnut pony, called *William Thompson*, of whom for his singularities I have had a portrait taken by a pictorial friend, one of his accomplishments being that, if let loose in the compound, he would not suffer man, woman, or child to pass through unassailed, save his own syce and family; a grey horse named *Iley*, a tent lascar, two horsekeepers, two maittees, two grasscutters, one bandy man, two bullock men. Cantonment life in India is very monotonous, each succeeding day for a month is passed as its precursor; some change comes, however, in camp; a change of locality, a change of habits, some *movement*, a little hum of men, and a pleasurable fatigue. I do not know that any picture of fancy presents to my mind a prettier treat than a camp march in summer through England.

29th.—Here I am, at a place of unutterable name and unspellable intricacy—something like Maidranagrum Pilly Chuttrum, being precisely one year older, but not a day wiser, than I was this day twelvemonth. If the patriarch, after a long life of holy service, was on a retrospect of it compelled to exclaim "Few and evil have the days of my life been," what must I say? And if the Roman Emperor, upon a retrospect of only one day in which he had done no good, exclaimed, "*Diem perdidit*," what must I say upon a retrospect of every day? Days are precious things if we did but know it, and if we could but *foresee* our *retrospect*, we should not squander them as we do.

It is said, I think, of Queen Elizabeth, that, during her last illness, she once cried out, in an agony of sorrow for the past, "Oh ! acres of my kingdom for an inch of time !"

The march this morning was only five miles, and we are encamped in a fine dry open plain, near to a large choultry, built for the use of travellers, by an individual who amassed a large fortune as a contractor for bullocks, during the Scringapatam war. The natives of India must surely hold a literal translation of a maxim tantamount to that of the apostle—"Charity covereth a multitude of sins;" believing that an act of charity done covers a multitude of the doer's sins, instead of the real meaning, which is, that a spirit of charity hides the many faults committed by others.

February 5th, Madura.—Arrived here at nine, this being the first break in our march; it is a principal civil station. The former collector, Mr. P., used to give princely hunting-parties; he lived in the exercise of a profuse hospitality, and having squandered immense sums, like "a most good-natured fellow," died by his own hand, leaving his public accounts some lacs of rupees *minus*—

"Ah ! what is mere good-nature but a fool !"

As we were to halt here for a day or two, I early inquired after "the lions," and was not long in having a very celebrated one indicated to me, and that in the shape of a very famous and stately pagoda. Soon after breakfast, we made a party to visit it; it is vernacularly called the "thousand-pillar-choultry," from containing, as is averred by the Brahmins, that number of pillars. The Madura district, by the way, contains some of the most magnificent buildings now to be met with in India, being immense in size, rich in workmanship, constructed upon the truest principles of mechanics, and of incredible labour. The religion of the Hindoos consists of the worship of only *one deity*, but the names under which he is worshipped are very numerous, and vary in different districts; in honour of this deity a temple is erected, in the centre of which is placed its image, before which the religious rites of the priests are celebrated: the building is in general small and situated in an area, enclosed by walls of a height almost sufficient to conceal it. Besides the temple, there is a very large and high building, which has to it the relation which a very large steeple bears to a very small church, and which is intended to be an object of public attraction; the smaller building, being a sort of *sanctum*, contains the apartment for the adoration of the deity, and having no external openings, is lighted by small lamps, consisting merely of cotton wicks floating in little earthen cups of oil. The temple at Madura is sacred, I believe, to the deity under the designation of Choca Lingum; the image or representation of whom is placed in the middle of the apartment, facing the door. It is a block of dark stone, about four feet high, of an exceedingly unfavourable aspect. The temple itself consists of four stories, the total height about seventy feet, and at the base forty-three feet square; the outer building, or steeple, is about 160 feet high; 116 in the square; and the whole occupies an area of 500 yards. In fact, this steeple, or adytum, is the *great cap to the little guardsman*; its form is an oblong square, containing four rows of pillars, each row having 124 pillars; these pillars are twenty feet high, and over them are placed the capitals, composed of a number of stones geometrically arranged, so as to lessen the breadth of the roof; the roof itself is composed of long stones, reaching from capital to capital; the pillars are curiously carved with different figures, representing stories connected with Hindooism, and devices of the workmen or designer, perhaps. These devices and the inscrip-

tions have undergone scholastic deciphering and explanation, and those on one of the pillars seem to have a family connection with the history of the pig-faced lady of Bath, who ate out of a silver trough. The hieroglyphic represents a circumstance in the life of Rajah Pundi, who once ruled over Madura. He went one day to hunt towards the Westward, in a wood about ten miles from Madura, which abounded with wild hog, and where he encountered a wild boar, a sow, and twelve pigs. The boar, having killed several of his attendants, was at length slain by an arrow from the rajah's bow; this again enraging the widowed sow, she aroused her maddened strength, and slew as many more of the attendants as had her tusky spouse; but, like him, she also fell dead from an arrow shot by the rajah. The young pigs, being thus left orphans, attracted the compassion of Minachie, the wife of the deity Choca Lingum, who solicited her husband's permission to support the pigs; this being accorded, the tender-hearted matron suckled them at her own breasts, and the effect of this "goddess milk" was such, that the little pigs grew up to men in all things, save their heads. The pillars are formed from *single* blocks of granite, but being only twenty feet high, the whole building has a dark, gloomy, low aspect. One very remarkable feature in the building consists of a group of four pillars, each monolithic, and fifty feet high, being highly ornamented. Various portions of the walls are painted in fresco, rudely but not unmeaningly done, and the colours are quite fresh. It occupied us an hour and a half to wander through the thousand-pillar choultry. In the middle of the choultry lies a large, deep, solemn-looking tank, for the purpose of ceremonial ablutions. Only those who have seen brahminee priests can fully understand the force of the figure in which our Saviour speaks of Lazarus being received by Abraham *en τοις κολποις*.

The founder of this vast structure was Rajah Trimul Naik; the work is not ancient, having been commenced in the year 1623, and completed in twenty-two years, and is said to have cost a million sterling. In the middle of the day, Smith, Mayner, and I, went in palanquins to visit the palace, built also by Trimul Naik; the paper mills, and the cloth manufactory. The first we hurried through, for, in the "garish eye of day," ruins lose half their interest. We found in both the latter Government prisoners at work, and as to the factory, nothing could well be more simple than the process itself, and nothing in the shape of paper much coarser than the produce. A curious coincidence happened, after returning to my tent. Being tired, I laid myself upon my cot, and taking up *Evelyn's Diary* to read, instantly I opened at the very part where he describes his visit to a paper factory on the 24th August, 1678: "I went to see my lord of St. Alban's, at Byflete—an old, large building; hence to the paper mills, where I found them making a coarse white paper;" and the description of the process of making it, which he gives, would serve very well to describe what we saw.

After dinner, Watts (taking his flute), Bayly, Arnott, and I, went to the palace, which I had but glanced at before. These ruins are magnificent; they defy my pictorial or graphic powers. It instantly occurred to my mind that they would have well served the purpose of Martin, as the ruined site of the scene in *Belshazzar's Feast*. We staid there till a late hour, when the full resplendent moon shone upon the mute assemblage of pillars, galleries, and domes, in a rich flood of spotless light; one cupola under which we stood was one hundred feet high.

OUR FUTURE RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

THERE has never been a period of our commercial history at which our prospective relations with the vast empire of China could have been a subject of deeper interest than at the present moment, when, for the first time, its haughty master has been so far humbled as to treat upon equal terms with distant foreigners, hitherto dependants upon his bounty, and its laws and institutions have been robbed of the charm of inflexibility, by the location of those foreigners upon its soil. The probable consequences of this entire change of our relations with the Chinese government and people open prospects, not remote, of good or of evil, the importance of which it is difficult to over-rate.

The history of our intercourse with China is not without interest. The inauspicious circumstances which attended its commencement are to be ascribed less to the ill-will of the Chinese, or to the mismanagement of the first adventurers, than to the intrigues of European rivals, and the political state of the empire. It is remarkable that our first regular intercourse with China was nearly coterminous with the overthrow of the Ming, or last Chinese, dynasty, and the establishment of the reigning Tartar dynasty, which has assumed the flattering epithet of *Ta-tsing*, or 'Great and Pure.'

Whilst the English had a footing in Japan, they tried ineffectually, in the early part of the seventeenth century, to open a trade with China; but the piratical conduct of the Hollanders, with whom European traders were identified in the eye of the natives, and the collision between the Dutch and English companies, cast insuperable obstacles in the way of a friendly intercourse with the Chinese nation. When the two companies at length engaged, in virtue of the Treaty of Defence, in 1619, "to endeavour jointly to open and establish a free trade with China, by such ways and means as the common Council shall judge expedient," the secret principle recognized by them, as the basis of their joint endeavours, was hostile to a really "free trade," and too much of the same character as that since adopted by the modern "free traders" with China. The Treaty of Defence had subsequently some "additional" or "explanatory" articles tacked to it, one of which, "touching the question where and in what place the ships of defence shall be first employed," provided that "the defence shall be applied for the gaining of the trade to China, and to that end, the fleet shall be sent to the Philippines, there to hinder and divert the Chinese, that they shall not traffic with any other but us."* From this "free trade," however, the Dutch contrived to exclude the English company; they employed the combined fleets in seizing upon stations near the coast of China, and in "forcing a trade," on their own account, with the junks. In 1637, an English fleet of trading vessels, belonging to Courteen's Association, under Captain Weddell, arrived at Macao, and experienced rather a friendly reception than otherwise from the Chinese authorities at Canton; whose civilities were, however, soon changed into

* App. to Lord's Rep. on Trade with China, 1821, p. 373.

hostility by the intrigues of the Portuguese at Macao, who defeated the applications of the English for permission to trade, by aspersing the national character, and by corrupting the local officers with large bribes. The English were thereby involved in hostilities with the Chinese, which seem to have been managed upon the late Elliot system. Captain Weddell states in his journal, that they "pillaged and burnt many vessels and villages, and did many spoils: in fine," he concludes, "we fell upon all the bordering towns, and used nothing but fire and sword, so that all fled from the villages round about us." This, therefore, was the approved method of "free-trading" with China, from the commencement of our intercourse with that country. The then existing government seems not to have been averse to foreign trade, but the Tartars soon over-ran the empire, and not only threw every thing into disorder, settling no government in the places they conquered, but evinced that determined antipathy to intercourse with foreigners, which has been a ruling principle of the "great and pure" dynasty. The ancient rules of government were, indeed, anti-commercial, and it is to be remembered, that China, possessing every variety of soil and climate, is more independent of foreign commerce than any other country on the globe, not merely for the necessaries, but for even the luxuries of life, which extensive inland communications diffuse throughout the whole empire.

From the end of the seventeenth century down to the year 1834, when the last Charter Act came into operation, the East-India Company gradually formed and nurtured the valuable trade with China, in the midst of severe difficulties, arising from the hostility of its government, the rapacity and venality of its local authorities, the jealousy of European powers, and, last not least, the fiscal regulations at home. "It is a strong testimony in favour of the judgment and discretion which have guided the councils of the Company," Mr. Auber has justly observed, "that amidst changes and events without parallel, they acquired and preserved for two centuries a commerce which has been so conducted as to ensure the greatest acknowledged benefits both to India and to England, and which the Company have been enabled to place unimpaired in point of value at the disposal of their country."* No part of this valuable trade, be it recollected, is the fruit of political arrangements in which the crown of England had any participation; it was created solely by the capital, enterprise, and prudence of the Company, as private merchants, who, moreover, diverted a portion of its profits into the channel of the political treasury of India.

The Ministry of Lord Grey wrested this acquisition from the Company, and almost made a sacrifice of it to the greedy appetites of our manufacturers. There might have been sufficient reasons for opening the trade with China more freely to British enterprise; but the total annihilation of the Company's mercantile functions, and the abolition of their establishment in China, was an act of political folly, which many of those who were its loudest advocates and counsellors have deeply deplored. Every

object which the measure was intended to realize; every prognostic of its certain results, in promoting the consumption of British manufactures in China, and in lowering the prices of Chinese commodities in England; every hope of facilitating our ingress into the country, has been disappointed. Bankruptcy has been the reward of many who embarked in the open trade, and, amidst the rage of speculation in teas, the price of the article, in relation to quality, is higher than under the Company's system. On the other hand, all the difficulties and embarrassments with which our China trade has been beset since the removal of the Company's factory—the quarrels with the Canton authorities, the prosecution of the opium trade in defiance of the government, the stoppage of our intercourse with the native merchants, and finally, a long and expensive war, attended with a prodigal effusion of innocent blood—are all to be traced with absolute certainty to that impolitic and unnecessary measure. *Non noster hic sermo*—this is now the language of those who were the most earnest advocates of an open trade with China and of the abolition of the Company's trading functions. "The restrictions on our trade with China," observes a writer in the *Times* newspaper,* "could not safely be abandoned; though seemingly unsound in principle, they were indispensable in practice: the silly war in which we are now engaged, and the interminable difficulties that threaten to follow it, are the inevitable consequences of their removal."

An opinion was very industriously circulated, during the discussions respecting the renewal of the Company's Charter—when every expedient was resorted to that could lower the character of the East-India Company—that their officers maintained their footing in China by complying with humiliating requisitions on the part of the authorities. The fact is, however, that the Company's functionaries at Canton gained their advantageous position as much by firmness as by conciliation. Nothing like humiliation was ever inculcated by the Court of Directors, when they found it necessary to censure any violence of procedure and harshness of language on the part of their servants in China. "When we directed that your intercourse with the Chinese should be conducted in a mild and conciliatory temper," they observe, on one of those occasions, in 1818, "it by no means follows that we are in any degree inclined to surrender or abandon the immunities and privileges hitherto enjoyed by our factory, and to which the imperial edicts have recognized our just claims. We no more entertain the opinion that the real interests of British commerce are to be preserved by a servile and abject submission on the part of those to whose hands such interests are intrusted, than we expect that our particular commerce with China will be best upheld and maintained by the use of strong and threatening language in your intercourse with the officers of the government."† The testimony borne by almost all the witnesses before the Parliamentary Committees on East-India Affairs, previous to the last Charter Act, is decisive as to the advantages gained by the Company's supercargoes through their firmness, as well as the power and influence of the Company. This union of firmness with conciliation was the policy adopted for our Chinese rela-

* April 26, 1842.

† Auber's *China*, p. 280.

tions by the Duke of Wellington, in 1835. In writing to Lord Napier, the chief superintendent, his Grace observes: "It is not by force and violence that his Majesty intends to establish a commercial intercourse between his subjects and China, but by the other conciliatory measures so strongly inculcated in all the instructions which you have received."* It is but just to Lord Palmerston, the Duke's predecessor in office, to observe, that he strongly urged upon Lord Napier the paramount necessity of "prudence" and "caution" in his communications with the local authorities, lest he should "awaken the fears, or offend the prejudices, of the Chinese government."† The instructions under the Royal Sign Manual contain express and positive directions to the superintendents, that, even if they find it unavoidable to prefer any complaint or remonstrance to the officers of the government of China—

"You do observe all possible moderation, and do cautiously abstain from all unnecessary use of menacing language, or from making any appeal for protection to our military or naval forces, unless, in any extreme case, the most evident necessity shall require that any such menacing language should be holden or that any such appeal should be made. And we do further command and require you, in the general discharge of your duties as such superintendents, to abstain from and avoid all such conduct, language, and demeanour as might needlessly excite jealousy or distrust amongst the inhabitants of China, or the officers of the Chinese government; or as might unnecessarily irritate the feelings, or revolt the opinions or prejudices of the Chinese people or government, and that you do study by all practicable methods to maintain a good and friendly understanding both with the officers, civil and military, and with the inhabitants of China, with whom you may be brought into intercourse or communication.‡

It is worth while (for it has a bearing upon the subject of this paper) to observe the manner in which these instructions were carried into effect by Lord Napier.

His lordship arrived at Canton on the 25th July, 1834. The novelty of his appointment, and the jealousy and alarm it was calculated to inspire into the Chinese authorities, should have made him doubly "cautious" and "prudent" in his conduct towards them. On the 14th August, 1834, less than three weeks after his arrival, his lordship addressed a private letter to Lord Palmerston, which fortunately appears amongst the "Correspondence."§ In this letter appear the following sentiments:

Looking at the utter imbecility of the government, and the favourable disposition of the people, I cannot for one moment suppose that, in treating with such a nation, his Majesty's Government will be ruled by the ordinary forms prescribed among civilized people.

Our first object should be to get a settlement on the same terms that every Chinaman, Pagan, Turk, or Christian sits down in England. This, no doubt, would be a very staggering proposition in the face of a red chop; but say to the Emperor, "Adopt this, or abide the consequences," and it is done. Now "abiding consequences" immediately presupposes or anticipates all the horrors of a bloody war against a defenceless people; the monopolists would cry out; but I anticipate not the loss of a single man, and we have justice on our side.

The Chinese are most anxious to trade with us; the Tartar viceroys cannot comprehend it. If the Emperor refuses our demand, remind him he is only an intruder, and that it will be his good policy to secure himself upon the throne by gratifying the wishes of his people. Remind him that the British traded to all parts

* Correspondence relating to China, 1840, p. 26. † *Ibid.*, p. 4. ‡ *Ibid.*, p. 3. § *Ibid.*, p. 11.

of China before his dynasty escaped from the wilds of Tartary, and that even one of his early forefathers not only opened all his ports to foreigners, but invited them to settle and spread civilization in his empire.* The Chinese all read, and are eager for information; publish among them, and disseminate far and wide your intentions, that is, all your intentions, both towards the government and themselves. Disclaim every view of conquest, or of holding partial possession beyond a certain time; disturb not the passage of their vessels, or the tranquillity of their towns; only destroy their forts and batteries along the coast and on the river sides, without interfering with the people: such annoyance to the batteries, of course, only to be carried into effect in case of the obduracy of the Emperor. Three or four frigates and brigs, with a few steady British troops, not sepoy, would settle the thing in a space of time inconceivably short. Such an undertaking would be worthy the greatness and the power of England, as well from its disinterestedness towards other nations, as from the brilliant consequences which must naturally ensue. I feel assured in my own mind, from no little inquiry among all parties of people professing opposite opinions as to the power of the Chinese, and from other sources and considerations, that the exploit is to be performed with a facility unknown even in the capture of a paltry West-India island.

His lordship then adverts with admiration to the manner in which the "gallant Captain Weddell" had treated the Chinese two centuries ago, and to the more recent proceeding of Mr. James Innes, which he recommends for imitation, inasmuch as he concludes his letter thus: "Act with firmness and spirit, and the emperor will punish the viceroy, as the mandarin did the wood-cutter for Mr. Innes."

The incident here alluded to is, perhaps, not generally known. In April, 1833, Mr. Innes, having been annoyed by the billeting of fire-wood close to the foundation of his house at Canton, represented the matter to Howqua, the Hong merchant, who gave him hope that the grievance should be removed. Mr. Innes was informed, in a few days, that the head man of the Hoppo had forbidden future billeting. The coolies, however, continued to billet, upon which Mr. Innes, accompanied by two friends, went to the Hoppo's house, to expostulate with the head man, when he was struck by a wood-knife, and wounded in the arm. He withdrew quietly, and with five friends, waited on Howqua and demanded the instant seizure for trial by the Chinese laws of the party. "Howqua trifled; when," Mr. Innes observed, "I made a solemn oath to assure Howqua, if that culprit was not in confinement for trial before sun-down (it was then two P.M.), I would set fire to the Hoppo's house. Howqua had seen so many threats made and not acted on, that he went over the water to his country house and dined. I bought rockets and blue lights, and by eight P.M. the mandarin's house was on fire." Next day, the coolie was publicly punished. The Select Committee at Canton considered that Mr. Innes had acted "most unjustifiably;" the Court of Directors were of the same opinion. Lord Napier, however, evidently thought it was precisely the sort of proceeding which should be pursued by the British government. It was in reference to these sentiments, contained in his lordship's letter to Lord Palmerston, that the Duke of Wellington reminded him that it was "not by force and violence," but by "conciliatory measures," that our intercourse with China was to be established. Unhappily, however, the return to

power of the party by whom Lord Napier had been appointed prevented the substitution of better principles and fitter instruments in our transactions with the Chinese; and this, we sincerely believe, was the efficient cause of the late lamentable war.

Instructed by the consequences of past mismanagement, and guided by sounder principles of action, the present ministry will conduct our relations with China in a more temperate and discreet spirit, and, therefore, with more success. In addition to the grounds which the Chinese formerly had for jealousy and distrust of us, other powerful causes have been produced by the result of the late contest, which cannot but be humiliating to a nation that has esteemed itself superior to all others on the face of the earth. Nor have we to contend with merely the jealousy of the Chinese, but with that of the Christian powers, who desire to participate in the commerce with China upon the same footing as we have now gained. There can be no better rules for the guidance of the British functionaries in that country than are to be found in the letters and instructions of the Court of Directors to their factory at Canton. It would be better if that factory could be restored in its former condition, or with a slight increase of authority; but as this is not practicable, at least without revolting the free-traders in China, the next best thing is to conduct matters there as the Company's supercargoes would have conducted them. Experience has shewn the utter futility of Lord Napier's notions respecting the easy conquest of China, and the readiness of the people to rebel against their government. The bullying theory must now give place to a system founded upon juster principles than that, "in treating with the Chinese, his Majesty's government are not to be ruled by the ordinary forms prescribed among civilized nations." We have gained a great advantage over China; let us use it wisely and moderately, and the benefits to both countries may be great; let us abuse it, and we shall be the instrument of more mischief to them and of disgrace to ourselves, than we may now be reproached with having occasioned. Much will depend upon the qualities of the functionary to whose care the interests of this country shall be committed in China. If he be a prudent and sensible man, he will perceive that it is safer to err on the side of forbearance than of its opposite; if he be a *boute-feu*, desirous of carrying every thing with a "high hand," we may have a second Chinese war in a few months; and a second Chinese war, we confidently predict, will be different in its incidents and issue from the first. The course we recommend is not a popular one; it is not adapted to the interests or the prejudices of many. Ignorance of China and the Chinese character infects most of our discussions on the policy to be pursued with reference to that nation; a consciousness and a confession of this ignorance would make men better judges of what is fit to be done; but this it is too much to expect from human nature. "Doth any man doubt," observes Lord Bacon, in his *Essay on Truth*, "that if there were taken from men's minds vain opinions, flattering hopes, false valuations, imaginations as one would, and the like, but it would leave the minds of a number of men poor shrunken things, full of melancholy and indisposition, and unpleasing to themselves?"

CRITICAL NOTICES.

The Eastern and Western States of America. By J. S. BUCKINGHAM, Esq. Three Vols. Fisher.

THESE volumes complete Mr. Buckingham's account of the United States of America, which, as might be expected from so acute and observant a traveller, is full, accurate, and interesting. This concluding portion embraces the eastern states of Maine, New Hampshire, Massachusetts, and Connecticut, and the western states of Ohio, Kentucky, Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, Iowa, Wisconsin, and Michigan, including records of visits to Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, accounts of journeys across the Alleghany mountains, down the Ohio, and up the Mississippi to the highest navigable point of its rapids, and of a voyage on the great lakes Huron and Erie. The main features of Mr. Buckingham's work are its exactness, its copiousness, and its impartiality. The beautiful and highly-finished illustrations, from the pencil of Mr. Bartlett, form another recommendatory feature.

Polynesia: or an Historical Account of the Principal Islands in the South Sea, including New Zealand. By the RIGHT REV. M. RUSSELL, LL.D. and D.C.L. Being Vol. XXXIII. of the *Edinburgh Cabinet Library*. Edinburgh, Oliver and Boyd. London, Simpkin and Marshall.

THE learned Bishop of Glasgow has evidently bestowed much care and pains upon this very interesting volume, which is not a dry disquisition upon the history and statistics of the islands of the Polynesia, but enters deeply into topics more animating and attractive, connected with them, "the introduction of Christianity, and the actual condition of the inhabitants in regard to civilization, commerce, and the arts of social life:" he avows that its main object is to throw light on these important subjects. The various conflicting accounts of the effects produced in the islands by missionaries are used with impartiality, and the result is stated with great candour. Dr. Russell admits that "the tree planted amongst the Polynesians has brought forth fruit both good and evil, and that 'tares have grown up with the wheat;' " but, as he also observes: "A principle has been put in operation which no human power can counteract, for it has already connected itself with new institutions, affecting the very basis of society, and given birth to hopes that can never be extinguished in the human heart."

The Practice of Navigation and Nautical Astronomy. By HENRY RAPER, Lieut. R.N., F.R.A.S. and G.S. Second Ed. London, Bate.

IT is almost supererogatory to commend the merits of a work so well known and appreciated as Lieutenant Raper's, which is now supplied to her Majesty's ships, by order of the Lords of the Admiralty, and the first edition of which won the distinction of the Royal Geographical Society's gold medal of 1841. Its qualities, of simplicity, clearness, and precision, recommend it very strongly to practical sailors, and the present edition contains several addenda extremely useful to the tyro. It is a beautifully printed work, and the accuracy of its tables, which occupy nearly half the volume, is unimpeachable.

Our Mess. Edited by CHARLES LEVER (Harry Lorrequer). Vol. I. *Jack Hinton, the Guardsman.* With Illustrations. Dublin, Curry, jun., and Co.

WE shall not wrong the reputation of "Harry Lorrequer," otherwise Mr. Lever, by supposing that there are many readers who have not heard of *Jack Hinton*, any more than of *Charles O'Malley*. Those who have not actually made his acquaintance have an opportunity of doing so, now that he appears in a somewhat new costume. They will find him an uncommonly amusing fellow, who will conduct them through various adventures and incidents, mirthful and touching, and will familiarize them, in particular, with every feature of the Irish character.

The Commissioner: or De Lunatico Inquirendo. With Illustrations. Dublin, Curry, jun., and Co.

A CERTAIN Chevallier de Lunatico Inquirendo was despatched hither on a mission from the moon, to ascertain whether some natives of that satellite had not abandoned it, and taken up their abode in the earth, and to serve them with summonses or subpoenas to return. He was directed by his commission to keep a public journal and a private one; the former to be delivered to the lunar ministry, never to be seen by unofficial eyes; the latter to be published. The private journal has furnished materials for this book, which contains a goodly portion of madness, methodical and immethodical, laughable and pitiable. We subjoin directions for the use of the work.

Let any studious person, who has become so far fatigued in mind that a newspaper is too severe reading, place his body upon an easy chair, so that it forms with his legs and feet an angle greater than a right one, and (if he be a smoker) thrust a lighted cigar in his mouth; in that posture let him take up this work—and we have no doubt he will be amused.

Life and Times of Louis Philippe, King of the French. By the Rev. G. N. WRIGHT, M. A. London, Fisher and Co.

THIS is a highly animated and amusing history of one of the most remarkable characters of the age, the vicissitudes of whose life surpass those detailed in many romances; who, in the most difficult and trying exigencies, has preserved the respect of all, and finally realized the prophecy of the Duke of Wellington, pronounced when the prince's fortunes were almost at the lowest, that "he would one day prove a great benefactor to his unhappy country." Mr. Wright's narrative is not written in the severe style of biographical history, but in the more agreeable manner of *Mémoires pour servir*, &c. It is not rigorously confined to the individual, but comprehends notices of the notorious Egalité and his contemporaries, and takes a large grasp of the history of Europe.

Canadian Scenery Illustrated.

The Scenery and Antiquities of Ireland Illustrated. London, Virtue.

THESE two works proceed *pari passu*. The engraved illustrations are as beautiful and highly-finished as ever, and the pen of Mr. Willis, in the literary department, is as attractive as the pencil of Mr. Bartlett.

A History of British Birds. By WILLIAM YARRELL, F.L.S., &c. London. Van Voorst.

IT is gratifying to perceive that this elegant national work (as it deserves to be termed) is carried on with a spirit which denotes extensive patronage. The plates are the most perfect specimens of wood engraving we have ever seen.

Italy, Classical, Historical, and Picturesque, illustrated and described. By WILLIAM BROCKEDON, Esq., F.R.S. London. Duncan and Malcolm.

THIS insignificant work, which has now reached the tenth part, is kept up with unabated spirit and ability; and will, when completed, be a specimen of the fine arts of which the nation may be proud.

A Catechism of Geology, or Natural History of the Earth. By JAMES NICOL. Edinburgh. Oliver and Boyd.

ANOTHER of Messrs. Oliver and Boyd's useful Catechisms of Elementary Knowledge, in which the best established principles of the science are stated in simple language, and confirmed by recorded facts.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Dec. 21, 1842.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was this day held, pursuant to the Charter, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street.

SUPERANNUATIONS.

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) laid before the Court a list of superannuations granted since the last general Court to the Company's servants in England, under the 53rd Geo. 3, cap. 155, in conformity with the by-law, sec. 19, cap. 6.

HALF-YEAR'S DIVIDEND.

The *Chairman* acquainted the Court that the warrants for the payment of the half-year's dividend on the Company's capital stock would be ready for delivery on the 5th of January next, pursuant to the 3rd and 4th Will. 4, cap. 59, sec. xi.

SUPPORT OF THE TEMPLE OF JUGGERNAUT.

Mr. *Poynder* gave notice of the following motion for discussion next quarterly general Court :—

That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money-payment of £6,000 to the temple of Juggernaut (to which recommendation the directors assented by their despatch of the 2nd June, 1840), be considered by the Court of Proprietors on motion for abrogating such money-payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of the Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch.

THE WAR IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Mr. *David Salomons*, having been called upon, rose to bring forward the following motion, which he had postponed at the previous Court :—

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors an estimate of the expense incurred by the war in Affghanistan to the 31st December, 1841.

That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors a statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised, since the commencement of the Affghan war.

That the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual director or directors, against the Affghan war, be laid before the Court of Proprietors.

The hon. proprietor then said that, in bringing before the Court the motions of which he had given notice some time ago, relating to the Affghan war, and more particularly to the expenses which that war had occasioned, he thought it due to the Court that he should, in the first instance, allude to the happy circumstances under which he was now able to bring the subject forward, compared with the aspect of affairs at the time he first gave notice of his intention to the Court. At that period, they had only just heard of the disasters that had occurred in Affghanistan, by which a large portion of the army that had been left in the occupation of Cabul had been treacherously murdered, and exceedingly doubtful was the effect that the event might have produced on the minds of the people of India. Now they met under happier auspices ; the war was at an end, and the policy, which should for ever dis sever us from Affghanistan, had been publicly announced. Upon the latter point, he thought it became him to congratulate the Court and the Chairman ; but besides that, the most brilliant successes had been achieved by the Company's army, both in Affghanistan and China ; and he should not be doing his duty in that Court if he did not for a moment draw its attention, and that of the country, to those successes, and to the important benefits which that army had conferred on the people of this country. In China, by means of our army, we had achieved great victories ; and more than that, we had opened, as it were, a new world to all civilized nations, the importance of which, to the East-India Company, could not now be controverted. It was due also to the Company to mention that their steam navy had contributed to that success ; and the directors were deserving the thanks of that Court and the

country for the care they had displayed in adopting, on the occasion in question, the invention of steam, so useful in the time of peace, and so essential in the time of war. In Afghanistan, they found the Company's army everywhere successful. One important branch of that army, under General Nott, at Candahar, had maintained its position in the very heart of the country. Though surrounded with enemies, and entirely cut off from India, it had still preserved its efficiency so as to march in glorious array upon Ghuznee and Cabul in its return to India. At Jellalabad, and other parts of the country, our army had held its position so as to open a way to the army of General Pollock to march into the country, and to shew itself victorious in the neighbourhood of Cabul. And in noticing the zeal, and courage, and fortitude displayed by the officers of the Company's army, to which he found it exceedingly difficult to pay that proper testimony which they deserved, what was he to say to that courage and fortitude which had been displayed by the British ladies whilst they were in captivity, and under the severest trials; and upon one of whom, he might say, depended the whole chance of successful war or ignominious defeat; for upon Lady Sale it depended whether she should influence her husband to abandon that position which he might, if he had so chosen, have abandoned honourably, if that convention had been signed! But to the zeal and fortitude of that lady might we be said to owe that series of brilliant successes at Jellalabad and elsewhere in Afghanistan, which had only been excelled by the victory at Waterloo. (*Hear!*) These were some of the circumstances which now stood in contrast with the period at which he gave notice of these motions. If, again, they looked to India, they would be able to shew the world that, under unexampled reverses, still India had remained quiet, contented, and happy, devoted to the British Government, and faithful to all their engagements; shewing, thereby, that we held India not by successful warfare, but by ties far stronger, complimentary to ourselves and to the East-India Company—viz. by those ties which should attach all subjects to a government—the ties of justice, moderation, and kind treatment of all those who were submitted to our rule. Although there had not been proposed in this Court any vote of congratulation for the services of the army, he did think—

The *Chairman* wished to make an observation.—He should hope that the Court of Proprietors did not think the Court of Directors were insensible to the services rendered by their army in India: (*Hear!*) and at a proper time, proper justice would be done to them: but so recently had the intelligence been received, that the names of the chiefs only had been recorded in the *Gazette*. He thought, therefore, it was premature to make any allusion to those services, and especially as it did not apply to the motion of the hon. proprietor, which was for accounts. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Salomons* continued.—He believed he was perfectly in order; and if the hon. Chairman had heard the end of his sentence, there would have been no reason for his observation. He thought that in bringing forward the affairs of Afghanistan by this motion, he might refer to the change of circumstances affecting that country, and that it would be inconsistent on the part of a proprietor not to refer also to the services of the army, and if the forms of the Court had permitted a vote of congratulation—

Mr. *Marriott* rose to order.—He thought that that was a tacit reflection on the Court of Directors. (*Hear!*)

Mr. *Salomons* continued.—His intention was to congratulate the Court upon the achievements of their army, and he thought that, in doing so, he was not guilty of any thing irregular. (*Hear, hear!*) He did not think he should have been acting rightly if, in noticing the conduct of that army, he had not congratulated the Court and the British nation on the successes they had achieved. He begged besides to state, that nothing but his own discretion should limit him as to the course he should pursue in bringing forward this motion. He should be sorry to be guilty of any thing irregular: but he did hope that while he addressed the Court he should be favoured with that silence which they were not in the habit of disallowing to any other proprietor there. (*Hear!*) It was proper in bringing forward this question to look to all the collateral

circumstances arising out of it ; amongst which there was another subject of congratulation which he thought it necessary to dwell upon ; and that was the change of policy which had taken place. There was no one connected with India but must have sincerely regretted the policy pursued by Lord Auckland and the late government ; and whatever views his lordship or the government entertained as to the causes that had produced it, it must be acknowledged that their policy in India had been a great blunder, and that it was to the honour of the present government that they had retraced those steps, and extricated India from the difficulties in which she had been placed. (*Hear, hear !*) Besides, in going into the question of expense, of which he had given notice, was he to be limited to a mere dry detail of accounts ? far from it : he did not mean to do so : and he therefore must take his own steps and bring his motion before the Court in the manner which he thought most essential for his purpose. He was well aware that it would be unbecoming for him to enter, in that Court, at any great length into the question of the policy which had led to this motion ; but he was entirely opposed to that principle upon which within the last few years the directors appeared to have been acting—and that was, submitting in all measures to the dictates of the British Government. Since the Charter, the Court of Directors, and, ostensibly, the proprietors, had never interfered on any question with the executive Government. It became therefore more important now, although that policy was changed, that they should review the conduct of all the authorities, of the Secret Committee, of the Court of Directors, and of the Board of Control, (*hear, hear !*) in regard to the expedition which had been undertaken, and which had thrown upon India a debt and loss of millions for many years to come. Had they not within the last six months expressed an opinion that the expenses of this war should not be thrown upon India ? And should they now, because the war had been brought to an abrupt termination, be debarred from looking into the conduct of all the authorities, and seeing whether what had been done had been really done for the protection of India ? And though he regretted the terms in which Lord Ellenborough announced the change of policy, yet he was glad that it had been forced upon the British nation ; so that the secret springs of these proceedings should be brought to light. Perhaps he ought to state, as a matter of order, that he intended putting all three motions together, instead of taking them separately, and he therefore desired to give the reasons why the protest of the hon. director, Mr. Tucker, should be produced, as well as the accounts relating to the Afghan war. One peculiar feature of this war had been its European character ; and it therefore became them to know whether the Court of Directors, considering that it was of a European character, did undertake these measures as necessary for the protection of the natives of India who were submitted to their care. When these papers were produced, and produced they must be, the proprietors would be in a situation perfectly to know what private consultations took place ; what protests were recorded by the Secret Committee, and what instructions were sent to Lord Auckland ; because it was plain that Lord Auckland asked the Secret Committee for instructions before carrying out his policy. Then, it was said that they should not interfere with these questions because they were political questions, and ought to devolve on Parliament. Now he was willing to concede and to maintain the principle that they should touch lightly on political questions, and should not make that Court the *arena* for discussing party politics ; that, in order to avoid bringing responsibility upon the members of that Court, they should be in some measure cautious of going into those questions ; but in questions of such a kind as the present, involving the national character and the conduct of the Indian army, if they could not go into them, what would this Court be ? Would it not be a mockery ? And again, was it not said in Parliament, when questions of this kind were brought forward, that they ought to have been originated in this house, being a place more fitted for them, seeing that the time of Parliament was occupied with many grave and important domestic questions. If this Court did not enter upon such questions, then there should be a Court in India, a legislature there, for the purpose of considering these questions. But it was because that was not the

case that this Court should studiously submit all proceedings affecting the welfare and conduct of India to the public, so that public discussions might take place upon them, and public attention be drawn to them, as was the case with all other public questions. (*Hear, hear!*) He held, therefore, that it was most important that these questions should be discussed in this Court, because, although the war was at an end, the principles which gave rise to it should be made known, and that conduct of the public functionaries which had led to it should also be made known. Then if it should be proved that they had been carrying on a war in India which was practically to back an European power, that fact should be avowed, and the debt which was thrown upon India should be shared or borne entirely by the people of this country. With regard to finance, almost every question beyond that of national honour involved a question of finance; and what was it that made the people of this country so jealous of their rulers, that they should not engage in useless wars? It was the expense. What was it that kept all persons of authority in their proper places? The unpopularity of taxation, and the fear of adding to the great national debt. What was it that was so much brought against the late Government, but that they had burdened the country with taxation; had increased the debt, and thereby affected the comfort of the people in all parts of the country. We are now labouring under taxation, thrust upon us to meet the great defalcation in the revenue arising from their foreign policy. It was, therefore, incumbent on the Proprietors, receiving as they did their revenue from India, narrowly to watch the progress of debt in that country, and more particularly as this was the only place where India could be heard, was it incumbent upon them to raise their voices and insist on the production of the papers and documents, and respectfully to request the Directors to lay them before the Court. It was with that view that he wished to have before the Court the protests of those individual Directors who might have protested against the war, so that they might better understand the principles of the Directors and of those who proposed the Afghan war. With regard to finance, they had it from the highest authority in the land, that for two years past, the revenue of India had been deficient £2,500,000 each year; and no doubt this, the third year, would add another two millions and a half to the deficiency, making it in all £7,500,000, independent of the bill that might be sent in when the great expedition of the Afghan war should be wound up. He said that the debt of the East-India Company went on increasing for nearly three years prior to the conclusion of the Burmese war; and therefore it was incumbent upon them to insist on the production of the accounts, so as to see what had been the expense of the late war, and what amount had been raised by loans for carrying on that war. It appeared that he was acting quite within his province as a proprietor, and under those circumstances he should press upon the Court the necessity of adopting the motions of which he had given notice. The hon. proprietor then concluded by moving the several motions of which he had given notice.

Mr. Lewis having seconded the motion,

The Chairman said that he should not pursue the plan of the hon. mover, by entering at all into the question of the policy of the Afghan war; that did not form any part of the three heads of the hon. mover's several motions, and it would be in the recollection of the Court that, not further back than June 1842, long debates had taken place upon that question upon the motion of the hon. proprietor. He should, therefore, confine himself to the essence of the motions before the Court. The first was, "That there be laid before the Court of Proprietors an estimate of the expenses incurred by the war in Afghanistan, to the 31st December, 1841." Now it must be evident that there could not be the smallest indisposition on the part of the Court of Directors to furnish those accounts; but they did not wish to furnish accounts which were not accurate, and they were not yet in a position to furnish those accounts in a manner that would be satisfactory to the Court of Proprietors or the public in general. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be recollected also that those estimates must be made public, and would be called for by Parliament, and as soon as they were made

up they would be supplied; but before they could be made up accurately it would be most inexpedient to furnish them. The next account called for by the hon. proprietor was "A statement of the amount of any loan or loans raised in India, with the rates of interest at which such loan or loans may have been raised, since the commencement of the Affghan war." Now here he could in a few words give all the information on the subject. One loan of five per cent., redeemable, had been raised; but he had very great pleasure in informing the Court of Proprietors that of that loan £3,800,000 had been already subscribed, and the whole thing was now likely to be put a stop to by the war having been brought to a close. (*Hear!*) The last subject of the hon. proprietor's motion was, "That the protest of Mr. Tucker, or of any other individual Director or Directors, against the Affghan war, be laid before the Court of Proprietors." That paper had been moved for in Parliament, and had not been given by the Government of the country; and he, therefore, doubted the propriety of giving that which had not been produced in Parliament. Upon that ground he should object to its being laid before the Court.

The several motions were then put and negatived without a division.

THE RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Mr. Lewis then rose

To call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara, on the Rajah of Sattara, in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry.

The hon. proprietor said he trusted that, since the last special Court, calm and sober reflection had convinced those who had opposed him upon that occasion that they had acted in a manner utterly inconsistent with that independence which should characterize them as a Court of Proprietors. Upon the occasion, in which he was interrupted by the motion of adjournment, to which he referred, he was proceeding to call the attention of the Court to the case of the Rajah of Sattara in a new light. He was about to direct its attention to new points of the case taken in connection with the documents that had been printed subsequently to the last discussion on the subject that had taken place in this Court. In doing so, he thought he was not only pursuing that course which he as a proprietor had an individual right to take, but the course which it was necessary for him to pursue. In those papers it was stated that one of the gentlemen, who sat on the Sattara Commission (General Lodwick), said, that in his opinion the evidence before the Commissioners on the Sattara inquiry was insufficient to support the charge alleged against the Rajah of seducing the native troops. It was further stated by General Lodwick that the Rajah of Sattara in the course of that investigation had not had a fair trial; that he had not been allowed to be present during the inquiry; that he was prevented from having a native, or European, or English advocate to support his cause; and that when he appeared before the tribunal and asked for copies of the evidence of the witnesses, he was refused copies of those documents. That statement made by General Lodwick, one of the members of the Court of Inquiry, must have produced in this Court, and in the public mind, a very strong sensation: and when they considered the source whence it emanated, they could not be surprised. That was the statement of General Lodwick, as a member of that Court of Inquiry, with every tendency to partiality towards the Government that had begun that inquiry—nay, General Lodwick had been strongly prepossessed against the Rajah, and it was at the very instance of General Lodwick, depending on the evidence of the soobadars and that of Balajee Punt Nathoo, that the Bombay Government had been induced to make that inquiry. He said then that when they saw there a party to that transaction, a member of that Commission, with all those feelings against the Rajah of Sattara, coming forward in this Court, and stating in the face of the country at large, that the Rajah was an injured man, it was not at all singular that it should produce a very strong sensation in this Court. In consequence of these statements and of others to which he should not at present, or perhaps at all, allude, though other members of the Court of

Inquiry, thinking their conduct had been reflected on, had considered it necessary to address letters to the Bombay Government in vindication of their proceedings. Those letters so addressed to the Bombay Government were forwarded to this country; and upon the first Court after their arrival, an hon. proprietor to his right came here, and, under the guidance of higher and more discreet authority—

Mr. Fielder, vehemently: No! no! I deny the fact; I proceeded on my own opinion.

The *Chairman* said that, perhaps, he could save the hon. proprietor a good deal of trouble and the Court a good deal of time, by informing them that, since they last met, numerous papers respecting the conduct of the commissioners and the rajah had been received, and it was quite impossible the Court of Proprietors could come to any conclusion or just decision without those papers being before them. He would suggest to the hon. proprietor, therefore, whether it would not be better for him not to proceed with his speech upon this occasion, but to wait until such time as these papers should be produced to the Court, if he should still think it right to advocate the rajah's cause. (*Hear, hear!*) It had always been his desire that this discussion should have ended: (*Hear, hear!*) the propriety of which course the Court of Proprietors had voted on two occasions. He well knew that they could not prevent discussion; but, if it was to go on, he should rather propose that the papers lately received should be laid before the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) He assured the hon. proprietor that it was not with any view to stop him on the present occasion, but to proceed now would force him (the chairman) against his will to adjourn the discussion until the papers were produced. He had now to say that information had been received which threw a great deal of light on this subject, and he thought the hon. proprietor would see that, to fix on some future day for the discussion, after the Court of Proprietors had the papers before them, would do much more justice to all parties. (*Hear, hear!*) He suggested, therefore, to the hon. proprietor that he should for the present defer the statement he intended to have made.

Mr. Lewis was obliged to the hon. Chairman for the observation he had just now made. He assured the Court that the object of his advocacy of this question from beginning to end had been to elicit truth; whether the rajah was an innocent or guilty person; (*hear, hear!*) and if the Chairman informed him on this occasion that there were papers recently received from India which, when printed, would throw light upon the innocence or guilt of the Rajah of Sattara, he was ready to abstain from making any further remarks on this case at present. A great part of the matter contained in the documents already printed, he considered to be entirely of a personal nature, and as not bearing in any degree upon the guilt or innocence of the rajah. Statements were made by one commissioner and rebutted by another; they consisted of mere private charges and concerned the character of the commissioners only; but if the documents now referred to were documents which threw light on the subject, he at once would say that he was most happy to refrain from pressing this subject now. But as truth was the sole object of this Court and the public of the country, he would call upon the Chairman to fix a day when these papers were printed for discussing them.

The *Chairman* said he had no objection to do so. But there was not a word about the guilt or innocence of the rajah in the hon. proprietor's motion. His motion was "to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara on the Rajah of Sattara in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry." The papers that had arrived threw much light upon the conduct of the commissioners and the rajah. Now the last motion was entirely with reference to the charges of the commissioners, who, finding themselves accused, were naturally anxious to refute those charges; but the papers he had alluded to embrace the whole subject, and if the hon. proprietor would allow him a little time to consider when the day should be fixed for a discussion of the ques-

tion, he would take upon himself to fix a day accordingly; as he supposed the hon. proprietor was not desirous of laying aside a discussion altogether. (Mr. Lewis—"certainly not.") He must therefore move it as an amendment to the present motion.

Mr. Lewis said, of course he should, after what had fallen from the Chairman, abstain from discussion altogether on the present occasion.

The Chairman then moved as an amendment,—

That the additional papers transmitted to the Court of Directors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara, in October, 1836, be laid before the Court of Proprietors, and printed for their use: and,

That a special general Court of Proprietors be held on Wednesday, the 8th February, 1843.

Agreed to.

Mr. Lewis wished to make one remark as to the phrase he had used in his notice of motion, respecting the conduct of the commissioners. It was his intention, if he had gone on, to shew, not from the letters of the commissioners, but from the recorded proceedings of the Court, how those proceedings were carried on. He was not going to make the slightest statements as to one commissioner or another, but as to the conduct of the commissioners as it stood on record.

THE BUSINESS OF THE COURT.

Mr. Lewis then postponed the following motion till the next quarterly general Court:—

That it is not competent to any proprietor, after a motion has been read, to move an adjournment of the Court before such motion has been moved and seconded. That such a practice is objectionable on principle, and contrary to all usage, and, if permitted, would be subversive of the independence and utility of the Court as a component part of the Indian Government.

Mr. Weeding said, it was not his intention to dispute the privilege of any hon. member of this Court to postpone any motion of which he had given notice, but if an hon. proprietor gave a notice of motion twice, and then postponed it a third time, what did he do? He stood in the way of other hon. gentlemen who might wish to bring forward any other motion.

Mr. Lewis said he had not postponed this motion twice before.

The motion was then understood to be postponed until the next quarterly general Court.

NON-EMPLOYMENT OF THE NATIVES OF INDIA IN OFFICES OF IMPORTANCE.

Mr. Sullivan then rose to bring forward the following motion:—

That, in the opinion of this Court, the substitution to a greater extent of the agency of natives of India for that of Europeans in the civil administration of their own country, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, economy, and sound policy. That it is desirable to give full effect to sec. 37, cap. 85, of the 3rd and 4th Will. IV., which enacts, "That no native of the said territories, nor any natural-born subject of his Majesty resident therein, shall, by reason of his religion, place of birth, descent, colour, or any of them, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the said Company;" and that the Court of Directors be recommended, in furtherance of this object, to instruct the Government of India to appoint natives to all offices in the civil administration under the different presidencies for which they may be duly qualified.

The hon. proprietor said, lest it should be supposed that, in moving the question he was about to submit to the consideration of the Court, he was acting under any mistrust of the kind wishes and feelings of the Court of Directors towards the people of India, he would observe that his sole object in advocating this important question was that it should be thoroughly understood. It appeared that there existed great misapprehension and ignorance respecting it, and he did not think it could be removed in a better way than by a temperate and friendly discussion in this Court. He could have wished that it had been brought forward through a much better channel than himself, because he felt how utterly incompetent he was to do justice to this cause, but he could not find any person who would take it up; and, therefore, in speaking upon that which he thought was prejudicial to the interests of the natives

of India, he threw himself upon the indulgence of the Court. So entirely was he acting by himself, that he was absolutely ignorant at that moment whether any gentleman in this Court would second his motion. He might add that his own friends were in India, and all the property he possessed was invested in that country. It was impossible, therefore, that he could see any thing which had a tendency to depreciate the value of his own property and that of his friends, without making an effort to remove it. (*Hear, hear!*) Within the last twenty months, that property had undergone great depreciation, and the book debt had been much reduced in value. If, therefore, they wished to realize their property, they could not do so without a great sacrifice; and if the Government of India should be obliged to have recourse to another loan, that property would undergo a further deterioration. It was said by some that things had been much worse and might improve: that might be satisfactory to those who had only slender interests at stake; but he should shew the Court that nothing else than the exercise of close economy, by placing the Government of India upon the most economical footing, could satisfy those who had a deep interest in India. He was, therefore, obliged to prove that economy at that moment was most urgent. What was the present state of the revenue in that country? For the last year, there had been a deficiency in the revenue of about £2,044,000, and during the five preceding years, no less than £10,000,000 sterling had been added to the debt, and when that debt was subscribed, there would have to be added to the deficiency of £2,044,000 the interest of that debt as it now stood, and the interest as it might stand when they wound up their accounts. What, then, was to be done under such circumstances? In former times, the answer would have been prompt; by the acquisition of territory,—by fresh conquest. But their financial position was no longer the same. At the lowest ebb of their fortunes, at former periods, there was a prospect of a rich harvest that would extricate them from their embarrassment, and furnish means in future; that harvest which was ultimately the result of conquest, either by gaining new territory, and increasing the revenue, or by offering some other advantage. Even in the Burmese war, they were not altogether without advantage, for they gained territory, they acquired two large and very improvable provinces, which were the same as money towards the expenses of the war, and placed them in such a position towards that territory as to enable them to complete its conquest at any future time. But besides that, they had then a monopoly to fall back upon in aid of their funds. Not so now; all that had been spent, and was to be spent, must be considered a dead loss. They could look to no means of replacing it. The whole pressure must fall upon the present revenue. But the revenue of India had hardly been sufficient to meet the expenses upon it for four of the last twenty-five years. The China monopoly and the Company's commercial trade no longer existed. Either, therefore, there must be such an increase of revenue as would be sufficient to meet the expenditure, or there must be a corresponding reduction of expense. Now, was there any prospect of an increase of revenue? Let them look at the state of the revenue from the year 1814 to the present time. He would not trouble them with long calculations, but he referred with confidence to the statement of the revenue since the period he had alluded to in support of the assertion that the revenue in India is upon the whole stationary. The main source of revenue being land, whether that had not increased from want of a new assessment, or from bad management, or bad situation, or from all those three causes combined, he would not determine; but judging of the future by the past, there was little hope of any considerable increase in that quarter. Then no gentleman in this Court could hope or expect that the Company's treasury would hereafter derive any great increase from opium; and though they might from the two important sources of revenue, the customs and salt, as trade increased, yet there could be no prospect of any increase to cover the expenditure of the next half-century. It was, therefore, only by a reduced expenditure that the revenue could prove sufficient. He had been told that they might confidently hope to reduce their expenditure by £1,000,000 when they brought their present financial difficulties to an end; but that would only be by re-

ducing their military establishment to the scale of Lord W. Bentinck, and that scale was exceedingly low; so low, that, on a recent occasion, on a supposed insurrection, they were obliged to send troops away without ammunition. It must be remarked also, that whatever the final result of the war in Afghanistan might be, one thing was certain, that they had created a field of bitter and burning hostility to their rule beyond the Indus, that would oblige them to be constantly prepared for hostilities in Afghanistan. It was the opinion also of very well informed persons in India, that matters could not be placed in the same state that they were in before the Afghan war, without putting every important interest in India in serious jeopardy. But even suppose they were able to reduce the expenditure by £1,000,000 sterling, there would still remain more which could only be met by other reductions, and these must be either by lowering the allowances to the incumbents, or by a change in the agency by which the civil departments were administered. The former was impracticable, but the latter might be adopted. It had indeed been the opinion of every eminent man that the great evil of our Government in India was the degrading position in which it placed the natives, and that the only remedy was employing them largely in the administration of the affairs of their own country. That opinion on this subject was so universal, and at different times so strongly expressed, that he could only wonder that up to that moment it should never have been mooted in this Court. (*Hear, hear!*) He begged permission to say that although this was the first time this subject had been brought to the notice of this Court, it had been under consideration for the last half-century. In proof of this, he would refer to the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro and other distinguished persons, who had been in India during that time. Sir Thomas Munro observed: "The main evil of our system is the degraded state in which we hold the natives. We exclude them from every situation of trust and emolument; we confine them to the lowest offices, with scarcely a bare subsistence; and even these are left in their hands from necessity, because Europeans are utterly incapable of filling them. We treat them as an inferior race of beings. Men who, under a native government, might have held the first dignities of the state, who, but for us, might have been governors of provinces, are regarded as little better than menial servants—are often no better paid, and scarcely permitted to sit in our presence." Sir J. Malcolm said: "It is not to be expected that we can ever completely succeed in establishing any cordial or social union with the natives of India. We are as foreigners, differing in manners, language, religion, and feelings, too much opposed to them to admit of our ever realizing such hopes; but our efforts should nevertheless be continually directed to the object of reconciling them to their condition. Nothing can tend so much to this as their employment. The character of our Government debars us from intrusting them with military or political power; but this is the strongest of all reasons for bringing them forward in every manner that is unattended with danger." Col. Walker remarked: "The most prominent feature in the civil government of the Company is the almost entire exclusion of native agency. The offices held by natives are only those of the lowest description, such as could not be the object of ambition to the European. To natives of rank and education no temptation is held out which can induce them to engage in the service of the Company. A very little consideration will be sufficient to shew that no circumstance tends more strongly than this to impair the efficiency of our Indian administration, and even to render its duration precarious. The admission of natives to offices of power and profit is the only mode by which they can be effectually conciliated. It is vain to expect that men will ever be satisfied with merely having their property secured, while their paths of honourable ambition are shut against them." Mr. Elphinstone also observed:—"Under us, the community is divided into two perfectly distinct and dissimilar bodies—of which the one is torpid and inactive—while all the sense and power is concentrated in the other. The first object, therefore, is to break down the separation between those classes, and raise the natives by education and public trust to a level with their present rulers." They are already very largely admitted into the judicial department. "It seems desirable

gradually to introduce them into offices of higher rank and emolument, and afterwards of higher trust. I should see no objection to a native member of a Board, and I should even wish to see one district committed experimentally to a Native Judge, and another to a Native Collector." He was well aware that the opinions he had quoted were very hackneyed, and were very well known; but they had produced no permanent impression, and therefore he took the liberty of reiterating them. There might have been men of equal sagacity in India to Sir T. Munro; but never was there a man who more than he united all the qualities of a great statesman with a very intimate knowledge of the character of the natives of India from the peculiar office which he filled in that country. And that distinguished man was of opinion that there was not a civil situation in India from which natives should be excluded. (*Hear, hear!*) What was the real state of things? Every office of high trust and real responsibility that led to distinction and wealth was at that moment in the hands of Europeans. (*Hear, hear!*) Let him first prove that. They employed in the Judicial Administration of India 17 Sudder Adawlut Judges, 12 Provincial Judges, 66 Zillah and Session Judges, 15 Assistant Judges, and 15 Registrars. In the Revenue and Judicial departments, 11 Members of Board of Revenue, 25 Commissioners of Revenue and Circuits, 84 Collectors and Magistrates, 67 sub and deputy do., 128 assistant do. In the Political department, 74 Residents and Political Agents, and 25 Secretaries. In all they employed 825 Europeans in the Civil Administration of India, when there was not one when they first took possession of the country. (*A laugh.*) Now what was the number of natives who were employed? In Bengal, 59 Principal Sudder Aumeens, 68 Sudder Aumeens, and 94 Deputy Collectors: or, in all, 220 natives in Bengal. In Madras there were 157, and in Bombay 83, making in all, for the three presidencies, 460 natives employed in the subordinate administration of their country: all the rest of the offices held by natives being purely of the ministerial character, analogous to that of clerk and copyist in this country. But a native was as well off with Rs. 800 *per mensem*, as the European with 5000; one-fourth, then, of the salaries paid to the Europeans would suffice for the natives. Well, then, if salaries of Rs. 2000 a month and upwards were held out to the Europeans, whilst 500 would satisfy the natives, could not a great reduction be made by employing the latter? In Bengal there were open to Europeans only four offices with salaries from Rs. 60,000 to 66,000 a year, whilst there were only forty open to natives who received as much as Rs. 6,000 a year: and in the Madras presidency there were only three who received as much as 6,000 a year, and it was the same in Bombay. He thought that from those details he had supported his assertion, that every office of emolument which led to distinction and wealth was still in the hands of the Europeans. He would ask the Court to consider what must be the effect of such a system on the minds and character of their native subjects? Was it possible that those could cordially love them whom they systematically degraded, whom they removed from the positions which they and their ancestors had filled, and barred up every avenue that led to distinction? Not content with the sovereignty of the country, in which all the natives rejoiced, they also did this in most official positions, not by words only, but by deeds, they had displaced every native from the office he had held whenever an opportunity occurred. Within the last two years, instances of the kind had taken place. In Mysore, after the conquest of that country, Lord Wellesley, instead of dividing the territory between two powers, erected it into a separate sovereignty, under the rule of a member of the ancient house of Mysore, and placed there an European resident. Sir Thos. Munro at the time told him he would take nothing by such a motion; that the natives would not acknowledge the proposed sovereign;—and how completely had the prophecy of Sir T. Munro been realized! But they had since seized the territory. It was true they professed to have done that under a treaty, and to administer the country in the name of the Rajah; but he was never named; he had been degraded; the Rajah had no jurisdiction beyond his own town. But, not content with taking the territory of Mysore, they had removed the chief native from the place he held

under the Mysore government, and filled up the office with an European; so that at that moment no less than 16 European civil officers were employed under the government of Mysore, when formerly there was not one. Then again, in the first instance, those officers were selected from the Madras army, and the judgment of the Governor of Madras was taken upon the selection, he having every opportunity of forming a correct opinion as to the qualifications of the officers selected; but now the selection was made by the Governor-General, who had no such opportunity; and letters were sent to the Governor of Madras, directing him to select not those who were qualified for the duties, but to send those who could be spared; and if any officer could be spared, then, without any reference to his qualifications, he was sent accordingly. The result therefore of their assumption of Mysore had been the displacement of the few natives who held places of trust and responsibility in their own country, and to fill up their places with Europeans. What must be the effect of this upon the higher order of natives of Mysore? It might be said that the proceedings were the result of a wish to secure to them the benefits of good government; but could that be effected by taking some twelve officers at random from the Madras army to carry on the administration of that country? Was it not possible that the natives might see in this another proof of the tendency of that system of benefitting Europeans? He thought it right to state what had been the effect of that system on the natives of the Deccan, on the assumption of the Peishwa's territory. That assumption was forced upon them; and it ought to have been made a blessing to all the natives; the government was not forced to displace every native from the office of trust he had enjoyed under the Peishwa's government and to put an European in his stead; but they had made that which ought to have been a blessing a degradation and a curse. The natives were displaced and cast from affluence to beggary. An acquaintance of his told him, a short time since, that the Nizam's territory would soon be assumed, and then he should look out for some of the loaves and fishes; (*Hear!*) for assuredly the places now filled by the natives would be given to Europeans when the period arrived for assuming the Nizam's territory. They would not inquire whether the amount received by the Nizam's officer was less for carrying on the administration of the country, but the first operation would be in the Nizam's territory as it was in the Peishwa's, to displace every native and to put an European in his place. Now they were all most anxious to improve the character of the natives. (*Hear!*) Let the Court consider whether that system was likely to improve the native character. What would be its effect on our own character? It was the conviction of Sir Thos. Munro that the tendency of their system was to deteriorate the character of the native. He spoke advisedly when he declared his own conviction to be, that the native character had sadly deteriorated under their rule; that there was more of every species of villainy now and less of trust than when they first entered the country; the natives themselves were free to confess that that was the case, and of that he could give some very strong instances. They all knew that the human faculties expanded or contracted according to the field that was opened to their exercise. He asked, then, what must be the effect upon the minds of those who were not so much as called upon to take any part in the affairs of their own country? The whole government was undertaken by Europeans; it was they who planned every thing; they who took credit for every thing. They professed to hold the government for the benefit of the people, but they never so much as asked them whether the measures that were adopted were for their benefit or not—the natives took no share in the taxation or making laws; and but a very small share in the administration. At that moment and for some time past, a commission had been sitting to frame a body of laws, and all those who were called before it were Europeans; there was not a native amongst them. Was it surprising that under such a system they should fall into so many such disgraceful blunders? But they hoped to set all right by educating the people and employing large sums in founding colleges and schools. He might, however, quote Sir Thos. Munro again to shew that that alone would not be sufficient. Sir Thomas Munro's predictions on this subject had been abundantly realized. The

result of all the efforts of the Committee of Instruction was, that a few native children were educated in some of the public schools. The natives themselves preferred to educate their children themselves. To qualify them to fill the more important offices under the East-India Company, the Europeans had certainly many important advantages; but the native, it should be recollected, was in his own climate, and on his own soil. The old European officer was, after some time, obliged to remove to remote places, in search of health, at a great expense to himself and the Company; but the native was always a fixed agent, and could continue, year after year, in the discharge of his duties, without inconvenience. He was not like the European, impatient for the time when circumstances should enable him to sever his connection with public business and retire. It was a well-known fact, that events of considerable importance had been kept in abeyance for twenty years by the mutation of agents. Amongst the natives there must be men better qualified for some situations than any European could possibly be. Some years ago, the number of officers of ascertain class was obliged to be reduced, because competent men could not be found amongst the Europeans to fill them all. It might perhaps be said that the apparent objection to employing the natives arose from their corruption. He would not deny that such corruption existed. On the contrary, he thought that there was more corruption amongst them than was generally believed. Why was this the fact? Because the splendid allowance of the European placed him beyond even the wish to be mean; while the natives did not receive one-third of the salary which ought to be attached to the office we allowed them to hold; and thus an additional temptation to corruption was held out to them. They were in general debarred from holding any office of importance; and, with this discouraging fact before their eyes, were expected to perform their duties with the same honour and integrity as the European. They had never yet had a fair trial. We never hitherto have made such a trial, nor do we seem likely ever to make it. Yet, as far as the natives had been fairly tested, their conduct had been most exemplary. Let them go back as far as the times of Akbar, and they would find that all the offices now filled by Europeans were then filled by natives quite as efficiently. We had a strong military power to keep the country in a state of tranquillity; and, in some parts of our territory, not a hostile shot had been fired for half a century. But, as to private outrages, what was the fact? He begged to call the attention of the Court to Lord Minto's description of the police in India in 1809. He stated, in a despatch, dated May, 1810, "that the evidences lately adduced, exclusive of a multiplicity of other proofs, established beyond a doubt the commission of robberies, murders, and the most deliberate cruelties; in a word, an aggregate of all the most atrocious crimes. Nor let it be supposed that these offences were of rare occurrence, or confined to particular districts. They were committed, with few exceptions and with slight modifications of atrocity, in every part of Bengal." Mr. Dowdeswell had also observed, "Were I to enumerate only a thousandth part of the distress, and of the unjust sufferings of the people; and were I to soften that recital in every mode which language would permit, I should still despair of obtaining credit. Volumes might be filled with these atrocities, every line of which would make the blood of men cold with horror." He would now call the attention of the Court to the state of the police in Lord Auckland's time. The extract from his Lordship's despatch, dated August, 1839, said, "Among the various objects which will require the attention of Lord Auckland, on his return to the presidency, there is none of more pressing importance than the present state of the police. A robbery is now so every day an occurrence, that it ceases to attract attention, except when accompanied with circumstances of peculiar atrocity. Bengal, and more especially the part of it which forms a circle round the metropolis, is one unvaried scene of outrage and plunder. No property is any longer secure; to such a degree of activity have the disturbers of the public peace attained, that in a variety of instances their depredations are carried on by torch-light, as if in utter mockery of the police. The evil increases day by day. The papers teem with the most daring robberies committed by large bodies of armed men, under

the very eye of the public officers. The disturbers of the public peace are no longer confined to those of the lowest caste—men of aristocratic birth and pretensions will be found in almost every instance to be the abettors, if not the contrivers, of these plundering expeditions. A general organization of robbers has grown up in the country, which embraces men of all classes, and it is daily increasing in strength and audacity. And, as the efforts of the state have failed to secure to themselves the primary blessing of a civilized Government—security of property—it is not to be wondered at if the people should begin to lose confidence in the institutions under which they live. It is openly asserted, week after week, that whatever blessings the British Government may have conferred on the country, it has failed in its efforts to give an adequate protection to life and property. This lamentable state of things is not to be attributed to want; at no period has plenty smiled on the districts most infested by robberies so richly as at the present time. The cause lies in the weakness, the inefficiency, the oppressions, of the police; which, far from being a terror to evil-doers, is dreaded only by peaceful and honest men. The evil has increased to a frightful extent, and it is daily increasing. The organization is becoming more extensive and magnified, and depredations are marked by increasing audacity.

The *Chairman* asked the hon. proprietor his authority for these statements.

Mr. *Sullivan*.—From the police reports of the Calcutta papers, all these extracts were taken. All his information was from the public press. He begged the Court to remember that these pictures were drawn by Governors-General, and other persons perfectly cognizant of the state of India. He would now direct their attention to the other side of the picture. The system of police, under what was considered to be one of the most vicious Governments in the whole of India, was found, upon our taking possession of the country, to be admirably organized. So great was their vigilance, that the public revenue was carried from village to village in a basket, under the protection of one man. To what were we to attribute this, but to the efficiency of the native force employed? He would here call the attention of the Court to Sir J. Malcolm's opinion on the subject of the treatment of the native military officers under our authority. He says, "The condition of the native officers of our sepoy corps has often been the subject of the most serious attention of Government; but though their allowances have been a little increased, no measures have yet been taken which we can consider as adequate to the object of creating and maintaining motives for their continued fidelity and attachment. In an army of nearly 240,000 natives, the highest pay which a soobadar of native infantry can attain is 17½ rupees per month;—and after attaining that rank, he enjoys no consideration which can save him from the harshness of an European officer (a boy, perhaps), who has just joined that corps, to which the native officer has perhaps belonged for thirty or forty years. He has, in barracks and in camp, no other accommodation than that provided for the sepoys. Under such a complete limitation of their views, can it be a subject of surprise that in cases of severe trial, particularly of mutiny, the native officers have seldom displayed a spirit of activity and zeal? They have in such cases been almost always objects of suspicion, and have evinced a sullen indifference of conduct. The conduct of the native officers at Vellore, in 1806, and of those in the more recent mutiny of Barrackpore, was nearly similar. They acted, in both cases, like men who, while not desirous of forfeiting what they possessed, were without adequate motives to make them perform with spirit a difficult and dangerous duty." It had been said (continued Mr. Sullivan), if we appointed natives to any civil power, why should we not appoint them to military power as well? The opinion of Sir J. Malcolm, whom he had just quoted, would shew that there was an ample field and excellent reason for such promotion. To shew that they were fit for it, he would refer them to the historian Mill, for instances of native ability and courage, when in a high military command. (Mr. Sullivan here read extracts from Mr. Mill, vol. iv. p. 241, and Malcolm's Central India, vol. i. p. 177, and p. 503-4.) What (asked the hon. proprietor) can be the cause of the superiority of the government of the native states, but the superiority of the native agents employed? Why was the government of

Ahalya Bze and of Zalim Sing so good? Simply because in their persons the two great vices of native Governments—its despotism and its venality—were in abeyance. They were always placed in abeyance when we obtained the sovereignty of a territory. There could be no despotism or venality allowed in our Government. We may, therefore, safely leave the natives to the enjoyment of places of trust, and allow them to manage their internal administration under our rule. Large powers were given to the youngest Europeans; but the most moderate power was jealously withheld from the oldest native. It was not only exclusion from the higher offices that tended to degrade the natives; but also the niggardly rewards they received for such of their services as we condescended to accept. He would now inform the Court why he had brought forward the subject. It was generally supposed that large strides had been made towards promoting natives to offices of power and emolument. This was somewhat true with regard to Bengal, but it was not so with regard to Madras. Sir Thomas Munro promoted several natives to the rank of judges, which rank was usually held by Europeans; and this was done to shew the world that the natives could be equal in every respect to the Europeans in such offices. It would be remembered by the Court that, in the last charter, a clause was inserted that no native should be debarred from filling any office from his colour, caste, or belief. Was it meant to act fairly up to that wise and just principle? or was it intended to perpetuate the system of excluding natives from holding the lowest offices in the civil service? He would ask the Court to consider what Lord W. Bentinck said. That gentleman stated that the whole administration had failed from the want of proper agents. His colleagues supposed that it was from the bad pay received by the agents. We were apt to parade with great ostentation the offices and prizes given to the natives; but for one prize there were 10,000 blanks. What had been done for the natives had been done in an objectionable or ungracious manner. All the Governors-General of India had abstained from exercising their power as they ought to have done in this cause. Let him entreat the Court to consider that the effect of this system must be, as it had been, to degrade the native character. When we obtained possession of India we conferred immense benefits on the country, and stopped those bloody conflicts which had convulsed it for centuries before. That undoubtedly was a great blessing. But did we take proper steps to conciliate our new subjects? No. On the contrary, the native born under, or placed under, our control, saw all the offices that had been held by his ancestors intrusted to the hands of the Europeans, and of course must regard us with a feeling of dislike. Let him entreat the Court to consider what were the effects of the Norman conquest over the Saxons; at first the natives were not allowed to hold any public office, but this rule gradually dropped, and as the races mingled, the highest offices were held by both indiscriminately. In conclusion, he begged the Court to know that he had given the opinions of all the principal and most noted agents in the Indian Government; and he begged the Court, on those high authorities, to sanction the motions he was about to propose.

Mr. *Marriott* said, he believed the motion would be morally and financially good, and he would, therefore, second it. He would not trespass on the time of the Court by making any remarks, after the able speech of his friend.

The *Chairman* said it would be quite impossible for him to follow the hon. proprietor who had brought forward the present motion through all the vast range of topics which he had introduced into his speech. He would, however, address a few observations to the Court, which he trusted would assist the proprietors in coming to a decision relative to the motion then under discussion, and which he hoped would be sufficient to induce them to vote against it. The hon. proprietor commenced his exordium by stating he did not distrust the government of India or the home authorities, and was persuaded they were anxious for the welfare and happiness of the vast population committed to their charge. Now it appeared to him the whole tenor and tone of his speech was a tacit, indeed he might say a direct, censure upon the whole civil administration of the Indian Government, in his opinion perfectly unde-

served, and he trusted he should convince the Court it was so before he concluded. "The hon. proprietor has advanced as one reason for his motion the great deficiency in the revenue to meet the expenditure for the last few years, and the increase of debt, by which the public funds in India have been much depreciated, and by which he himself has lost much of his property, as well as his friends who were in India. Undoubtedly this may be the case, but this, it is submitted, is quite irrelevant to the motion he has brought forward. It is not a question to be decided or discussed by any reference to what he or others may have lost by speculating in the funds, or upon the ground of economy alone, but upon the broad basis of great national policy, intimately connected with the whole administration of our Indian government, and to be approached and carried forward with great care and caution. The hon. proprietor has made a most desponding statement as to our finances in India, more so than the actual state of them warrants, nor need his fears be participated in, at least I do not feel the apprehensions he appears to do on this point. It should be recollected the deficiency in our revenue to meet the expenditure has arisen from a most expensive and unprofitable war; but before this war, now it may be hoped and believed at an end, there was a surplus of revenue, and why, may it be asked, should there not again be a surplus after the interval of a few years' peace? The hon. proprietor has quoted largely from the opinions expressed by Sir Thomas Munro, Sir John Malcolm, and other eminent persons, on the subjects of more generally employing the natives in the civil administration of the country, and complains that no due impression has been made by the promulgation of those opinions, and that they never have been systematically acted upon. The eulogium passed by the hon. proprietor on these distinguished officers must be concurred in by all; their characters must ever stand very high in public estimation; but in opposition to what has been advanced, that no attention has been paid to the opinion of Sir Thomas Munro in particular, it may be asserted that since his death his recommendations have not only been taken into consideration, but very generally acted upon, and consequently cannot be justly brought forward as arguments against the existing state of affairs in India, as regards this particular subject. Respecting the principle that natives should be appointed to all offices for which they may be duly qualified, it may be readily admitted, and indeed such is the desire both of the local and home authorities, and this principle, it may be contended, has been not only acknowledged, but executed as far as it has been considered consistent with that caution and discretion so necessary on so important a question. (*Hear, hear!*) That the Government of India and the Court of Directors have evinced every disposition to employ natives in all offices for which they appear duly qualified, that many are employed in highly responsible appointments, that the powers and trusts reposed in them have been gradually extended, their salaries increased in proportion, and that their assistance is now made available to a greater extent and in situations of more independence and of higher responsibility than formerly, the following acts will shew: By Act XI. of 1836, the jurisdiction of all civil courts in which native judges preside, except only those of the lowest grade, has been extended to all persons, whatever their birth or descent. By Act XXV. of 1837, suits of any amount are liable to be tried by the highest class of native judges in Bengal. Of these judges there are 52, one-fourth of whom receive an allowance of Rs. 750, or £75 per mensem, and the rest an allowance of Rs. 500, or £50 per mensem. Of the inferior native judges in Bengal, there are above 400, whose allowances vary, according to the amount of their jurisdiction, from Rs. 110 to Rs. 300 per mensem. By Bengal Regulation IX. of 1833, the office of deputy collector is declared "Open to natives of India of any class or religious persuasion." Of 262 deputy collectors, 182 are natives, and 80 Europeans, or descendants of Europeans, their salary varying, according to length and value of service, from Rs. 300 to Rs. 500 per mensem. As regards Madras and Bombay, though there has been no occasion to employ natives as deputy collectors under those presidencies, still there are situations of high trust and responsibility, with salaries amounting to Rs. 700, or £70 per mensem, filled by natives in the revenue department; while, in the judicial department, natives are

employed with corresponding duties and emoluments, to those filled by the several classes of native judges in Bengal, as will appear by instructions of the Government of India, in a letter from Mr. Secretary Maddock, dated 29th November, 1841, of which the following is an extract:—'15. On the whole, his lordship in Council would, upon this point, empower the Madras Government, by law, to appoint, in each district, under the civil and session judges, assistant judges, or principal sudder ameen (both classes of officers exercising the same powers), as may be deemed expedient; and he would now instruct that Government to enforce universally, with all the expedition that the means at its command will admit, and that may be consistent with a just regard to public economy, and to the claims and qualifications of individuals, the principle of employing native or other judges, taken from the general community, in the subordinate though important jurisdiction here referred to, and of thus eventually reserving the covenanted officers for the grade of civil and session judge exclusively. 16. This arrangement will assimilate the administration of Madras to that of all other parts of British India, which are governed by fixed laws, and will, his lordship in Council is persuaded, be conducive in its permanent results alike to efficiency and economy.' (*Hear, hear!*) In furtherance also of the great object of employing the natives in civil administration, institutions have been formed at each of the presidencies for their education; and professors and teachers are sent from this country, to superintend and to carry the purposes of these institutions into effect. The native scholars are progressing most satisfactorily, and are daily overcoming their prejudices and superstitions, the natural result of knowledge, and a liberal education. Even in the science of medicine, in anatomy and surgery, in the study of which strong prejudices had to be overcome, their attainments are now such, that many are skilful practitioners and operators. Surely all this must satisfy the Court that the motion is unnecessary, and that the hon. proprietor who has brought it forward must have been ignorant of what really had been done on the subject. He has, in the course of his speech, made use of very harsh and undeserved terms, reflecting upon the Government of India and the home authorities. He has declared that our whole administration has been a complete failure in all its branches, and one of great oppression towards the natives, and has alluded in very severe terms to the manner in which the Mysore territory has been assumed and managed. Now it must be borne in mind, the hon. proprietor has filled some of the highest offices in the civil service at Madras, and was for some years a member of the Government of that presidency, and it is to be regretted he did not communicate his opinions and sentiments to the Government of which he was a member, and to the Court of Directors, that they might have had the benefit of his advice, instead of giving it now, through the medium of the Court of Proprietors. The hon. proprietor has represented the whole system of our Government in India as calculated to degrade the natives; has spoken of disgraceful practices; that discontent is the consequence, and that, instead of elevating their character and promoting their welfare, we have been 'sedulously employed in stripping them of their former advantages,' the hon. proprietor's own words." He (the Chairman) denied this, and in reply to the assertion, read the following extract from a letter the Court of Directors had received from a distinguished native, one well acquainted with the wants, wishes, and feelings of his countrymen, who has received a liberal education, and whose character and conduct were so highly esteemed by the Court of Directors that a medal had been presented to him as a testimony of their respect and approbation. The hon. Chairman read a letter from Dwarkanauth Tagore, dated October 25th, 1842:—"I have worked in my humble sphere under a firm conviction that the happiness of India is best secured by her connection with your own great and glorious country, and that the more the people of that vast empire were enlightened, the more sensible they would become of the invincible power of the protecting state, and of the excellence of a Government, whose pure and benevolent intentions, whose noble solicitude for the welfare and improvement of the millions committed by Providence to its charge, may challenge the admiration of the whole

world." In conclusion, the Chairman said that he hoped the Court of Proprietors would not, after what he had stated, think it necessary to give the Court of Directors any instructions on the subject, as proposed in the motion before them. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Palmer said that, notwithstanding what had fallen from the hon. Chairman, he felt it his duty, as well as his pleasure, to support the motion of the hon. Proprietor (Mr. Sullivan), and he did so because he considered the measure proposed just and politic, and one that would materially assist the present Governor-General of India in carrying out his views of wholesome economy, and thereby enable him in some degree to provide for the vast expenditure occasioned by the wicked and most unprofitable Affghanistan war, without being compelled to place heavier burdens upon the people of India. But in offering his support to the hon. proprietor, he did not consider that he was in any way censuring the present Court of Directors, or any Government of India. Such was by no means his desire. His entire wish was that it might strengthen the Governor-General's hands, should he deem it desirable to employ more generally natives of India in offices of trust, which would, he thought, tend greatly to conciliate them towards the British Government. As the hon. Chairman, in his observations, thought fit to notice the Affghanistan war, before he sat down, he must say, that he trusted, previous to this Court of Directors breaking up, some opportunity would be taken of casting back the reflection and the responsibility thrown on the East-India Company, and the Court of Directors in particular, by the late President of the Board of Control, Sir John Hobhouse, in his statements in the House of Commons, during the last session of Parliament, when the question of the Affghanistan policy was under discussion. Upon that occasion, Sir John Hobhouse stated roundly, that the policy was that of the East-India Company, and that the East-India Company were answerable for it and for its consequences; and upon a cry of "question" being raised, he stated most distinctly, "that the East-India Company generally, and the Court of Directors in particular, were answerable for the acts of their Chairman." "That the Chairman signed every despatch ordering the commencement and the further prosecution of the Affghanistan war, and that he did so without offering any remonstrance whatever, and, therefore, he repeated twice that he had a right to assume that the policy of the Affghan war met with his approbation and that of his colleagues; but at the same time, he omitted to tell the House of Commons and the country, that the Chairman and the Court of Directors were prevented from making any remonstrance by the 35th and 36th clauses of Mr. Macaulay's Act of Parliament, the 3 and 4 of William 4, cap. 85. He (Mr. Palmer) felt that the impression conveyed by these statements ought to be refuted, and that the really responsible authors of all the vast expenditure of life and treasure should be brought to the knowledge of the country so soon as Parliament met, thereby placing the saddle upon the right horse, and relieving the East-India Company from the odium so unjustly and unfairly cast upon that body. He begged to repeat, in supporting the hon. proprietor's motion for the more general employment of intelligent natives of India in offices of trust and emolument, that he intended to cast no reflection upon the Court of Directors.

Mr. Warden could not allow a discussion on so important and interesting a subject as that which the hon. proprietor had brought forward, and upon which he had displayed much intelligence, and had had so much experience, to pass unsupported. The employment of natives in situations of greater trust and emolument had, as noticed by his hon. friend, been urged by a large majority of the servants of the Company; nor had he (Mr. Warden) omitted strongly to advocate the justice and expediency of that measure. It had been discussed, they were told, for the last half-century, and little or nothing had been done in the attainment of the object; another half-century would expire, he felt assured, with as little advantage as the past. Serious obstacles, however, had retarded and opposed the improvement of their situations, arising out of the institutions of the country, and the principle on which its civil government has been regulated for ages back, to which it is necessary to advert. He (Mr. Warden) could not concur in that part of the motion of his

hon. friend, which assumes that the "substitution to a greater extent of the agency of the natives in India for that of Europeans, in the civil administration of the country, is a measure which is equally called for by considerations of justice, economy, and sound policy." Natives are already, in his (Mr. Warden's) opinion, too extensively employed; they are so numerous, that it is difficult, if not impossible, to assign large salaries to them without a complete reform in the institutions of the country, for the support of which the hon. proprietor was known to be so staunch an advocate. In illustration of his argument, Mr. Warden assumed the number of villages in the Bengal provinces at 400,000; each of these villages, as had been so repeatedly noticed, might be considered as a separate republic, having within itself all the elements of a perfect form of government—a collector and magistrate, as the representative of the community; an accountant, to protect the interests of the Government and the ryots; and various classes of artificers, to supply the wants of the villagers. Now, the population of an Indian village might be taken on the average at 140 souls, and its assessment at Rs. 360. The provinces are again formed into larger divisions, each comprehending between 200 and 300 villages, and yielding a revenue of a lac or more of rupees; over each of these larger divisions a collector and accountant are also appointed, who pay the amount realized from the villages to different classes of landowners and leaseholders. These institutions were far from being complete, but each had a sufficient number of agents to discharge its duties. Now, to what extent of remuneration were the village and district functionaries entitled under such a system? The lands, portions of the produce, and the fees which these officers receive, small as might be the amount, constitute surely an adequate reward for their labours and responsibility. It could be no arduous task to govern an extensive province, split into agricultural municipalities, each of which has a population of 140 souls only, and yields an annual revenue not exceeding £40. Suppose half of these functionaries were reduced, and their emoluments assigned to the rest, the measure would be so serious a violation of rights and institutions which have been cherished for ages, that no one would for a moment countenance such a scheme. How, then, were they to better the conditions of those individuals? and were they not too numerous for the official wants of the country? The hon. proprietor had stated, what had been reiterated over and over again, that the natives discharge nine-tenths of the duties of the country. In fact, almost immediately after the introduction of the system of 1793, the number of suits disposed of, in the average of five years, was 166,460; of which the European judges disposed of 4,985 only, and the native of 161,475. They have continued to bear that large proportion of duty—their jurisdictions had been increased gradually with their allowances, which now ranged from Rs. 700 and Rs. 500 to Rs. 300 a month. Now, his hon. friend had stated, that a salary of Rs. 500 a month, to a native, was equivalent to Rs. 3,000 to an European functionary. If such be the fact, there is an end to the argument and to his motion; for, under such an admission, the natives are paid equally well as, if not better than, Europeans. He (Mr. Warden), however, differed from that opinion; he considered a salary of Rs. 500 a month, to natives of respectability and talents, and qualified for public trust, infinitely below what they are justly entitled to. The hon. Chairman had observed, that the hon. proprietor, whilst in office and in power, made no effort to better the situation of the natives; and it is an extraordinary fact, that Sir Thomas Munro, whilst Governor of Madras, appears to have been equally indifferent to that object. In 1816, he introduced various modifications, giving effect to the orders conveyed in the Court's despatch of November, 1814, directing the agency of natives to be more largely resorted to in the administration of the country. Upon that occasion, the heads of villages and of districts were vested with increased duties; 50,000 of them were appointed village moonsiffs—punchayets were encouraged, and increased duties were assigned to natives; but he (Mr. Warden) had failed to discover that any increased remuneration was awarded them. The hon. Chairman had also noticed the recent appointment of natives to the situations of deputy collectors; their salaries, including establishments, being fixed generally at Rs. 300 and Rs. 350, and some at Rs. 400

and Rs. 500 monthly, "to be susceptible of increase from time to time, as their conduct may appear, as the enactment provides, to entitle them respectively to such consideration." The principle involved in the motion had been long and fully recognized by him (Mr. Warden); to which, therefore, he gave on this occasion his cordial assent, though he objected to the terms of it.

Mr. Weeding had no intention of making a long speech; but there was a spirit pervading the hon. mover's address, and so much contrariety and indeed contradiction in the course of his argument, that he could not help adverting to it. At one time, the hon. gentleman declared that, under their native sovereigns, and especially in the reign of Acbar, the natives of India were in a better condition, under a much better form of government, than they had been at any time under the government of Great Britain. Almost in the same breath, he declared that the dominion of the East-India Company had been pregnant with great and immeasurable blessings to the people of India. The hon. gentleman, who had quoted the history of India, seemed, in this instance at least, to have read it with little effect. In the time of Acbar and his successors, the will of the sovereign was the supreme law; neither person nor property was secure against the violence and rapine of the rulers of that country. If any man accumulated wealth by his industry, in order to preserve it, he was obliged to conceal it. Under the dominion of Great Britain, however, persons and property have been alike secure. In the protection which it has afforded to the natives, in the peaceful pursuits of industry and commerce, they have not only been enabled to accumulate wealth, but can safely boast of it. As a proof of this, a large portion of the public debt of India, to the extent of several millions sterling, is held by the natives of that country. In another part of his speech, the hon. gentleman stated, that natives of rank ought to have a larger share in the government of their country, while, in speaking of the necessity of a better police in Calcutta and its vicinity, he stated that among the robbers detected by the police, the aristocratic members of the native community were the most numerous. He hoped the hon. gentleman did not mean to recommend these plunderers, aristocratic and therefore natives of rank, to places of trust and power, where they might plunder more largely and with more impunity. Again; the hon. gentleman lamented the want of motive to honourable ambition, and there being no opportunity now for natives to reach the highest stations of emolument and power, and in adverting to this, as a moral influence, he cited, as examples, 'unfortunately, as he (Mr. Weeding) thought, the accession to sovereign power from the lowest station of such men as Holkar and Scindia. Surely such examples were rather to be deplored than followed. It was one of the blessings arising from the British connection with India, that there were now few or no situations in that country, in which a man could gratify his ambition by means of public commotion; in which he could reach supreme power through treachery to his superior, through rapine and bloodshed. The hon. gentleman, it appeared, was fond of cheap government, and this it was, which formed, indeed, the head and front of his argument. He was for admitting the natives of India to the highest stations, because they would discharge the same duties which Europeans did for less remuneration. He did not condescend, however, to shew the justice of giving them less, if they performed the duties equally well. While contending for this principle, the hon. gentleman extolled the practice of the British Government at home in giving large salaries to their public servants, which, he admitted, was the best means of securing the independence of official station, and the honest performance of its duties. In these several statements of the hon. gentleman, there was so much contrariety, that it appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) to be like an hallucination of ideas. In one part of his speech, the hon. gentleman seemed to have answered his own arguments; for he declared that nine-tenths of the business of government in India was performed by natives. He wanted, however, a portion of the other tenth, and this appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) improper to concede, unless we were prepared to exchange the blessings of European government for the grossness, venality, and corruption of native rule. Whatever might be hereafter the qualification of natives to take the station of Europeans in the higher departments of govern-

ment, he was quite satisfied that they were not at present fit for it. The motion of the hon. gentleman, therefore, in his opinion, if not pregnant with mischief, was at least premature.

Mr. *Clarke* said, that those gentlemen who preceded him in the discussion uniformly advocated the principle, but the question was as to its application. The point principally to be considered was, how far the principle could be carried out without danger to our Indian interests. There was always a great reluctance to alter fixed habits, and therefore there was no great fear of going too fast in this affair, which would be one of the objections of the parties in question. The question was not whether we could go further, but whether we could go as far as we ought to do, with perfect safety to our interests? It was a question worthy of deep consideration, and he thought that the bringing forward the question would be of considerable service. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Bayley* said, that the principle was well known to have been carried out to a considerable extent; but, if it were carried out to the extent the hon. proprietor desired, it might be dangerous. We had gradually qualified the natives by intrusting them with situations of power. Each native, before he was elected to the office of judge, was examined as to his knowledge of the particular language of the place, and as to his knowledge of the laws. The Government were as anxious as the Court about the matter. For his own part, he should be glad to see the time when the natives would be qualified to govern themselves; but, in the interim, we ought to proceed cautiously, if we hoped to proceed wisely and beneficially for all parties.

Mr. *Sullivan* said, that he had no objection to amend his motion, or even to withdraw it altogether, as he was satisfied that the discussion of the question would be productive of considerable public benefit.

After some further discussion, the motion was withdrawn, and the following, in substitution, proposed by Mr. *Clarke*, seconded by Capt. *Cogan*, and adopted:—

That this Court duly appreciate the conduct of the Court of Directors in recognizing and adopting the principle that it is essentially politic and just to give increased employment to the natives of India in the civil administration; and this Court, equally with the Court of Directors, is desirous that the principle should be further carried out with as much despatch and to such an extent as may be compatible with the security and interests of Government.

HILL COOLIES.

Mr. *Jones* inquired whether there was any truth in a statement which appeared in the *Times* journal, as an extract from the *Bengal Hurkaru*, relative to the condition of certain hill coolies, who had returned to their native country dissatisfied.

The *Chairman* said, there was no truth whatever in the statement, and that those hill coolies had returned with property which varied from Rs. 100 to Rs. 500.

STATUE OF THE MARQUESS WELLESLEY.

Mr. *Weeding* inquired when the statue of the late Marquess Wellesley would be placed in one of the niches of the Court?

The *Chairman*, in reply, said that the work was progressing most satisfactorily, and he hoped it would be finished in a very short time.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Capt. *Cogan* gave notice of the following motion:—

That he will call the attention of the next general Court to the system of irregularity and apparent oppression which is exercised by the superintendent of the Indian Navy towards the officers of that service, and will move that there be laid before the Court the following documents:—

1st. All general and squadron orders and other correspondence touching the suspension, degradation, and dismissal of several officers of that service, without giving them the benefit of trial by the martial law, to which they are subjected, and under which they serve.

2nd. All correspondence relating to the employment of private adventurers in the command of the Hon. Company's steamers, to the prejudice of the commissioned officers of that service; the names and qualifications of the persons so employed, and the contingencies (if any) that led to their employment.

3rd. All correspondence relating to the dismissal of the following officers from their respective commands without a court-martial, or even a committee of inquiry into their alleged misconduct, viz.—Commander Young, from the *Berenice*; Lieut. Bird, from the *Zenobia*; Lieut. Barker, from the *Berenice*.

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

LONDON GAZETTE.

December 13, 1842.

Admiralty, Dec. 12, 1842.

The following missing despatch, from Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, addressed to the Secretary of the Admiralty, has now been received:—

Cornwallis, at Chapoo, 23rd May, 1842.

Sir: My letter of the 11th inst. will have apprized the Lords Commissioners of the Admiralty of the evacuation of the city of Ningpo on the 7th, and the troops were embarked in the transports, off the island of Just-in-the-Way, with the intention of commencing the prospective operations of the combined forces by an attack on Chapoo, where it was ascertained that a large Chinese force, and a considerable store of arms and provisions, had been for some weeks collecting.

The fleet reached an anchorage between the Seshan and Fog islands on the evening of the 13th of May; but the unfavourable state of the weather, and the velocity of the tides during the springs within the entrance of Hang-choo-foo bay, did not admit of any further movement until the 16th, when a very satisfactory reconnaissance was made of the defences of Chapoo in the *Phlegethon* and *Nemesis* steam-vessels; and on the following afternoon the ships of war named in the margin,* and the transports, were all anchored in Chapoo bay, in convenient positions for the disembarkation of the troops, which commenced at daylight on the 18th, in a sandy bay, within two miles of the city, and at the eastern termination of a range of heights which flanked the field-works and strong positions held by the Chinese outside it. Commanders Kellett and Collinson, who have been indefatigable in surveying every part we have had to navigate, succeeded during the night in thoroughly sounding between the anchorage of the ships and the shore, which enabled the *Cornwallis*, *Blonde*, and *Modeste*, while the troops were landing, to take up excellent positions against the sea batteries, consisting of two works mounting seven and five guns, about one-third of the way up a steep hill, at the eastern extremity of the suburbs, and crowned with a joss-house, occupied by a large body of men, and three other masked batteries, mounting thirty guns, in front of the suburbs, making a total of 42 guns, of different calibres. The whole were thronged with Chinese soldiers, who also lined their defences on the heights to a considerable extent with matchlock men and numerous gingalls. Against these field-works the *Sesostris* was anchored, for the purpose of dispersing them with shells, as our troops advanced; and the inhabitants of the suburbs and city were duly warned to retire out of the line of our fire.

By the exertions of the *Nemesis*, *Phlegethon*, and *Queen* steamers, and the boats of the covering vessels, *Starling*, *Columbine*, *Bentinck*, and *Algerine*, together with those of the transports conducted by Lieut. Somerville, the troops were all put on shore in admirable order, under the able direction of Commander Charles Richards, of the *Cornwallis*, by nine o'clock, when the general, with his accustomed energy, immediately pushed forward at their head, the ships, by a preconcerted signal, opening their fire at the same time on the batteries. A few shot, however, put the men stationed in them, and at the joss-house on the summit of the hill opposite to us, to a precipitate flight, and not a moment was lost in landing the seamen and marines of the squadron under Capt. Bouchier, of the *Blonde*, and the officers named in the accompanying list, who got possession of the batteries before the mines which were prepared in them could be sprung; and, having succeeded in cutting off several of the Chinese troops that were endeavouring to reach the suburbs, joined our land forces in their approach to the city. By the general's rapid advance in two columns, they had already gallantly carried all the positions on the heights, and the retreating parties being intercepted in every direction, the Chinese suffered very severely; but

* *Cornwallis*, 72 guns, Capt. P. Richards; *Blonde*, 44 guns, Capt. S. Bouchier, C.B.; *Modeste*, 18 guns, Commander R. B. Watson; *Columbine*, 16 guns, Commander W. H. A. Morshead; *Bentinck*, 10 guns, Commander Richard Collinson; *Starling*, 4 guns, Commander Henry Kellett; *Algerine*, 10 guns, Lieut. W. H. Maitland; *Jupiter*, troop-ship, G. B. Hoffmeister, master. Steam-vessels:—*Sesostris*, 4 guns, Commander H. A. Ormsby, Indian Navy; *Queen*, 4 guns, Mr. W. Warden, acting master, R.N.; *Phlegethon*, 2 guns, Lieut. J. J. M'Cleverty, R.N.; *Nemesis*, 2 guns, Lieut. W. H. Hall, R.N.

a body of several hundred Tartar troops, having thrown themselves into a large joss-house between the heights and the city, resisted with such desperation that they were not subdued until the buildings fell in ruins over them, and not more than fifty men were brought out alive; nor was this, I regret to add, effected without considerable loss to the combined forces, who have to lament the gallant Lieut. Col. Tomlinson, of the 18th Royal Irish, and several men, killed; and Lieut. Col. Mountain (the dep. adj. general) and many other brave officers and men severely wounded.

The loss of the Chinese cannot be accurately ascertained, but from various accounts their force was not less than from eight to ten thousand men, of whom one-fourth are supposed to have been Tartar troops; many hundreds have been slain or wounded, and several officers and men made prisoners; the latter will, however, be released before our departure.

It is with sincere pleasure that I have again to bring under their lordships' notice the spirited and valuable services of Captains Bouchier and P. Richards, and the several commanders, officers, and men of all ranks of the navy and Royal Marines of her Majesty's squadron and the Indian Navy, under my command on this occasion. Commander Watson, of the *Modeste*, having been sent forward with his division by Capt. Bouchier on first landing, was able to reach the advanced party of the troops in time to assist them in boats across a canal, to enter the city; and Sir Hugh Gough has expressed himself much pleased with his exertions on this and all occasions in which his services have been connected with the army. Lieut. William H. Maitland, commanding the *Algerine*, and Lieut. Bate (additional), attached to the *Bentinck*, after assisting in landing the troops, accompanied them on their advance, during which two officers (or inferior mandarins) fell in single conflict by the hand of the former, who bids fair to rival the gallantry of his late uncle; and Lieut. Bate, by his spirited exertions, succeeded in making prisoner a Chinese officer, holding the rank of colonel.

The city was escalated, and occupied with very little resistance; and a large quantity of arms, gunpowder, and provisions, have been found and destroyed.

I enclose, with concern, a list of two killed and four wounded in the squadron; the latter, I am happy to say, are doing well, but I fear the casualties in the army amount to nine killed, and fifty-two wounded, many of them severely.

I have, &c.

W. PARKER, Rear-Admiral.

P. S.—Fourteen war-junks have also fallen into our hands.

A List of Officers belonging to H.M.'s Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, employed on shore at the capture of Chapoo, under the command of Capt. Thomas Bouchier, C.B., of H.M.'s ship *Blonde*, on the 18th of May, 1842.

H.M.'s ship *Blonde*: Capt. Thomas Bouchier, C.B.; Lieuts. Charles Starmer and Edward Crouch; Messrs. Alexander Anderson and J. F. C. Hamilton, mates; Mr. John Simpson, assist. surgeon; Hon. O. W. M. Lambart and Mr. Henry T. Lyon, midshipmen; Mr. Cornelius Fox, master's assistant.—Royal Marines: First-Lieut. C. C. Hewitt; Second-Lieut. F. C. Polkinghorne.—H.M.'s ship *Cornwallis*: Capt. Peter Richards; Commander Charles Richards; Lieuts. Grey Skipwith, James Fitzjames, and Charles R. Carter; Messrs. Samuel Fowell, Augustus P. Greene, George H. Hodgson, Nicholas Vansittart, and Henry A. Hollinworth, mates; Mr. O'Neil Ferguson, senior assist. surgeon, attached to the brigade; Mr. Hugh H. Monk, additional assist. surgeon; Mr. Wm. Bowden, volunteer 1st class.—Royal Marines: Brevet-Major James Uniaque, commanding; Capt. Francis S. Hamilton; First-Lieuts. George Elliot, W. S. L. Atcherly, Henry Timpon, and F. T. White.—H.M.'s schooner *Starling*: Commander H. Kellett; Mr. Henry S. Hillyar, mate.—H.M.'s sloop *Modeste*: Commander R. B. Watson; Lieut. T. F. Birch; Messrs. P. A. Halkett and H. R. Crofton, mates; Mr. H. S. Wilmott, assist. surgeon.—H.M.'s sloop *Columbine*: Commander W. H. A. Morshead; Lieut. P. A. Helpman; Mr. J. S. Veitch, M.D., assist. surgeon; Mr. Robert Shedden, midshipman.—H.M.'s brig *Bentinck*: Commander Richard Collinson; Lieut. William T. Bate, supernumerary additional; Mr. J. J. Crawford, assist. surgeon.—H.M.'s brig *Algerine*: Lieut. commanding William H. Maitland; Mr. Augustus Butler, midshipman.—Hon. Company's steam-vessel *Seasprite*: Commander H. A. Ormsby; Lieut. J. Rennie; Mr. A. J. Smith, mate; Mr. Henry Broughton, midshipman; Mr. Patrick Cruickshank, assist. surgeon; Flag-Lieut., Lieut. Charles E. Tennant, senior lieutenant on the station.

An Account of Ordnance taken at Chapoo, 18th May, 1842.—11 brass guns, varying from 6 to 24-pounds; 31 iron guns, varying from 6 to 24-pounds; 13 gingalls destroyed; 60 guns, of different calibres, and a vast number of gingalls, matchlocks, &c., found in the arsenals, and destroyed by the artillery.

A Return of Killed and Wounded belonging to H.M.'s Ships and Vessels, and those of the Indian Navy, in Action with the Enemy on Shore, at the Capture of Chapoo, on the 18th day of May, 1842.

Cornwallis: Wounded, 1 private, Royal Marines, dangerously; 1 seaman, severely.—*Modeste*: wounded, 1 acting corporal, Royal Marines, slightly.—*Queen*: wounded, 1 seaman, slightly.—*Nemesis*: killed, 1 corporal, Bombay Artillery; 1 gunner, Bombay Artillery.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta:

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

We learn from Simla that immense preparations are being made for the approaching spectacle at Ferozepoor, on the occasion of the Governor-General's visit to that post. According to what is given out, this will certainly be the most splendid show of the kind that has ever taken place in British India, rivalling in magnificence any display ever made by the Grand Mogul, and outshining any thing he could command in the shape of military splendour; for we question if a finer body of men than will be collected there could be found in any army. There is to be a splendid pavilion erected, capable of accommodating from six to seven hundred guests. The army of the Indus will enter India through a triumphal arch, to be erected for the occasion, and the whole period of his lordship's stay at Ferozepoor will be one of festivity and rejoicing. A general invitation has been sent to native princes and chiefs to be present on the occasion, to add to, and partake in the triumph of India, on the return of its armies from the conquest and humiliation of its ancient foes.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 10.

Many of the native chiefs in the protected Sikh territories, and others around Delhi, have been invited to attend the Governor-General at Ferozepore, and the din of preparation is already sounding amongst their motley train of followers. Maharaja Hindoo Rao is amongst the invited.

After the gaieties at Ferozepoor, his lordship proposes visiting the King of Delhi, and then coming for a month to Mussoorie, to look about him.—*Hills*, Nov. 10.

We learn, from tolerably good authority, that Mr. Robertson, the Lieutenant-Governor of Agra, has determined to proceed to England this cold weather, and that the Governor-General will in consequence assume the executive charge of the duties of that presidency.

We further hear, that neither the Council Board or lieges of Calcutta are likely to be gladdened by his lordship's presence during the next twelve months, for a certainty.

We believe there is every probability of the Governor-General passing the ensuing hot season at Simla. His lordship has secured the house of Major-Gen. Tapp, and has directed several extensive alterations which shall enable him to receive and entertain a number of guests commensurate to his notions of hospitality. It is currently rumoured, that his lordship will not again visit the City of Palaces.

We continue to receive the most brilliant accounts of the Governor-General's proposed festivities at Ferozepoor, on the return of the army from Afghanistan. It is said that Gen. Pollock is to reach that station on the 10th December.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 5.

Ferozepoor, 29th October.—“The army of reserve is now thought to be only for show, the Governor-General having determined on a grand display of troops in January, to which the attention of Shere Singh and his troops is to be drawn, to give an idea of our power and strength, and that an army of 70,000 men can easily be formed for service in any quarter of India. The Governor-General and Commander-in-chief are to be accompanied by a whole host of ladies, many of them on the particular invitation of the Governor-General himself, who declares that dinner parties and balls shall be the order of the night. A number of ladies are coming from Kurnaul, Meerut, &c., and those now here all go into tents. The camp is to be pitched along the banks of a dry canal (in which eighty wells have been dug at a short distance from each other), the right of the camp resting on the right of cantonments,

facing outwards, i. e. with our backs to the river. The wells will, I fear, not long supply pure water, as rollers of grass have been employed in their construction, and the water already emits the most fetid odour. The ground selected is level for miles, or rather as far as the eye can see, and admirably adapted for manœuvring an army of any extent. A better spot could not be selected for a pitched battle; and we are to have something in the mock style, they say. It is said Lord Ellenborough's orders about hanging Akhbar Khan, if caught, were most positive, and that event alone is wanting to complete his happiness. He works hard, I am told, sitting at a high desk from seven A.M. till tiffin time."*—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 2.

DOST MAHOMED KHAN.

The Ameer Dost Mahomed testified his joy at being released, by a grand nautch, when the news reached him. He also distributed large sums in charity: and, on the Mussulman festival of the *Eed*, he entertained a party of gentlemen of the Civil and Military Services at a *burra khana*. It is doubted whether the Dost likes the prospect of *hotowing* to the Governor-General at Ferozepore. It would be well if his lordship would spare the Dost—no longer a prisoner, and therefore a free agent over whom his lordship has no power—the humiliation of appearing to do homage as a vassal, "at his durbar!" The Dost was to have left the hills yesterday.—*Hills*, Nov. 10.

Our cotemporaries have commented upon the unnecessary humiliation to which Dost Mahomed and the other prisoners are to be subjected, by the enforcement of their public appearance at the Ferozepore Durbar. We are very much inclined to agree with them, though some may think that in reality the British Government will cut a poorer figure on that occasion than the Affghan sirdars. It is true, that the appearance of Dost Mahomed and his sons, as free men, will be a practical acknowledgment, in the eyes of the world, of the impolicy and injustice of our past measures, but at the same time it will afford a noble proof that England can afford to be just—that, having done wrong, she is not minded to persevere in wrong, rather than to acknowledge her errors. The native states may not duly estimate our magnanimity, but we are not to refrain from doing what is right, because our right-doing may not be appreciated; and, whatever short-sighted politicians may say to the contrary, whatever is just is politic.—*Hurkaru*.

THE HON. MR. ERSKINE.

We are happy to find that the Governor-General has met the wishes of the Court of Directors, in the matter of Mr. Erskine's suspension, and has resolved to anticipate their official permission to restore him to the service. In the notification to this effect, we find it stated that his lordship considers the punishment inflicted on Mr. Erskine to have been sufficient for every purpose of correction and example. But punishment loses all its salutary effect, when it cannot be identified with all the principles of equity and justice. And wherein lay the gravamen of Mr. Erskine's offence? If it was considered to lie in the act of corresponding with the press, he being a public officer, then what meaning are we to attach to the notification published a short time before Lord Ellenborough's advent, which abrogated the rule by which the public servants of the state had previously been precluded from all connection with the public press? If his offence consisted in publishing a letter from his lamented relative, Sir W. Macnaghten, which reflected on the conduct of the troops at Cabul, in what light can we view the official proclamation of the Governor-General, in which that misconduct is distinctly though indirectly admitted? If the crime was indiscretion, is not the punishment out of all proportion with the offence, the military themselves being judges, for whose satisfaction the suspension was ordered, but whom it has failed to conciliate? We are not in the secrets of our honourable masters; but if general and uncontradicted report be deserving of any credit, their

* Yes, he is very fond of writing, and even directing letters on business; autographs are plentiful in the Upper Provinces.

opinion of the propriety of the measure did not coincide with that of our Governor-General, and their permission bears a close analogy to the *congé d'élire*, which Dr. Johnson facetiously described, as tantamount to throwing a man out of a three pair of stairs window, and permitting him to fall to the ground.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 17.

Had his lordship desired to gain any credit for acting magnanimously towards an officer, whom, upon reflection, he must have felt conscious of having injured, he would have done well to have ordered the restoration of Mr. Erskine, before the order of the Court of Directors had been started on its journey to India. As it is, nothing can be less gracious than the manner of doing justice to an injured public officer—nay, justice has not been done to him, for whilst the Governor-General remits the punishment, he stigmatizes the act committed, as an offence meriting “correction,” and requiring to be made an “example of,” whereas it is by no means improbable that the Court have permitted the restoration of Mr. Erskine, because they do not consider the act committed to have constituted an offence at all.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 21.

The Court of Directors disapproved of Lord Ellenborough's proceedings as soon as they were officially taken into consideration, and directed the Honourable Mr. Erskine's reinstatement in language not to be misunderstood. The ministerial and controlling organ of communication with the Indian Government did not like the tone of severe reprimand adopted by the Court, and refused to pass its letter submitted some time in July. These proceedings were of course communicated unofficially to the Governor-General, but no modification of the letter was resolved on during the month of August by the Court, and of this also his lordship has of course been apprized, and having no doubt thought it best to anticipate what the Court seemed determined to carry in some shape or other, he has resolved on acting up to their wishes.—*Delhi Gaz.*, Nov. 2.

EARTHQUAKE.

Our readers would not thank us for telling them that an earthquake visited the City of Palaces on Friday night, and that many of its inhabitants fancied that the last day was approaching with all its solemnities, but some of the *on dits* of Saturday upon the subject may nevertheless be interesting, as we will venture to say that few persons casually met their neighbours without inquiring what they thought of the earthquake; one man owned he was frightened; another avoided the question, and talked of the sights he had seen the preceding night, when ladies and gentlemen rushed *en deshabille* into the midan and other similar places, to avoid the falling rafters. The oldest inhabitant informed us that he never experienced a more severe shock excepting one about twenty-five years ago. We hear that several of the native houses came down about their owners' ears.—*Hurkaru*, Nov. 14.

The following particulars of the occurrence are contained in a letter from Serampore:—“Never, perhaps, did the oldest inhabitant of Serampore experience such a severe shock of earthquake as that which was felt here on Friday last. The shock commenced at about eight minutes to ten P.M., with a rattling noise, as proceeding from under ground, and lasted about four seconds. The house shook most awfully, so that we did not expect it to stand another moment. At the same time, the native bugles sounded the alarm, which, with the rustling of leaves, and the falling of adjacent houses, served to increase our consternation to such a degree, that we did not expect to see daylight; however, by the blessing of Providence, not a soul was lost; but if the earthquake had continued with the same severity as it had first commenced, for a few minutes longer, not a house could have been seen roofed, or at least standing, the next morning.”

A letter from Barrisaul says:—“A very severe shock was felt at a quarter to ten P.M., at this station. The heaving of the ground appeared to travel from east to west, and continued with violence for about one minute. The river was greatly agitated, so much so, that the serangs of several pinnaces came on shore, unable to account for

the extraordinary motion of the water. The weather, for the last few days, has been remarkably warm for the season of the year. The earthquake was accompanied by a rumbling noise, similar to that caused by heavy ordnance passing over the ground."

THE DOAB CANAL.

The special committee appointed to examine the project of Capt. P. T. Cautley, to draw a canal from the Ganges to Kunkhul, for irrigating the lands of the Doab, have reported as follows :—

They are of opinion that Capt. Cautley's project is efficient for the purposes of irrigation, so far as that project extended, and that the success would be complete; but, considering that Capt. Cautley's views, extending to the complete irrigation of the whole of the Doab lands, with internal navigation, to have been the measure intended to be sanctioned by the Court of Directors in their liberal grant of sixty lacs, the committee recommend such extension of the original scheme. With a view to this object, the committee have endeavoured to ascertain, from the most authentic data, the minimum quantity of head discharge that it would be necessary to provide for; and this, after a careful consideration, they have fixed at 6,750 cubic feet per second at Kunkhul. This supply, they are of opinion, will be found ample to carry one main line of navigable canal from Kunkhul to Cawnpore, and to supply irrigation to the whole district bounded by the Ganges on one side, and by the Hindun and Jumna on the other. To carry this supply of water across the low tract of land to Roorkee, the committee, after a full discussion of the subject and a careful examination of the ground, agreed unanimously, that the method of an aqueduct, such as that proposed by Capt. Cautley to cross the Solani valley, but of increased section of waterway, would be the most efficient, as it obviates the many difficulties attending a canal crossing lines of drainage by dams at high levels, and upon steep slopes, such as have been experienced upon the Doab canal at the Nogong and Muskurra dams; but finding, by an estimate, that this could not be effected for a less sum than Co.'s Rs. 66,58,848 (the Solani aqueduct amounts to Co. Rs. 8,63,668), the Committee proceeded to seek out a line that should, by crossing the Solani valley at a higher level, arrive at the main high land of the Doab, near Roorkee, upon the originally proposed level. Levels were taken from Moongawalla well, on a wide sweep to the north-west of the village of Peeran Kulliar, and a line selected, cutting through a high but narrow neck of the Peeran Kulliar ridge, traversing the valley of the Solani; crossing that river and its tributaries by dams; entering the main bangur land near Bhugwanpore, and attaining the originally proposed level at Roorkee by moderate cutting. The saving effected by this circuit, amounting to Co.'s Rs. 6,62,002-6-10, brings the estimated amount within the limits sanctioned by the Court of Directors. The committee remark, that necessity alone induces them to submit this line of canal. They are confident of the practicability of carrying this large volume of water across the Solani valley by an aqueduct, as before described, and they think that this would be the most efficient mode. The committee, in recommending the abstraction of so large a portion of the Ganges supply at Kunkhul, state their opinion as to the probable effect that this will have upon the navigation of the river; and, as a guide in this investigation, they have the analogous example of the river Jumna during two months (January and February) of each year. The whole apparent supply of the Jumna is diverted from its channel to feed the two canals east and west; yet the under-current which percolates the gravelly bed, together with the drainage of the intermediate country, furnishes a navigable stream of water at the station of Agra, a distance of 260 miles by the river's course; and the committee infer from this example that, in abstracting 6,750 cubic feet from the Ganges supply at Kunkhul, which, during the dry season, is estimated at 8,000 cubic feet per second, the navigation of this river will not be injured below Cawnpore. Between that point and Ghurmooktisur Ghaut, the navigation for the larger classes of river craft will probably be impaired, if not altogether stopped. Therefore, it appears to be absolutely necessary that the main line of canal from Kunkhul to Cawnpore should be rendered completely efficient for navigation.

BUNDELKHUND.

From the reports and rumours abroad, a general rising of the Boondelas may be expected, although they are pretty quiet as yet in Scindia's territories, and confine their depredations to those of the Company. A body of Boondelah insurgents lately appeared on the Bhopal frontier, and are threatening to do a great deal of mischief. Major Sleeman has made a requisition for some troops from Scindia's contingent, and Major Minto, who but lately returned from Myapore in the Jhansi district, has again marched with the cavalry regiment and some infantry, to endeavour to find this party. The large force that is now about to be assembled in the different parts of Bundelkhund, viz., the Company's regiments which are to assemble near Jeitgurh on the 24th instant, the Nagpore troops on the Saugor frontier about the same time, these, together with Scindia's contingent in Chonderee, and the Jhansi legion, will, it is hoped, put a check to farther plundering, and probably be the means of preventing that general rise which would spread devastation throughout the country.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 3.

Under the foolish impression that we have not troops sufficient to put them down, large bodies of Goands and Boondelas have risen in open insurrection, and have been robbing and plundering all they could lay hands on. The troops sent to chastise them, under Major Sleeman, have had several engagements with these villains, who have suffered loss in every one of them, though screened from the view of our troops by dense jungle.—*Englishman*, Nov. 6.

Lieut.-Col. Blackall left Saugor on the 25th of October, with one 24-pounder howitzer, one 9-pounder, detail of European artillery, head-quarters of the 50th N.I. and 70 sowars of the 2nd irregular, to dislodge a large body of the insurgent ladhees who had taken possession of the Jhirra Ghat, about 50 miles to the south of Saugor. He was accompanied by Mr. Fraser. The forces arrived at the Jhirra Ghat on the 31st; a party of 60 of the grenadier company, under Capt. Hampton, was told off to ascend the height on the left, whilst Lieut. Nicoll with 60 sepaechees covered the advance of the column on the right. The enemy had thrown large trees across the road at the bend of the pass to impede the passage of the troops. This portion of the road was commanded by a stockade, hastily put together of felled trees. As the advanced guard reached this spot, it was hotly attacked, and after pouring in a couple of volleys, retired, to enable the guns to play on the enemy's position; seven rounds of shrapnell and one round shot were pitched amongst them. In the meantime, the grenadiers under Hampton, to whose party the colonel had allowed Lieut. Hayes of the 62nd (assistant to the agent) to attach himself, were turning the enemy's position in tip-top style, and the rascals began to give way, and so hot were they pressed by Hampton and Hayes that they left ten bodies on the ground. The column was likewise assailed from the left and right rear; the rear guard was warmly engaged on all sides; the rascals caught it nicely. The head man of the village of Soon Ka-Talao was shot through the body.

Letters to the 28th October, from Col. Watson's camp, and the other posts on the Nerbudda, state that the Herapore Rajah and his followers have effected their escape into the jungle, notwithstanding Col. Watson's well-judged arrangements for the rajah's capture. The ghaut, by which the force had to pass, was a mere passage through the rocks, over successive ledges of granite. On reaching the top of the ghaut, the Herapore Rajah's stronghold became visible, and the firing from the fort on Capt. Wilder's party, which had crossed the Heron river and driven in the enemy's outposts, was distinctly heard. On the head of the column nearing the fort some shots were fired at our troops, but a round or two from one of our horse artillery guns immediately silenced the rajah's artillery, which amounted only to a single gun. The column then pushed on as fast as possible, but before the troops could reach the fort, the rajah and his followers had made their escape into the neighbouring jungle. The fort was found after all to be a place of little strength, and Herapore itself is a miserable jungle village, which was instantly looted by the camp followers, who rushed in with a yell, and made clean work of it in a very few

moments. The rajah's followers are from two to three hundred fighting men. With these, however, he may cause us a good deal of trouble, as he has fled to the hills to join another insurgent chief, the Goand Rajah, against whom Colonel Ely's force is proceeding. Col. Ely was expected to reach Nursingapore on the 29th, and Captain Brown's squadron of the 6th Cavalry had arrived there from Jubbulpore the preceding morning, and joined Capt. McLeod, who is in command of a company of the 42nd, posted immediately opposite the Mednapore Ghaut. The appearance of Capt. Brown's squadron had in some degree tended to restore the confidence of the inhabitants of Nursingapore, which is said to be a rich town, but the people were in a terrible state of alarm; the country around being described as in open rebellion, and the Bundelahs and Goands burning, plundering, and committing every kind of outrage in all directions; in fact, the Saugor dawk had been cut off for three days.—*Madras U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 11.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp Muddunpore, Nov. 7.—“At present there are three detachments on service in the disturbed part of the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, and acting between the Nerbudda river, and the range of hills immediately to the north of it, and running parallel to it. 1st, Col. Blackall, consisting of the 50th N. I. Bengal, 2 guns, Bl. European foot artillery, and a few irregular horse. 2nd, Col. Watson's, consisting of the 43rd M. N. I., 2 Madras horse artillery guns, and 2 squadrons regular Madras cavalry. 3rd, Col. Ely's, of the 42nd Madras N. I.; 2 out-post guns from Hussingabad, manned by Golundauze, and a troop of regular Madras cavalry. On the 1st inst., these detachments were situated as follows: Col. Blackall's, accompanied by Mr. Fraser, the agent for the Saugor and Nerbudda territories, at the village of Soon-ke-Telao, about three miles in the Nerbudda side of the Jhirra Ghat or small pass in the forementioned range of this. Col. Watson's at the same place, having come up from Errapore, which place had been evacuated by the insurgents on his appearance before it. Col. Ely's on the Nerbudda, about twenty miles to the westward. The agent having received information that the insurgents were in force and determined to make a stand near the village of Peperwamey, in a bight of the hills westward of Soon-ke-Telas, and bordering on the Bhopaul territories, into which latter territory they would not be allowed a retreat, made arrangements for closing them in on the other three sides. To do so, Col. Watson's detachments was to cross the Jhirra Ghat and proceed by the back of the hills to Sahajpore by the evening of the 1st. Col. Ely's detachment was to attain a position, a few miles to the south-west of Peperwamey, and Col. Blackall's detachment was to advance to a village called Jair-de-Kaira, a few miles to the south-east of Peperwamey; Col. Ely's detachment had, in the meantime, while their plans were being made, encamped near Jair-de-Kaira, and had therefore only to make a lateral movement on Peperwamey, in a south-east direction, to get to the position it was to occupy on the evening of the 5th. On the morning of the 5th, Col. Watson marched to Sahajpore—Col. Blackall to Jair-de-Kaira, but unfortunately, Col. Ely, at the requisition of Mr. Fraser, chief collector and cousin to the agent, and who had received very positive information that the enemy had dispersed, marched, instead of in a lateral direction, straight towards Peperwamey. I say, unfortunately, because, owing to over-confidence, the enemy were enabled to inflict a little injury on our troops, and then retreat without their suffering in the manner they must have, had their retreat been cut off.

“On their right front as they proceeded, and lying between them and Peperwamey, there was a small range of hills, which run out perpendicularly from the larger range. At the request of Mr. Fraser, the light company of the 42nd M. N. I. and half a troop of cavalry were detached to inspect these hills and the village of Dilwar lying in them. On coming in sight of Dilwar, people were perceivable flying from it into the low country between that and Peperwamey, which is covered with jungle, except in some spots which are cultivated; but there also the crops are so high as to afford excellent cover to men who carry on warfare as these jungle-walas do. Especially as the whole country is intersected at every 100 yards with deep ravines and nullahs

rendering artillery of no use, and a matter of danger and difficulty to infantry to seek for an enemy in it. Mr. Fraser, judging that these were villagers frightened at our approach, and also anxious, if they proved to be enemies, to secure some, galloped after them; he and a native, mounted, got some distance in advance of their party, and had entered a lane through the trees, when not less than fifty shots were discharged at them. One ball passed through Mr. Fraser's ankle, and another through his thigh, lodging in his groin; he had just sufficient strength to ride back clear of the trees, where he fell and was taken to the rear. The light company, under Capt. Holloway, then came up, and began to dislodge the enemy, who were, however, in such good cover and so strong in number that for some time their firing was as hot as our own, and Ensign Reilly, of the light company, was severely wounded by a ball which passed through his side, but fortunately clear of his heart. The cavalry could not act amongst the trees, and reinforcements were sent for to the camp, which had just come to its ground, and was not more than a mile from the scene when this occurred. A gun and some more troops came to the action with as little delay as possible. A fire being opened from the gun, which was well served by the Golumdaze, the enemy retreated deeper into the jungle, but it is to be hoped not without suffering considerably from our fire; but as the cover was very thick, their loss, if any, was not ascertained.

"Col. Blackall's detachment arrived at *Jair-de-Kaira* on the evening of the 5th, and became acquainted with the wrong move that Col. Ely's detachment had made, and its consequences. Yesterday, the 6th, Col. Blackall's camp joined Col. Ely's camp, and a communication was also opened from that to Col. Watson's, who had reached his position on the evening of the 5th. The enemy had however been frightened from their lair, and the two detachments, leaving their camp standing, marched to join Col. Watson to make the originally well-planned, but mismanaged attack, with false hopes of meeting an enemy. The event of the day has proved that they have escaped us this time; for the infantry, after scouring the jungle during the whole heat of the day, returned fatigued this evening, having found nothing. The artillery could not accompany them on account of the country.

"It is probable, the Bengal portion of the force here will return soon to *Saugor*, leaving the *Madras* troops until a strong police shall be established in the village. It is certainly the business of a police to bring rascals of this description to punishment. The regular army has done all that could be expected of it. It has marched through the disturbed districts—wherever it has met with oppositions has defeated the opponent with what loss circumstances and position allowed of. It has met with comparatively no loss itself, for, with the exception of a few regular pot-shots, I am not aware that we have had any killed or wounded. Mr. Fraser's wounds, although severe, are not likely to prove fatal; and Ensign Reilly will be as well as ever in a few days."

The Bengal troops for field service in *Bundelkund* are ordered to rendezvous on the 24th, at *Keitah*, which is in the very heart of the principal states of *Bundelkund* and about ninety miles south-west of *Cawnpore*.

ATTACK OF BRITISH OFFICERS BY JATS.

An occurrence, which had nearly been attended with fatal consequences, took place at the village of *Chownharee*, in the Sikh protected territory, to Major Bray, H.M.'s 39th, during the march of that corps with the 9th N.I., under Col. Paul, towards *Ferozepore*, on the 6th November. It appears from a Court of Inquiry that Major Bray, Capt. Nixon, and Lieut. Munro, H.M.'s 39th, strolled, after an early dinner at four o'clock, into the village. Their attention was arrested at the gateway by its peculiar structure, and after a cursory inspection, without any objection by the peon or *Suwar* at the entrance, entered the village. They were scarcely fifty yards within its precincts when an elderly man approached Capt. Nixon and pushed him backward. This gentleman did not resent the affront, but put the old man quietly aside, and turning to his friend Mr. Munro, observed that he was simultaneously

struck by a villager with a cudgel. Major Bray was at this time a few paces in rear of these officers, and exclaimed in Hindoostanee, lifting his hands, "Do not hurt these gentlemen, they mean no harm!" A ruffian instantly jumped down from a wall and struck Major Bray a violent blow with a cudgel loaded with iron over the scull. The villagers immediately congregated in numbers, and poured showers of stones on the officers. Some camp followers ran to their aid, and for the guard, on whose arrival the villains dispersed. Thirty-six were secured, and eight ringleaders having been identified, are delivered over with legal process through the Governor-General's agent to the rajah of the territory for punishment. Although Major Bray has suffered a severe cut and contusion, he is now out of danger. We believe the villagers are a tribe of Jats, notorious for turbulence and rapacity. The attack was most unwarrantable, not the slightest indication of a desire to intrude on the privacy of their habitations having been displayed, nor had any soldiers or followers in the course of the day obtruded themselves or even visited their wretched abodes.—*Agra Ukhbar*, Nov. 17.

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—The following despatches have been officially published:—

From Major Gen. Sir C. Napier, K.C.B., commanding the Forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India.

Sukkur, 12th October, 1842.

Sir: I lose no time in forwarding the enclosed despatch from Major Gen. England, which has this moment reached me. I hope I may be allowed to offer my congratulations to the Governor-General on the successful termination of so arduous and difficult an operation.

I have, &c.

(Signed) C. NAPIER, Major General.

From Major Gen. R. England, commanding Scinde Field Force, to T.H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, near Dadur, 10th October, 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to acquaint you, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor General in Council, that the troops destined to descend to the Indus by the Bolan Pass finally evacuated Quetta on the 1st inst., and have accomplished their march through that defile without much difficulty.

In order to facilitate the movement of this large body, which, with the acquisition of the garrison of Quetta, consisted of more than seven battalions, with details of cavalry, eighteen pieces of artillery, and an increased retinue of invalids, and of stores, I divided it into three columns of route, retaining the last in as light a form of equipment as possible, in the hope and supposition that, if the tribes through whose country we should pass were inclined to attack us, they would prefer to make their chief efforts on the last departing division; and I therefore sent the greater portion of the sick and public stores with the leading divisions accordingly. It has proved that this conjecture was right, because the two preceding divisions have been wholly unmolested in their progress through the pass, whereas on the morning of the 3rd, I found the Kakurs posted in some numbers on the steep ground which commands the upper extremity of the narrow zig-zag near Sir-i-Bolan. These insurgents, however, had only time to deliver a few rounds on the column, when their attention was fully engaged by the flanking parties which covered our left, and which I now reinforced by a strong detachment of the 6th regiment Bombay N.I., and by nearly the whole of the 5th regiment of irregular infantry, under Major Woodhouse and Capt. Macdonell, respectively.

I had every reason to be satisfied with the handsome manner in which our troops ascended those stupendous heights, and cleared them of the enemy; and Major Woodhouse speaks very highly of the conduct of a party of Brahoe horse which accompanied him in this affair. On this occasion also Major Outram gave me his able assistance, as well as in flanking the lower extremity of the Bolan Pass near

Kundye, where I had good reason to expect again to meet some hostile tribes; but the total disappointment of the Kakurs on the 3rd, and the effectual flanking arrangements made on all occasions by our troops, seem to have prevented any renewal of interruption.

I beg leave to enclose a list of the casualties which have occurred during their passage of the Bolan defile.

As I now consider the chief difficulties of this march to have terminated, I trust I may be permitted to bring to the notice of his lordship the Governor-General, the general good conduct of the troops I have had the honour to command during these prolonged and laborious operations; and I venture to submit the names of Major Waddington, commanding engineer; Major Wyllie, major of brigade; Major Boyd, acting assist. qu. master general; Capt. Davidson, dep. comm. general; and Surgeon Wright, in chief medical charge; and to claim his lordship's favourable estimate of the exertions of these officers in their several departments and capacities; and it is with the utmost satisfaction I am enabled to assure his lordship that, owing to the discipline which has been exacted, these British columns, in emerging from the Bolan Pass, will leave amongst the peaceable inhabitants of the countries they have quitted a well-merited character for forbearance and humanity; whilst in the deliberate and systematic order of their march, during which every enemy has been beaten off, and no stores lost or captured, the power of our arms has been alike equally and imperiously made manifest.

The garrison of Sebee will be withdrawn to-morrow, and that of Dadur on the 12th or 13th, when I propose to resume my progress to the Indus.

I have, &c.

(Signed)

R. ENGLAND, Major-General,
Commanding Scinde field force.

Return of Casualties in skirmishes with the Enemy, since the march of the Head-Quarters from Quetta on the 1st, to its arrival at Dadur on the 9th inst.

6th regt. N.I.: 1 private wounded.—20th ditto: Assist. Surg. J. Brickwell killed; 2 privates and 1 bhcesty wounded; and 4 dooly-bearers missing.—5th Irregular Inf. (late Shah's): 1 private killed; 1 subadar, 5 privates, and 1 tent lascar, wounded.

The Brahoe chief, Mahomed Khan, slightly wounded.

The following extracts from despatches from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., are likewise published.

Extract from a Letter to Major-Gen. Lumley, Adj. General of the Army, from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, dated Camp, Khoord Cabul, 13th October, 1842:—

I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, my arrival at Khoord Cabul, in progress to Hindostan.

I left Cabul yesterday morning with the 1st and 2nd divisions, and the troops under Major-Gen. Nott, as per margin,* for Boodkakh, having detached Major-Gen. Sir R. Sale with the 1st and 2nd brigades, the mountain train, 1st light cavalry, 3rd irregular cavalry, and Christie's horse, over the Gospondurrah pass, for the purpose of turning that of the Khoord Cabul; in consequence of which movement, we marched through the principal defile without a shot being fired. Previous to my departure from Cabul, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazar of that city,

* 1st division.—4 guns 3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery; No. 6 light field battery; two 18-pounders and detail E. artillery; mountain train; H.M.'s 3rd light dragoons; — rissalahs 3rd irregular cavalry; 1 squadron 1st light cavalry; H.M.'s 9th foot and 13th light infantry; 26th N.I.; 35th light infantry; 5th company sappers and miners; Broadfoot's sappers; Jezailchees; Bildars; Sikh contingent.

2nd division.—2 guns 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse artillery; Capt. Blood's battery of 9-pounders; 2 squadrons 1st light cavalry; H.M.'s 31st foot; 2nd regt. N.I.; 16th ditto; wing 33rd ditto; ditto 60th ditto.

Gen. Nott's force.—1 troop Bombay horse artillery; 1 ditto (late Shah Shooja's force); detachment foot artillery; 3rd regt. Bombay light cavalry; detachment 1st irregular cavalry; ditto 1st irregular ditto; Christie's horse; detachment sappers and miners; ditto Madras ditto; H.M.'s 40th foot; 16th N.I.; 36th ditto; 3rd (late Shah Shooja's force); H.M.'s 41st foot; 2nd N.I.; 42nd ditto; 43rd ditto.

called the Chahar Chuttah, built in the reign of Arungzebe by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabul, and known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late envoy and minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazar, and my motive in effecting its destruction has been to impress upon the Affghans that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity.

Extract from a Letter to the Governor-General, from Major-Gen. Pollock, dated Jugdulluk, 16th October, 1842 :—

It is very gratifying to be able to state that we have met with no opposition since we left Cabul, except what must always be expected where the whole population is armed, and we have consequently had small parties of thieves occasionally firing on the rear guards. During each night that we have encamped not a shot has been fired, and on the line of march not a man is to be seen on the hills.

The following Despatches from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., are also published :—
To T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp Jellalabad, 23rd Oct. 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to forward, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, copy of a letter which I yesterday addressed to the adjutant-general of the army, reporting my arrival at this place. I have also the honour to forward copy of a letter from me to the same address, transmitting a despatch from Major Gen. Nott. I have made preparations for the destruction of the fortifications here, and trust to be enabled to march in progress to Peshawur on the 25th inst. I will write again on this subject directly I have heard from Major Gen. Nott, whose arrival here is still uncertain.

I have, &c. *

(Signed) Gxo. POLLOCK, Major Gen., commanding in Affghanistan.

To Major Gen. Lumley, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Jellalabad, 22nd Oct. 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, my arrival here this morning with the first division of the troops. Major Gen. McCaskill will arrive to-morrow, and Major-Gen. Nott on the day following. I withdrew from Gundamuck the detachment which had been left for the purpose of keeping open the communication; the wing of the 33rd N.I. has joined the headquarters of the regiment, which is with the 2nd division, and the wing of the 60th, joined by that left at Gundamuck, is attached to the 1st division, as are also the squadrons of the 5th and 10th Light Cavalry.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major-Gen., commanding in Affghanistan.

To Major-Gen. Lumley, Adj. Gen. of the Army.

Camp, Jellalabad, 23rd Oct. 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to forward a despatch from Major-Gen. Nott, detailing his progress over the Huft Kotul, with a return of casualties. I have understood that the column under Major-Gen. McCaskill has experienced some loss, but I have not as yet received a report from that officer.

I have, &c.

(Signed) G. POLLOCK, Major Gen., commanding in Affghanistan.

From Major-Gen. W. Nott, commanding Division of the Army, to Capt. G. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj. Gen.

Camp, Giant's Tomb, 14th Oct. 1842.

Sir,—I beg to report, from the information of Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., that the rear guard of the force under my command, was yesterday attacked by large bodies of the enemy, in the Huft Kotul Pass. I sent 200 sepoys and a wing of H. M.'s 40th regt. and two companies of H. M.'s 41st, under command of Major Hibbert, to the

assistance of Capt. Leeson, of the 42d regt. N.I., who had charge of the rear. Our sepoy's defeated and dispersed the enemy. Capt. Leeson speaks in high terms of the gallantry of the officers and sepoy's under his command. Major Hibbert and the wing of H. M.'s 40th regt. and the two companies of H. M.'s 41st, under Capt. Blackburne, behaved with their accustomed gallantry: my thanks are due to all the troops engaged. I enclose a list of killed and wounded.

I have, &c.

(Signed) W. NORR, Major-General.

Return of killed and wounded during the attacks on the rear guard of Major-Gen. Nott's force, on the evening of the 15th, and morning of the 16th Oct. 1842.

Killed:—1st Troop of Bombay H. Art., 1 gunner; 42nd Regt. Bengal N.I., 9 rank and file; 43rd ditto, 2 rank and file. *Wounded*:—1st Troop Bombay H. Art., 2 gunners, and 1 horsekeeper; Christie's Horse, 1 Lieutenant, and 1 sowar; H. M.'s 40th Foot, 1 private; 39th Regt. Bengal N.I., 2 privates; 3rd Regt. Irreg. Inf., 1 havildar and 3 sepoy's; 42nd Regt. Bengal N.I., 1 Lieut., 1 Assistant-Surgeon, 3 havildars, 4 naigues, and 23 sepoy's; 43rd Regt. Bengal N.I., 1 naigue and 2 sepoy's; 1st Regt. Irreg.-Cav. (Haldane's), 2 sowars. *Total Killed*:—12 men. *Total Wounded*:—49 men. *Grand total of Killed and Wounded*:—61 officers and men, and 13 horses.

Officers Wounded:—Lieut. and Bt. Capt. W. Jervis, 42nd Regt. Bengal N.I.; Lieut. N. W. Chamberlain, Christie's Horse; Asst.-Surg. J. H. Serrell, 42nd Regt. Bengal N.I.

N.B.—One havildar, 1 naick, and 1 sepoy of the 27th N.I., doing duty with 42nd N.I., are included in the above.

From Major-Gen. G. Pollock, C. B., to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

Camp, Ally Boghan, 27th Oct. 1842.

Sir: I have the honour to report, for the information of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India, my departure from Jellalabad with the whole of the troops excepting Gen. Nott's division, after destroying the fortifications of that city.

I have, &c.

(Signed) GEO. POLLOCK, Major-Gen. commanding in Afghanistan.

The official reports of the retirement of the British forces from Afghanistan are very penurious of details, which we shall endeavour to supply from private sources:

On the 12th October, the whole British force marched to Boodkhak, accompanied by the Shahzada Futeh Jung, and most of the Hindoo residents of Cabul. Here arrangements were made for dividing the troops into two columns, by taking the 2nd and 16th N.I., with Capt. Blood's battery of 9-pounders, from the force under Gen. Nott, and attaching them to that with Gen. Pollock, who moved forward with his division through the Khoord Cabul Pass the following morning. Gen. Sale had taken a route by the Gost Pundurrah Pass, to the right of the Khoord Cabul, with his light brigade, the day previous, so as to turn the Khoord Cabul Pass, and crown the heights from the further side, where they were more accessible. This route (Gost Pundurrah) can only be adopted by troops in light marching order, with yaboos, being impracticable for camels or heavily laden animals. However, not a shot was fired nor enemy seen, and all encamped at Khoord Cabul on the 13th, some arriving rather late from the delay in getting our immense train of baggage through the narrow pass. On the 14th they passed over the Huft Khotul, and through the Tezeen Pass, encamping in the valley. The 4th brigade, under Brig. Monteath, C. B., formed the rear guard. Owing to the badness of the bullocks yoked to the captured guns, very great delay was occasioned, and finally the bullocks were taken out, and the soldiers of H. M.'s 31st regiment supplied their place. The labour was excessive, and they did not arrive at the narrow pass leading to the Tezeen valley until dark. The enemy, taking advantage of this, commenced a sharp fire into the column and masses of baggage, collected there, causing great confusion amongst the latter; parties were immediately sent up to the heights on the right, to dislodge these marauders, the brigadier's staff officer leading the party; but, owing to the darkness, little could be done beyond checking their descent into the pass, for nothing but the flash of their Jezzails could be seen. Finding themselves checked on the right, they tried the left and rear of the column, and annoyed them much, killing some six, and wounding an officer and about eleven men. However, the guns were safely deposited in camp,

and all the baggage with the exception of that destroyed when the cattle fell on the march.

The advance guard had burnt the Fort of Koodurbux Khan, the Tazeen chief, during the day, and the two 18-pounders received from Major Gen. Nott were burst, thus affording more cattle for the transport of the other guns. On the 15th the 1st division, consisting of the 1st and 2nd brigades, under Gen. Pollock, marched to Kutturgung; whilst the 2nd division, consisting of the 4th brigade, with that portion of Gen. Nott's force under Gen. M'Caskill, marched at a later hour to Seh Baba, thus separating the two divisions by one day's march, and Gen. Nott's column took up their ground at Tezeen the same day, having suffered in the Pass rather more than the 4th brigade, caused in a great measure by their being unacquainted with the country, and neglect in crowning the heights soon enough. The marches to Seh Baba, Kutturgung, and Jugdulluk, on the 15th, 16th, and 17th, were accomplished with but little annoyance. The enemy followed up the rear guard each day, and made several attempts upon the baggage of the 2nd division, but without success. The 1st division marched through the Jugdulluk Pass on the 17th without firing a shot. On the 18th, however, when the 2nd division attempted it, the most decided attack yet evinced was sustained by them. Rarely have the Affghans shewn more courage or daring than was displayed by the Ghilzies on that day. Sword in hand, they more than once rushed towards our retiring parties, when recalled from the heights by the rear guard, but each time a shell or shot thrown from the guns placed in position most judiciously by Brigadier Montenth, at the top of the Pass, sent the Ghilzies to the right-about and saved our men.—Notwithstanding their obstinate attacks, and their following close upon the rear guard for five or six miles beyond the Pass, not a particle of baggage fell into their hands, whilst their loss must have been considerable, for besides many that fell from our skirmishing parties, several round shot dashed directly through the Sungahs behind which they were ensconced, killing numbers,—and our shells scattered many a group who little calculated on such unwelcome visitors. Their attack upon Gen. Nott, the following day, was much tamer from their thrashing on the 18th, but they managed to annoy his force greatly, shewing them the wide difference between the Candahar and Peshawur route to Cabul. Every day from this to Gundamuk, where the three divisions arrived on the 19th, 20th, and 21st successively, their rear was followed pretty closely by the Affghans—chiefly in expectation of plunder, which they were disappointed in. The divisions halted each one day at Gundamuk, and arrived at Jellalabad without any occurrence (beyond Nott's forces having made an example of some men in the Neemla valley), on the 22nd, 23rd, and 25th. A good many forts were destroyed in the march. "Our path is marked by fire and sword," says a writer in the force; "nothing escapes us; friends and foes, at least *soi-disant* friends, share the same fate." Nott's brigade, it is said, destroyed every fort and village met with. Among the wounded officers are Capts. Dalzell and Jervis, Dr. Serrell, 42nd, Capt. Mathews, 43rd, Capt. Burnett, 54th, Chamberlain and M'Gowan of the 40th. The loss of the rear division is said to be 7 officers, and 100 men killed and wounded. The Sikh troops came into Jellalabad on the 22nd.

The process of demolition was immediately commenced at this place. The bastions of the fort were mined by Capt. Broadfoot and his sappers, and on the army leaving the place, on the 24th, the work of destruction began, and finished on the 26th, by blowing up the principal bastions and the whole front; the interior of the fort was fired in all quarters, and is now only a habitation for jackals.

A brigade, consisting of a squadron of the 5th light cavalry, the 10th and 53rd N.I., and Lieut. S. Smith's bullock battery, proceeded on the 23rd, under Col. McLaren, to Dakka, which they reached on the 27th.

A deputation of the Khyber chiefs waited upon Capt. Mackeson, to know what was to be given for a safe passage; but they were told that the general intended to pass without payment.

The 1st and 2nd divisions started for Ali Baghan on the 27th; the rear divisions

under Gen. Nott followed on the 29th. The leading divisions under Gen. Pollock reached Peshawur on the 3rd November, with a slight loss of men, but the loss of baggage is said to have been considerable. The letters complain of the hurry and the helter-skelter style of the march. The second division, under Col. McCaskill, did not arrive at Peshawur until the 5th, having been attacked by the Khyberies between Lundikhana and Ali Musjid. The attack was made in the dark, amongst bushes and ravines, and confusion took place. Two officers, Lieut. Christie, of the Artillery, and Ens. Nicholson, of the 30th N. I. were killed, and 30 sepoy. Two guns of the mountain train of Christie's fell into the enemy's hands, but were recovered next day. The great gun of Jellalabad, which Gen. McCaskill was bringing down, broke down half-way up the Lundi Khana ghaut, and was left for Gen. Nott to destroy, but he refused to have any thing to say to it, and left it.

Gen. Nott, with the rear division, emerged from the pass at Jumrood, on the 6th November. The Khyberies pressed them hard all the preceding day, but got not a single camel. They had two officers wounded; Terry of the Bombay Artillery, and Chamberlain, of Christie's Horse.

A foraging party of Sikhs under Golaub Sing had been roughly handled by some Affghans, having ten killed and many wounded. The Sikhs had been committing excesses. A letter of the 26th October, from Dukla, says, "The Sikhs burnt the four friendly villages of Chuhar Deh." This wanton, infamous, and impolitic proceeding will doubtless incense Gen. Pollock very greatly.

Cabul is now a heap of ruins. Col. Richmond, on the 9th October, was ordered with a detachment to blow up the principal mosque and the covered bazar, so long the pride of Affghanistan, and late scene where our envoy's body was exhibited after his murder. The force placed under his command for this purpose marched from camp at half-past six A.M., and, on arriving at the city, the necessary disposition was made to secure the different streets leading to the great choke, to prevent any sudden attack as well as to guard against any plundering on the part of our camp-followers, after which the work of destruction commenced, and by five P.M. the mosque at the head of the bazar on the west, also two out of the four covered arcades, constituting the great choke, were blown up and most effectually destroyed. During these operations several shots were fired by some Cabulees, but our people being kept well under cover, no harm was done; they did not return the fire, and the troops were drawn off at sun-set, in a quiet and regular manner, reaching camp about seven P.M. On the 10th the two remaining covered bazars were blown up. They destroyed all the Barukzye's houses and a splendid mosque, just finished, having been built in honour of the expulsion of the Feringee Sugs! The wood-work in it was taken entirely from the houses built or occupied by our officers, &c. They also brought away twenty-two guns as trophies, including the great gun, Zubber Jung. In short, the whole of Cabul was ravaged or destroyed, except the Bala Hissar, and the quarter of the Kuzzilbashas. It is said that Prince Shahpoor, youngest son of Shah Shoojah (about thirteen years old), had assumed the royal dignity, at the instance of the Kuzzilbashas and Populzies, and that it was for his sake Gen. Pollock spared the Bala Hissar: Ameen Oollah Khan has promised to attach himself to his party.

The bodies of Sir William Macnaghten and of Capt. Trevor had been found in a well at Cabul, but little decomposed. That of the envoy was headless, and much mutilated. The head has been sent to Bokhara.

Akhbar Khan had gone to Balkh.

Before his return from Kohistan, Gen. McCaskill completely razed Chareekur, where the Ghoorkhas were destroyed, leaving not a vestige remaining.

Futteh Jung made up his mind to relinquish all claims to the throne, and to return to Hindostan with our force.

A letter from an officer belonging to the Candahar division speaks in the highest terms of Gen. Nott's arrangements during the march, particularly the latter part between Ghuzni and Cabul, when they were frequently attacked, but always managed to repulse the enemy without any loss of consequence.

The prisoners at Ghuzni had written upon the wall of the room in which they were confined, in Greek characters, but English words, directions where a packet of papers of consequence were to be found, which were discovered by a gunner belonging to the Bengal artillery. At Sydabad, where poor Capt. Woodburn's party were cut up, a number of papers were found in the chief's house; amongst them the will of that officer.

It is mentioned in one of the letters from the north-west, that a court of inquiry will be ordered to investigate a late affair, in which a party of one of the native regiments in Gen. Pollock's division had not altogether supported the high character which the native troops have recently earned for themselves. The affair took place in the Jugdulluck Pass, when, as it is said, the party referred to quitted a hill, on which they had been posted, in a somewhat precipitate manner.

It is said that the gates of Somnat are to be escorted by 100 men and a proportion of Europeans from Gen. Nott's division, to which will be added 25 troopers from the Governor-General's body-guard, under Capt. Herries. The men forming the escort are to have double batta while employed on this duty. The procession is to be received with every demonstration of respect in the various states through which it may pass to Guzerat, when they are again to be affixed to the temple of Somnat from which they were removed 800 years ago.

Six of our late Cabul prisoners are to be tried by court-martial; they are Gen. Shelton, Col. Palmer, Captains Waller, Eyre, Boyd, and Anderson.

The *Englishman* speaks of a misunderstanding between Generals Nott and Pollock, because the latter reached Cabul first. Gen. Nott is reported to have been greatly annoyed at Futteh Jung's occupation of the throne—"a miscreant," as he is said to describe him, "whom he would have caused his lowest menial to kick out of his camp."

Salih Mahommed, who "took the shilling" from the prisoners, was a subadar in Capt. Hopkins's corps, which went over to the enemy a few days before the battle of Bameean, in October 1810. He was very active in this engagement, and worked the Dost's gun, Sir Willoughby Cotton's large 12-pounder. He has made rather a good business of it on the whole—taken his treachery to a good market: Rs. 20,000 down, and a thousand rupees for life. Good preferment this for a recreant subadar.—*Hurkaru.*

This man accompanied the retiring British force back to Hindostan.

Extract of a letter, dated Camp Jellalabad, 26th October:—"With the details of our release you must be already pretty well acquainted by this time; I will only say, that had not Sala Mahomed's love of gold been stronger than his love to his master, not all the efforts of Pollock's and Nott's armies combined could have saved us from the horrors of slavery, to which it was Akbar's intention to consign us. It was well for us that we had such a man as Major Pottinger to act as our negotiator, the success of our plot being mainly attributable to his decision of character and perfect knowledge of the Afghan language and customs. Sir Richmond Shakespear's move from Cabul was deserving of all commendation, as the advance of the Kuzzilbashs without him would have been very tardy, and its utility doubtful. Gen. Shelton was entirely opposed, from the very beginning, to our efforts to liberate ourselves, which he designated as precipitate, although the order from Akbar had actually arrived for our banishment to Turkistan and slavery. It is greatly to be regretted that Ameenoolah Khan, the chief of Loghur, should have been permitted to remain unpunished. Of all our enemies he was the most inexcusable, having received nothing but good at our hands, and our troops could not have been better employed than in laying waste his principal strongholds, which lie adjacent to Cabul. But Gen. Pollock had, no doubt, strong reasons for eschewing any needless delay: in fact, to have effectually punished the chief delinquents, would have occupied the army for a whole year. At Cabul itself, the principal sufferers have been the poor Hindoo re-

sidents, who, in the hope of receiving protection, remained in their houses, and kept their shops open. But the sight of so many thousand skeletons of their murdered comrades, along the road they had so recently traversed, had filled the hearts of the soldiers with an irrepressible desire for vengeance, and they unfortunately took the first opportunity to wreak it, somewhat indiscriminately, on the unfortunate Hindoos aforementioned, now the sole occupants of the city. All this was, of course, quite contrary to Gen. Pollock's wishes and commands, but the mischief was perpetrated before he could rectify it. The destruction of the Bala Hissar would have been a more dignified memorial of our vengeance than the conflagration of a few private dwelling-houses, and it was hoped the general would have ordered the bastions to be blown up. But a member of Shah Shoojah's family having been so foolish as to assume the Government, it was deemed advisable to leave him the means of defending himself against his enemies. Should Ameen Oollah Khan support the new king, as he is said to have promised, Akbar Khan will have some difficulty in regaining the plenitude of power at Cabul, and will probably not attempt it for some time to come. Next year will most likely see him the ruler of Jellalabad, whence he will endeavour gradually to extend his sway. He is decidedly the most energetic man in the country, with great powers of persuasion and excellent military talents, and unless he falls a victim to treachery, I fully expect to see him get at the head of the government in Afghanistan."—*Englishman*, Nov. 9.

One of the released prisoners has published the following extract from a memorandum by Major Gen. Elphinstone, of the events preceding and during the insurrection at Cabul:—"On the 9th (January) the march was ordered at 10 A.M., but, consequent on a message from the Sirdar, requesting us to halt till he could organize an escort for us, and promised supplies and firewood, it was countermanded. But a similar scene of confusion to that of the day before had taken place, and it was past mid-day before any thing like order was restored. Capt Skinner returned to the Sirdar, by whom he was again sent back with a proposal that the married people and their families should be made over to him, promising honourable treatment to the ladies. I complied with his wish, being desirous to remove the ladies and children, after the horrors they had already witnessed, from the further dangers of a camp, and hoping that, as from the very commencement of negotiations the Sirdar had shewn the greatest anxiety to have the married people as hostages, this mark of trust might elicit a corresponding feeling in him."

This document clears up all doubts as to the married officers having gone over to the enemy of their own accord.

Since the arrival of Gen. Nott's force at Cabul, several communications have been received regarding the cavalry affair of the 28th August, in which the 3rd regiment Bombay Light Cavalry met with severe loss. The silence of the general in his despatch gave rise to surmises and reports injurious to the fame of the regiment and that of the general commanding. The *Bombay Courier* gives the following statement as authentic. On a report reaching camp that the foragers were attacked, a cavalry detachment, consisting of 160 sabres 3rd Light Cavalry, 350 Christie's and 150 Skinner's Horse under Capt. Haldane, the whole under Capt. Delamain, 3rd Bombay Light Cavalry, sallied forth to their rescue, reporting to the general, whose answer was that if Capt. Delamain pleased he might go on. They were enticed by straggling horsemen six or seven miles from camp, when they found the enemy in great strength on a range of hills, along which they had advanced; they proved to be the whole of Shumsoodeen Khan's army. At this point, Capt. Bury advanced with his troop and cut up some stragglers of the Khan's infantry; in doing this, Lieut. Ravenscroft was wounded. Capt. Delamain then commenced his retreat, the enemy following close on the hills on his right; on rounding the last spur of the hills and close on it, he halted, and drew up his regular cavalry in column of squadrons left in front, facing and on the base of the spur, directing Capt. Christie to form in line at right angle, to his right. Here a heavy fire was poured on from the summit of the spur, at

about fifty yards distance, which emptied several saddles, but was sustained by the men in admirable order. Capt. Bury was then ordered to attack, which he did, but as the squadron advanced, it was met by such a heavy fire from the enemy, who were momentarily increasing in numbers, and then by an attack by the enemy's horse, that the squadron having lost its officers, Capt. Bury and Reeves, and the native adjutant being killed and Lieut. Mackenzie wounded, was actually hurled upon the supporting squadron, and rolled it back in confusion for about 300 yards, when the whole rallied and again shewed front, while still under a heavy fire. It was in this charge that the loss was sustained, and where the officers above named and eighteen non-commissioned and troopers fell.

The Punjab.—The following are extracts from the Lahore *Ukhbars*:—

September 24th.—A report was received from Rajah Zorawur Sing, stating that he had engaged and overthrown the Tibetians, and that both parties sustained heavy losses; since which the Chinese had made overtures for peace, but as the Tibetians were in large force, he trusted H. H. would send him reinforcement. Rajah Goolab Sing was directed to detach more troops.

Sept. 28th.—On the recommendation of Rajah Dhyan Singh, the following Sirdars were appointed as a deputation to wait on the Governor-General, Sirdar Lena Singh, Sirdar Bussawa Singh, and Hukeem Azeez ood-deen, and directed to take a quantity of valuable articles for presentation; amongst them some very handsome shawls manufactured in the time of Runjeet Singh, and selected by Shere Singh himself from his Toshekhana.

Sept. 30th.—Presents of leave were bestowed on the members of the deputation, who finally received the khureeta to the Governor-General and to Mr. Clerk, and also Rs. 10,000 in cash for their travelling expenses, and quitted Umritsir on the 1st of October. Orders were issued for the establishment of the daily dawk between Simla and Lahore.

Oct. 2nd.—The Rajah expressed in open durbar his satisfaction at the assistance his troops had been able to afford to the British force in Cabul, and his anxiety to know the result to himself. Of one thing he said he was sure, that the Pathans had been so thoroughly thrashed, that they would not be inclined to disturb him very soon, though he was afraid that no peace would exist in Cabul until Mahomed Akhbar was caught or killed.

Oct. 11th.—An urzee was received from Colonel Goolab Singh, in Affghanistan, to the effect that he had been attacked by the Pathans, and that a severe engagement had taken place, in which two Sirdars were killed on his side; but that he put the Pathans to flight, and obtained the victory. He also reported that one of his soldiers had captured an animal resembling a horse and a bull without horns, which he had bought as a curiosity for Rs. 500 from the captor. He was directed to send it to Lahore forthwith. From Ghuznee news was received that two large paintings in gold, ornamented with pearls, which had been carried away from Muttra by Ahmed Shah Abdallee, had been found in the citadel. They are paintings of Buldeojee and Dwarekaje.

Oct. 13th.—Hukeem Azizudin and Dhyan Singh were summoned to a private conference, in the course of which it transpired that the Maharajah was not at all satisfied at the resolution of the British Government to withdraw the troops from Cabul by way of Peshawur and Lahore, which was quite contrary to the tenor of the treaties made between Runjeet Singh and the British, and would be very detrimental to the welfare of the Punjab. The councillors received orders to draw up a representation to the Governor-General on the subject. The Hakim of Suked Mundee reported that he had manufactured 5000 maunds of good gunpowder, which he was ready to deliver into the magazine.

Oct. 14th.—Rajahs Dhyan Singh, Suchet Singh, and Heera Singh, having represented the necessity of sending some positive answer to Mr. Clerk, agent to the Governor-General, on the subject of the interview that the Nawab Saheb was

anxious to have with the Maharaja, his highness replied, that although he had no present intention of visiting the Governor-General, yet, as he did not wish to offend that high officer by non-compliance, he should direct a khurectah to be addressed to Mr. Clerk, to the effect that he would be prepared to meet the Governor-General during the month of Pon (Nov.—Dec.)

The Governor-General has carried his point as regards an interview with the Maharajah Shere Sing, at Lahore, and Azeez-oo-deen, generally better known as the Faquir, has been deputed by the Sikh monarch to arrange all preliminaries with Mr. G. Clerk. It is probable that a large portion of the army of reserve will accompany his lordship during this visit, which we incline to think will be one of something more than ceremony. There are many points that require to be arranged as regards the position and connection of the two governments, and the actual state of affairs is now widely different from what it was when the last treaty was concluded with Runjeet Singh. It is necessary that, for the security of our own frontier, the turbulent soldiery of the Punjab should be reduced or brought under sufficient check; this and many other points should now be definitively settled, and although we do not anticipate any serious objections on the part of the durbar to whatever arrangements may be proposed, there may be other parties whose concurrence is the more likely to be obtained, or rather we should say, whose objections are less likely to be brought forward, when they perceive an irresistible force on both sides of the Punjab.—*Star*, Oct. 30.

We hear from Simla that the Sikhs have, by an act of gross treachery, succeeded in exterminating the Chinese force which had lately defeated them.—*Englishman*, Oct. 24.

EXCERPTA.

In the Supreme Court, on the 27th October, John Edwardes Lyall, Esq., was sworn in advocate-general of the East-India Company, and admitted on the roll of advocates of the Court; and William Theobald, Charles Bruce Green Skinner, and Macleod Wylie, Esqrs., were sworn in and admitted on the roll as advocates of the Court. Mr. Lyall, in moving that her Majesty's Letters Patent, granting to him the right of preaudience at this bar, might be filed, expressed a hope that, in having applied for a patent of preaudience, he might not be deemed to have waived or prejudiced in any degree the question whether precedence might not be claimed independently of such a grant, by virtue of the office which he had the honour to hold. The Chief Justice said that, by having applied for a patent of precedence from the Crown, and claiming preaudience under it, the right, if it existed independently, was in no way prejudiced, and that the question still remained open, should it ever become necessary to raise it.

On the 22nd October, the Chief Justice said that the Court had made an alteration in the rule relating to the qualification for admission as an attorney of the Court. One of the qualifications was, that the applicant had served a regular clerkship of five years, under a contract in writing, unto some attorney practising in this Court; another was, that he is or has been a principal clerk to one of the judges. In the first of these, an alteration is to be made in favour of graduates of the English and Irish Universities, who are qualified after a clerkship of three years, instead of five; in the second, the alteration is, that the applicant has been a principal clerk for three years.

Private mercantile letters from Calcutta state that it is in contemplation by the Indian Government to maintain the number of steamers lately employed in the Chinese war, so as to form an additional means of communication between this country and Bombay or Calcutta. The effect of this arrangement would probably be the arrival of letters from the East once a fortnight, instead of once a month.

The committee appointed to carry into effect the intention of the Bengal Civil Service to present Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale with a sword, have commissioned one from England, of the value of 250 guineas. It will have the following inscription:—

"Presented by the Bengal Civil Service to Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., in testimony of their admiration of his memorable defence of Jellalabad, and the victory with which it was crowned on the 7th of April, 1842."

Goroo Churn Bose, one of the teachers of Mr. Hare's school, has renounced Hinduism, and determined to become a Christian. On the 28th October, he was baptized at Christ Church, by Archdeacon Dealtry, before a large assembly of educated Hindus. In the same place, on the 1st November, two other young men, students of Christ Church School, were baptized by the Rev. K. M. Banerjee. These persons had expressed a desire of being baptized by *immersion*, and as the ritual of the Church of England allowed this mode as well as that of *sprinkling* or *pouring*, the two candidates were dipped in a large tub procured for the purpose. Novel as this practice may appear in an English church, the ceremony was performed with decency and order. The young men went into the water one after the other, and the minister gave an immersion in the name of the Father, the Son, and the Holy Ghost.—*Hurkaru*.

The *Calcutta Star* mentions that the Governor-General has ordered that a Government steamer shall be despatched to Suez in January, and another in February.

The *Delhi Gazette*, November 2nd, says: "The second report of the finance committee may be shortly expected, and will deal in a manner less general than the first with the subject, which seems to have undoubtedly been the object of its appointment, proceeding at once to the recommendation of a number of retrenchments, rendered, in their opinion, absolutely necessary by the present state of the finances, and in nowise detrimental to the real efficiency of the public service. The following is an outline of some of the reductions which are immediately to take place. It is to comprise the abolition of all special commissionerships, of the extra judgeships, of three out of the fifty-one deputy collectorships, also the reduction of the salaries of all magistrates and collectors to Rs. 2,000 per mensem (present incumbents to enjoy the salaries they now receive for two years); the salaries of deputy collectors (uncovenanted) to be reduced to three classes of Rs. 450, Rs. 350, and Rs. 250, exclusive of office allowances; the collectorships of customs at Allahabad and Agra to be abolished; the Rhotuck circle of magistracy to be again abolished; with several other items we have been unable as yet to ascertain. The entire saving to be thus effected is calculated at Rs. 4,53,000 for the North-West Provinces. The solitary instance in which increase is recommended, is in that of the customs department, where the existing uncovenanted deputy collectorships are to be increased in number from four to eight, and divided into classes, with increased allowances to all."

The Supreme Court has granted a new trial in the case of the "Queen v. Aga Kurboolae Mahomed," for an assault. The grounds were, that the verdict was against the weight of evidence; and that one of the jurymen had misconducted himself, in declaring, upon the first day of the trial, that he did not care how long the trial lasted, as the jury had already made up their minds to find the prisoner guilty.

The *Hurkaru* states that the Government have ordered the construction of a shallow dock for up-country steamers at Kidderpore, near the steam-workshop, at an outlay of Rs. 75,000, which is to ebb dry at low water; and have likewise authorized the building of godowns and offices for steam-machinery, &c., at a cost of Rs. 42,000. Mr. Read, of the Patent Slip, is about to construct a new dock at Garden Reach. Mr. Reeves, of the Union Dock, at Sulkea, is laying down a railway slip near his yard of 500 feet in length, capable of taking up vessels of 600 tons.

The Treasury has been benefiting by the recent favourable turn in our political prospects. Large subscriptions are pressing into the new five per cent. loan in Calcutta. The Bank of Bengal has sent in above thirty lakhs.

A grand *fête*, in honour of the successes in Afghanistan, had gone off with great éclat at Bareilly, on the 21st October.

The restoration of peace with China has given a fresh impulse to opium speculations. The drug, which three months ago was at Rs. 600 and Rs. 700 the chest, has risen to Rs. 1,300 and Rs. 1,400. The quantity declared for sale in the ensuing

season will be 3,000 chests less than that of the past season, or about 15,000 chests; yet, if any thing like the prices which now rule are obtained for this quantity, Government will realize for the produce of the present year a sum not far short of two millions sterling. At the lowest computation, the conclusion of peace will put into the Company's pocket a sum equal to £800,000 sterling—more than could have been expected if the war had continued.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* states that H.M.'s 29th regiment, which commenced its march towards Ghazee pore on the 8th November, lost 200 men by cholera during its residence at Chinsurah. This regiment was in the highest health when it first landed in the country.

The nuns for the Agra convent passed through Mynpoorie, accompanied by the bishop. Their mode of travelling was the cause of some astonishment to other wayfarers, who are not accustomed to see European ladies on foot on the dusty roads of Hindostan, as the sisters preferred walking a good part of the way.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

ATTACKS ON CHRISTIANITY BY NATIVES.

The *Athenæum* publishes the following statement of facts confirmed by the representations of heathen as well as Christian natives:—

“Several Hindus have organized a system of offensive operations against Christianity, and a house has been rented in Salay Street, in Black Town, which is opened every Friday evening for as many as choose to attend. When thus assembled, a person, formerly connected with the American Mission, mounts the rostrum, and with a copy of the Tamil Scriptures in his hand, holds forth to his admiring auditory, using his best invention to turn into ridicule what he reads. The service is represented as a close imitation of those performed among native Christians, singing and praying making a part of it. The conduct of this man is spoken of as that of a buffoon, turning into ribald jests the most serious and solemn subjects. The statement goes even further than this, and asserts it to be ‘rather that of a demon than a human being, consisting of the most dreadful blasphemies against the Most High, and of the most blood-thirsty petitions addressed to the idols of the country for the destruction of all Christian missionaries, and the recovery of all the native Christians to the superstitions of their forefathers.’ These infamous proceedings are carried on week after week, in the neighbourhood to which we have alluded, and are encouraged by some leading men among the Hindus whose names are mentioned; but, from motives which we trust they will appreciate, we withhold them for the present from the public. The line of conduct they are pursuing is emphatically discreditable to them in the highest degree, for they not only give their attendance at the meeting, but, by pecuniary offerings to the exhibitor, pave the way to its permanence. One of them expressed his approbation and delight by making him a present of Rs. 50.”

The *Spectator* says: “As there are many members of the native community who deservedly stand high in European estimation, we have been called upon, in justice to them, to affix the stigma of these proceedings upon the actual parties, nor do we feel that any scruple or delicacy is due towards them. We are informed that Strenavassa Pillay and Soolachennum Moodelly are among the principal abettors of the indecent mummeries by which it is vainly attempted to insult and profane the Christian religion. It is not without regret that we name the latter, especially as he has given proofs of public spirit and liberality of feeling which have been recorded with a full measure of approbation in our columns. Whether Government may choose to visit its displeasure upon this individual, who, as holding an appointment under the Revenue Board, is immediately under its influence, we do not pretend to determine; that the former may be rendered ineligible as a justice of the peace, from

the refusal of his Christian colleagues to be conjoined with him in the office, is, we think, by no means improbable."

At a meeting of the justices in session, on the 10th November, a resolution was adopted to call upon Strenavassa Pillay for an explanation of his connection with the Salay Street blasphemies, and in the event of such not being satisfactory, to make a formal representation of the matter to Government.

This gentleman has accordingly written a letter, stating that he "neither directly nor indirectly aided or abetted the disgraceful proceedings" alluded to. He says: "It is true that I have accidentally, and out of curiosity, as any one else would have done, stopped at and entered the place in Salay Street, where a native was delivering certain lectures on points of the Hindu religion, without, so far as I heard, making any insulting allusion to the Christian religion, and which I entirely disapprove of." This explanation appears to have been thought satisfactory.

The *Athenæum*, November 12, publishes the prospectus put forth and circulated amongst the natives when the meeting was established. "Whatever doubts may have been entertained as to the real intentions of the Hindu meeting in Salay Street," observes the editor, "they are at once removed by the prospectus (a translation of which is now before us) that was originally put forth and circulated among the natives when the meeting was established. The object is no longer left to conjecture, and the announcements contained therein clearly exhibit a coalition for purposes that must in the end overwhelm the parties concerned in shame and confusion. The display of malignant feeling pervading this outburst of ignorance and fanaticism, ought not to surprise any one; for minds of the cast of those who concocted the production are equal to nothing but what is low, base, and degrading. The manner in which Christians are spoken of, and the Great Founder of Christianity derided, indicates a fearful amount of depravity and blasphemy." He then gives the following extract:

"These mletchas or infidels, who worship an impostor that rode on an ass, who suffered death upon the cross and was buried, have come to India and have established missions of different names, such as the American, the Baptist, the London, the Wesleyan, and the Church Missions. Thinking to teach the low caste people with the high caste indiscriminately, they have opened schools in almost all towns, and tempt and compel children of high caste to attend the schools, and thus corrupt their young minds with all kinds of insinuations. The vulgar, beast-like Padres, thus have jumped near our field, with their up-lifted horns (meaning tracts), such as the Imperfect Blind-Way, the insults against the three gods, Braluma, Vishnu, and Siva, and are ruining our plants, the children. Thus, within the last forty years, the Padres seized and teased 700,000 souls of our community, plunged them into the illegal pit of their religion, and disfigured their faces (by not allowing them to use any mark on their foreheads). Securing them thus in the desert of thick darkness, called blameful Protestantism, they turn upon us with all their insinuation to deceive us and our children. To encounter their attempts in this, as well as to oblige them to run back to their own country, without a remnant to be seen here, we took up our mighty bow of discussion, and shooting at them with the arrows of different kinds (meaning tracts), such as 'A Check to the Christian Religion,' 'A Disgust to the Christian Religion,' 'A Sun to dispel the Darkness of Christianity,' and discussions. To accomplish this more fully, we have opened a room in Salay Street, at Pethnaiken Pettah, called the room for preaching the Sirhanthams or Shastras of the Hindu religion. In this room 200 young men shall be taught in Tamil grammar, arithmetic, poetical works, Shastras attached to the Siva and Vishnu sects, objections to Christian religion, &c. The preaching shall be performed on every Friday."

THE COAST SEPOYS.

The *Examiner*, November 7th, treating of the "cases which have contributed to deteriorate the once fine spirit of the coast sepoy," observes:—"We deem it right

to notice one item, and that not an unimportant one either, of complaint among the sepoys, and it is one which does not appear to have occurred to, or been brought to the notice of, head-quarters. We allude to the frequent change of commanding officers. So marked and frequent has this been of late, that instances are not unfrequent of officers having hardly joined their regiments and assumed command before being again removed—the whole of this is attributed to the prevalence of a certain description of interest and influence in the Adjutant-General's department, which, however it may be found to answer the purpose of a few, is, we hesitate not to say, injurious to the service at large. Altogether opposed to the practice of former times, the command of a regiment, generally speaking, is not continued sufficiently long to any one officer to enable him to become acquainted with the various characters and obtain the confidence of the men of the regiment he commands, and he does not in consequence feel that interest in their welfare which under other circumstances would be the case; and which could not fail being beneficial alike to his own regiment and the service generally, and as a matter of course, equally so to the state. This is a subject to which we would call the attention of the head of the army, and we do so with a conviction that he will not consider it undeserving his notice."

EXCERPTA.

We are glad to hear from Coimbatore that the Cotton experiment continues to progress satisfactorily; the weather was favourable and moderate rains were experienced in sufficient abundance for the nurture of the plants. The practical engineer for setting up the requisite machinery had arrived and commenced operations, thus forming a new era in the experiment.—*Spectator*, Nov. 2.

Our anticipations of the *Franklin's* cargo of ice were, it will be remembered, not very favourable, and we are sorry to learn that they have been fully borne out by the result. The landing was completed on Wednesday, and of the 300 tons of ice shipped at Boston, not more than ninety have been stored in the ice house—a tolerable lesson not to have cargoes of ice brought here in October.—*Ibid.* Nov. 5.

The *U. S. Gazette*, however, advertises ice to be sold daily, between the hours of six and eight, A.M.

The same paper mentions that the reduction of civil salaries is likely to be soon carried into operation. The high officials are to be the chief sufferers:—"The emoluments of collectors are, it is said, to be curtailed to Rs. 2,500 per mensem, and the salaries of the Judges are to be limited to the like amount."

The *Madras Herald* has ceased to exist.

An ordination was held on Sunday, the 30th October, at St. George's Cathedral, by the Lord Bishop of Madras, when six candidates were received into holy orders.

The monsoon set in at Madras with great fury. The coast was visited with a severe gale, and the loss of shipping was great.

Bombay.

ADEN.

A letter from Aden states that four brass cannon-balls had been found considerably under the surface nearly in the centre of the sea front, about 200 yards from the beach. Their appearance shewed that they had been fired from some piece of ordnance, and that, from the dust in it, they had struck some building or stone. This is the first instance of brass being used for cannon-balls. "My opinion," the writer says, "is this:—Albuquerque did at one time attack Aden, and was completely beaten off with heavy loss. Now I believe these balls to have been fired by him during his attacks. We know that the Pope did often supply the early Portuguese sea-adventurers with consecrated cannon-balls to fire at Pagan temples, against which they averred no Pagan power could for an instant defend themselves. I had one of the balls heated and subjected to the hammer. It was not malleable, but in-

stantly broke, which induces me to believe there is a large proportion of zinc in its composition. I had no means of analyzing it." Of still greater interest than this is a carved slab of white marble, with raised edges, dug up from about twenty feet under the surface of the ground, on which a beautifully executed inscription is engraven—it consists of two words apparently, 37 letters in all: many of these very closely resemble the ancient Norse characters which are found in such abundance in Iceland, and on the Danish monuments in the Isle of Man, and south-west of Scotland. The date of the monument is supposed to correspond with that of the first years of the Hegira, when the last of the Hymiri princes reigned in Yemen. The officers of the H. C.'s brig *Palinurus*, during a survey of the S. E. coast, discovered one of those inscribed stones in a state of very excellent preservation, which was afterwards examined by the learned professor Gesenius, of Germany, who succeeded in part in decyphering and translating it.—*Bombay Times*.

NAVIGATION AND COMMERCE OF THE INDUS.

The following is copy of a letter from the secretary to the Government of this presidency to the Chamber of Commerce, Bombay:—

"I am directed by the Hon. the Governor in Council to state, for the information of the Chamber of Commerce, that it is the intention of the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India to station permanently a large British force, composed of European and native cavalry, infantry, and artillery, between the Sutlej and Murkunda. I am desired to transmit copies of the several regulations now in force under engagements with the British Government, relative to the navigation of the Indus and Sutlej, and to state that the Government of India is resolved to require the strict observance of all the treaties formed with the several states bordering on those rivers, with the view of promoting and protecting trade by this channel. It is the intention of the Governor-General to maintain on these rivers a sufficient number of steamers adapted to commercial as well as military purposes, but it is his lordship's expectation that in a very short period the merchants of Bombay will find it to their advantage to employ steam-boats of their own to convey British manufactures by the Indus to the north-western frontier, and by the saving of several months in the time now required for their transport, so reduce their price as very materially to extend the demand for them in the North-West Provinces and in the Punjab. It is further in the contemplation of the Government of India so to improve the roads of communication between the Sutlej and the Jumna and the Ganges, as to enable the British merchant to convey his goods from the Sutlej, and to descend the Jumna and Ganges, instead of ascending those rivers, to the military stations situated in their vicinity. As late as the time of Aurungzebe, the Indus is known to have been navigated by large vessels drawing very little water, adapted to the convenient conveyance of merchants and their goods; and the Governor-General will be disappointed, indeed, if the British Government, with all the skill and science of modern times, cannot at least restore the commerce which existed upon this river in the time of the Mahomedan emperors. I am further directed to inform you that, with the view of facilitating the trade of the Indus, a light-house will be erected on Munora Point, in the vicinity of Kurrachee, with as little delay as possible. In consequence of these measures, the demand for European manufactures and supplies of every description, and the facilities of transporting them, will be greatly augmented in the provinces contiguous to the Indus and Sutlej; and the Governor in Council confidently expects that the enterprise of the merchants of Bombay will soon afford the necessary supply by the river Indus. I am desired to add, that Government will be happy to receive any suggestions from the Chamber of Commerce which may, in their opinion, be calculated to promote the important objects alluded to in this letter."

SCINDE.

Sukkur, 20th October.—"You will doubtless have heard that the political department in Scinde and Beloochistan is to be abolished on the 15th November;

from which date the services of every officer in it are placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief. Every thing in future is to be conducted, &c., by the officer commanding the division, and a military staff, which is to be reduced to the very lowest possible ebb. Prince Timour has been cut half of his allowances—he is now only to receive Rs. 1,500 monthly. Major Outram leaves in a few days for Bombay. The cholera has broken out in the 6th regiment N.I.; the corps is consequently to march from this. Some of Gen. England's staff arrived this morning. The *Satellite* steamer arrived yesterday with a detachment of H.M.'s 22nd regiment from Tatta, and goes down the river again in a day or two. All is quiet up here in every direction, and hundreds are flocking in to be under our protection. Sir C. Napier has assumed the supreme political as well as military authority, and has taken up his quarters in the residency—he appears to be much liked by every one. The details of H.M.'s 40th have been ordered up from Kurrachee, and on their arrival proceed to Ferozepore with the Bengal troops under Col. Wallace, the regiment being transferred to the Bengal presidency. It is said that the 1st Grenadiers return to India forthwith, but whether the remainder of the troops go or stay nobody knows. Report says that Shikarpoor is to be abandoned immediately, and the troops now there join and come in with Gen. England's division; but this wants confirmation. The Khyrpoor Ameers have been fighting amongst themselves for the last two days,—their guns can be distinctly heard here. The 12th regt. are very sickly, and have lost upwards of sixty men since they left this in April last.”—*B. Times*, Nov. 12.

EXCERPTA.

A correspondent of the *Bombay Times*, adverting to a statement in that paper, that this Government had recalled the mission intrusted to Capt. Harris to the Court of Shoa, Abyssinia, observes: “We cannot think that Government will recall an important mission without having well considered what that mission has already done, and is still further to do. The mission of Capt. Harris having overcome the utmost difficulties and hardships of a forty-seven days' journey inland, through a desert, at the worst season of the year, has, after a few months of great perplexities, caused to them in Shoa, formed a treaty of amity and commerce with one of the most interesting rulers of Eastern Africa, and has thus procured a footing to the English name in those hitherto unknown regions. But the fulfilment of these terms, and a further availment of advantages already obtained, must be overwatched and effected by Government—a purpose which can only be reached if they keep up their representative in Shoa. Before the treaty had been concluded with Shoa, travellers were not allowed to go through the country; but this has been done away by Capt. Harris's mission.”

An inquiry was going on at the police office into the circumstances attending the burning of the *Belvidere* at Singapore, and there appeared ground for believing that a felony had been committed. Some of the native merchants of Bombay are suspected of interfering to screen the offenders.

On November 1st, the village of Vessava, in the island of Salsette, was the scene of an awful conflagration: the fire consumed in a few hours 900 huts—some lives were lost.

We hear that Government has it in contemplation, consequent upon the evacuation of the island of Karrack, to re-establish a naval depôt at the station of Bassadore, in the Persian Gulf.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Nov. 4.

Ceylon.

The *Colombo Observer*, October 17th, in urging the want of a police force, mentions that robbery and crime are very prevalent at Kandy, owing to the inefficient constabulary force—“not only inefficient, but venal and corrupt—although it cannot be proved, still it is strongly suspected and believed that the constables are bribed.

This supposition is strengthened by the style in which they live, although their pay is small indeed: the situation of some of these functionaries is estimated at ten times their nominal income. The servants, it is also believed, connive at most of these robberies, because they are nearly all the refuse of Colombo, well known to the police here, and who go to Kandy for a livelihood, where their characters being unknown, they soon get employment."

Penang.

Some time ago we noticed a report that Messrs. Mackey and Co. proposed to start a steamer to run between Calcutta and the Straits. This was doubted here, and we had dismissed it altogether, when the *Pantaloon*, Capt. Scallon, who is to be commander of the steamer, arrived with a prospectus, plans, and a deed of co-partnership, to procure signatures in the Straits. The idea of making it a private speculation has been abandoned, and it is now brought before the public as a joint-stock concern. The capital is to be two lakhs of rupees; the number of shares four hundred. Of these two hundred have already been subscribed for in Calcutta, and two hundred were reserved for the Straits, to give the Straits community an interest in the scheme. The steamer is to be of iron, and capable of carrying one hundred and fifty tons, and to have accommodation for sixteen passengers. The shareholders in Penang, who have about thirty shares, held a meeting for the purpose of appointing agents for the steamer here, when Messrs. Brown and Co. were elected.—*Penang Gazette*.

Singapore.

We find that in stating the number of people annually killed in Singapore by tigers at 150, we were much below the mark. We are assured by a person who has the best means of knowing the amount, that more than three hundred natives are every year carried off. This gives nearly one in every hundred of the population of this island to the tigers annually; and if we look only to the Gambier planters, who are the principal victims, we shall find that between three and four per cent. of this class are yearly carried off. Some instant measures should assuredly be taken to check this frightful slaughter. Government ought to be called upon to increase the reward and hold out all manner of inducement to procure the destruction of these beasts. We would urge upon the inhabitants the propriety of making a strong representation to the local Government, and requesting them to bring the matter to the notice of the Bengal Government. What is the loss of a few hundreds or even thousands of dollars annually compared with so many lives? Although we are no friend to lavish expenditure on the part of the Government, we should never grudge any money expended for the extermination of the tigers, and we are sure that there are very few persons on the island who would do so.

Since the foregoing was written we have received the subjoined note from a correspondent:—"You state the number of deaths caused by tigers during the course of last year to be 150, whereas I have ascertained from undoubted authority that it exceeded 320. No less than *six* bodies were brought to the police office in one day, from whence they were conveyed, without any notice being taken of them. The reward now offered is considered by the trappers too small, considering the risk they run; and the carcass of a tiger is now a rare sight in Singapore."

Our correspondent's statement is confirmed by the information we have just received, that a man was killed by a tiger on Tuesday afternoon, about five o'clock, at a plantation within three miles of town, under the charge of a gentleman connected with this paper, and close to the place from whence a man was carried off about twelve or fourteen days ago.—*Free Press*, Sept. 29.

A very large tiger was caught at Tannah Merah, and brought to town yesterday afternoon, when the captors (Chinese) received the reduced reward of 50 dollars.

The tiger measured from the nose to the end of the tail eight feet two inches. The flesh was afterwards sold in the town to the Chinese.—*Ibid.*, Oct. 13.

The *Straits Messenger* gives an account of the burning of the *Belvidere*, on the 6th October; out of a valuable cargo, only a few chests of opium and a few bales of cotton were saved. The fire, which first appeared in the hold, is supposed to be the work of incendiaries; and at a general meeting of underwriters at Bombay, on the 2nd November, it was resolved—"That the chairman do address a letter to the senior magistrate of the police, requesting him to issue a public notice offering a reward of Co.'s Rs. 10,000 to any person who shall give such information as shall lead to the apprehension and conviction of the incendiaries, or of the parties who may have instigated them."

This is the *fifth* vessel supposed to have been burnt by design.

China.

The steam-frigate *Auckland* left Nankin 16th Sept., with Major Malcolm, secretary to the legation in China, bearing the emperor's ratification of the treaty. The first and second instalments of the 21,000,000 dollars had been paid.

Sir H. Pottinger was expected at Hong-Kong, where he was to be met by commissioners from the Court of Peking, for the purpose of arranging the minor details of the treaty, and the duties upon imports and exports, &c., at the different ports agreed to be thrown open.

It is said that Sir Henry had not overlooked the important point of having an envoy resident at Peking, but that he had judged it best not to make this a formal condition of the treaty, but to introduce it among the arrangements consequent thereon; and we understand that the matter had been mentioned to the Chinese commissioners, who said that the emperor would be very happy to have an envoy at his court.

It is reported in China, that 3,000,000 of the 21,000,000, to be paid by the emperor, are to be applied in payment of the Hong debts, and 6,000,000 in settling the opium claims.

Sickness to a very great extent prevails throughout the expedition in the North. Sir Hugh, his son, and Capt. Moore are amongst the sufferers, but all are doing well. The 98th were nearly all laid up, there being not above 250 fit for duty out of the whole corps.

It is confidently asserted that Sir Henry Pottinger convinced the Chinese commissioners of the utter inutility of continuing the prohibition on opium. To the request that the English Government should prevent its subjects engaging in the contraband trade, it is alleged Sir Henry did not deny its ability to do so, but urged that the trade would in that case be handed over to the Americans and other nations, who would be but too glad to embark in this traffic, and the sequel would be, that the emperor would be as far as ever from his object. It is expected that the restrictions on the import and use of opium will be removed. Several ports are named at which it will be a legal import, paying a high duty. It is reported, that Sir Henry, the better to succeed in getting the treaty confirmed, had promised to prohibit English vessels importing opium to any of the five ports named in the treaty, under a penalty of confiscation. Major Malcolm, the bearer of despatches, confirms this report.

The Hong merchants' monopoly is at an end. Musters of tea from Nankin have been forwarded to Hong-Kong by H. M.'s plenipotentiary: the price is moderate, and the report on their quality generally favourable.

The imperial commissioners have offered to accompany H. M.'s plenipotentiary to the newly-opened ports of trade.

The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced in the Yang-tsze-keang.

The self and mutual destruction of the Tartars at Chinkeanfoo was carried to a fearful extent; fathers killed their sons, mothers their daughters, children their parents, friends their friends, and husbands their wives.—*Canton Reg.*, Oct. 1.

Lord Saltoun will be left in command of the forces in China.

The following will be the distribution of the land force to be left in China:—At Hong-Kong.—The whole of H. M.'s 98th regt., one wing of H. M.'s 55th regt., one wing of the 41st Madras N.I., a company of royal artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. Head-quarters at Hong-Kong. At Koolongsoo.—One wing of H. M.'s 18th Royal Irish, one wing of the 41st Madras N.I., a detachment of royal artillery, and a company of sappers and miners. Capt. Apthorp and Lieut. Call, of the 18th Royal Irish, commissariat officers. At Chusan.—The whole of the 2nd Madras N.I., one wing of H. M.'s 55th regt., one wing of the 18th Royal Irish, a company of Madras artillery, and a detachment of sappers and miners. Lieut. Elphinstone, of the Madras army, commissariat.—*Hong-Kong Gaz. Sept. 29.*

The following is a translation of the Report from the imperial commissioner and his colleagues, on the requisitions of her Majesty's plenipotentiary.

"The imperial commissioner and great minister, Keying, the acting adjutant-general of Tsopoo, Elepoo, and the governor of the two Keang provinces, Newkeen, take the articles of peace which have been decided upon with the English nation, and send up a duly prepared report of all the circumstances.

"1st. The barbarians (*E.*) begged that we should give of foreign money twenty-one millions of dollars. On examination, it is found that the barbarians originally wanted to extort thirty millions of dollars; but Chang-e and his colleagues argued the point strongly again, and a third time, and at length the sum was fixed at twenty-one millions. They said, that six millions was the price of the opium, three millions for the Hong merchants' debts, and twelve millions for the expenses of the army. The Shewei (an officer of the emperor's body-guard), Chang-e, and his colleagues represented that the price of the opium had already been paid by the city of Canton, in six millions of dollars; how could payment be extorted a second time? and the debts of the Hong merchants should be liquidated by themselves; how could the officers of government be called upon to pay them? As to the necessary expenses of the army, why should China be called upon to pay them? And these matters were discussed again and again. The barbarians exclaimed, that opium was not produced in England; but that it was all sent forth from a neighbouring country; that upwards of 20,000 chests had been destroyed, and it required no small sum to pay for them; the six millions that had been paid did not amount to half the prime cost; and therefore the deficiency must now be supplied. As to the Hong merchants' debts, the Hong merchants, originally, should have discharged them; but as they delayed the payment for a long time, the accumulation amounted to a vast sum; on that account, therefore, they requested three millions of dollars, which, however, did not amount to more than a tenth part of the original claims; and they particularly requested that a despatch should be sent to Canton, directing that a clear inquiry should be made into all the Hong merchants' debts; and to limit a time for their recovery; but if they (the Hong merchants) had no funds forthcoming, then it will be necessary to require the government to pay the debts. As to the item of expenses of the army; as peace has already been made, the soldiers and sailors should be rewarded before they are sent home; as to the amount of those necessary expenses, if it is not decided to pay, you must say nothing more to us about the retirement, or not, of the army and fleet; but if hostilities do not cease, we apprehend that the expenditure of China, in future, will not stop at twelve millions of dollars. Further, the men-of-war have already taken Kingkow, and have blockaded the passes; and if we are soon enabled to order them to retire, the advantages to China will be very great indeed! and so forth. The said Shewei (Chang-e) and his colleagues again authoritatively questioned as to the difficulties; but the barbarian only stared at him indignantly; the Shewei was not listened to.

"I, your servant, have examined and found what are the unwarrantable demands of the said barbarians, which they so importunately urge; and they are deserving of the utmost hatred. But considering that they have already attacked and laid in

ruins Kingkow; and it is proved that not only the rivers and Chinkeang, it will be difficult to recover speedily, but I am apprehensive we shall be blocked up, both on the north and south, which will be the heaviest calamity. The ships that formerly blockaded the entrances were far different from these (in the Yangszekeang), and great expense is unavoidable; as yet, our reputation is not lost: as to the extorted 21 millions dollars, they are to be reckoned at 7 mace each of sycee silver, which will amount to upwards of 14,700,000 taels; the Hong debts are 3,000,000 dollars, weighing 2,100,000 taels; which must be recovered from the Hong merchants of Canton, when a clear examination has been made. There still remains 12,600,000 taels. This year, the first payment of 6,000,000 dollars, has been made, equal to 4,200,000 taels. Now one million has already been carried to the account of the people and merchants of Keangsoo; which the officers must pay in the first instance; and in time, money may be looked for, for the purchase of honours. The remainder is to be cleared off in three years, not requiring three millions taels for each year. Moreover, the duties that the said nation will pay should be taken into account, which will help the expenditure of the imperial family, and disturbances will be prevented. Comparing one year's expenses of the army (with the sum paid to the English), it is as three to ten; and there is only the name of fighting, without the hope of victory; it is better to adopt plans in accordance with circumstances, and put an everlasting stop to war. The 4,200,000 taels, the first payment made of this year, has been collected from the funds of the treasurers and salt commissioners of the three provinces of Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhwuy; which will be repaid hereafter by the duties on the merchants and people. We wait to receive the imperial will, that we may send post-haste orders (to the treasurers and salt commissioners), to be respectfully obeyed.

"2nd. The barbarians begged that Hong-Kong might be conferred on them as a place of residence; they also requested to be allowed to trade at Kwangchow, Fuh-chow, Heamun (Amoy), Ningpo, and Shanghai. The Shewei, Hanling, and his colleagues—as the barbarians had already built houses on Hong-Kong, and yet could beg for favour—granted that they might dwell there. With reference to Kwangchow and the other four places, they must be considered too many. As to the regulations of the trade as well as the duties, they should early be consulted and decided upon. When clear and explicit questions were asked, it is authenticated, that the said barbarians answered—'We consider Hong-Kong as our dwelling-place, and we must have Kwangchow, and the others, in all five places, as ports of trade; but if it cannot be allowed, then neither Amoy, Ningpo, Chinhae, Tinghae, Topoo, Pooushan, nor Chinkeang, will be delivered up, neither will our forces retire. And as we want to trade at all those places, it is absolutely necessary that resident consuls should be appointed to superintend affairs; to restrain the barbarians (English), and prevent disturbances. The duties shall be paid according to the regulations of China; and when the duties are settled, there shall be no delay in the payment. Further, when we traded at Canton, the whole trade was in the hands of the mandarin Hong merchants, and we were exposed to their extortions, and the injuries we suffered were not small. Hereafter, we desire to choose our own merchants, that trade may be conducted equitably; and the entire duties are to be paid through the consuls to the hoppo, and not to pass through the hands of the Hong merchants, in order that their extortions may be prevented;' and so forth.

"The Shewsei again represented that from the five places, Kwangchow, &c., some should be deducted; but the barbarian obstinately refused. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to the said foreigners dwelling on Hong-Kong, and going to trade in the provinces of Fokien and Chekeang, the imperial will has already been received, granting the desired permission. As to what they have requested about trading at the five places named, although the comparison is great; but as they have taken and kept possession of Amoy and other places, which are not yet given up; and as they still hold Hong-Kong, Koolongsoo, Paonshan, and have not retired, and it will be a difficult matter to get them back; if we

again prepare our armies to maintain those places, it is a difficult matter to engage with them on the waters. Though near to each other, we have been idle (there has not been any fighting) for many days; and as to those places which they have taken and keep possession of, will it not be best to allow them to return to us our territory, and allow them to trade, since they are willing respectfully to pay the duties? Just now, they are sensible, and repent of their errors, and are as obedient as if driven by the wind, and when again united in mutual friendship, benevolence, and truth, all things will go on well. And since they will guard their own market, and surround and protect the sea boundaries, there will not be any necessity for recourse to our interference, which will be to the advantage of our country. We request the imperial will may be sent down to the governors and lieut.-governors of each of the three provinces, to examine clearly into the duties and trading regulations of the controller of maritime customs in the province of Canton; and consult about the management of affairs, and fix them on a secure basis.

“3rd. That which the said barbarians have requested with reference to the officers of China,—to have ceremonial intercourse upon an equality; and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese traitors who have been seduced (into the service, &c., of the English), the release of all these they most earnestly solicit. I, your servant, have examined and found, that with reference to equal official intercourse, it may be unreservedly granted; and as the affairs with the foreigners are finished (the war ended), the prisoners may also be released; by which harmony and good understanding will be strengthened; for a state of peace will bring repose and gladness, and overthrow factions: these matters may be allowed to proceed; and I have left them to the Shewei, without discussing them.”*

The following is a translation of an imperial edict published by the Canton authorities, concerning the liberation of English captives, and of such Chinese as may be detained on account of their dealings with the English, as agreed on by one of the stipulations of the treaty of peace:—

“The minister of justice of the province of Kwangtung has received from the governor of the two provinces of Kwantung and Kwangsee the imperial edict appointing the three commissioners—E, Shee, and Niong—to treat with the English; by the mediation of these great mandarins the peace has been concluded and they have presented to the emperor the different provisions of the treaty entered into. In one of those provisions the English demand that their countrymen and Chinese traitors who have had dealings with them be liberated. The three great officers have reported this to the emperor, who has acceded to this demand of the English. And in consequence, the Governor of Kwantung and Kwangsee, in obedience to the imperial edict, orders all authorities, in case they should have detained prisoners any English officers and Chinese traitors that have had dealings with them, since the beginning of the war up to the present moment, to set them at liberty forthwith. We, together with the receiver-general of the province, in virtue of this edict, with which we fully concur, order all authorities to act according to it.—22nd year of Taoukwang, 8th moon, 18th day (22nd September).”

A letter from Nankin furnishes the following particulars respecting this great city:—“Numerous have been the pilgrimages made to the far-famed Porcelain Tower, and for the first time, in inspecting any of the monuments of this country, no disappointment has been experienced, while comparing what actually is, with the legends of the book-makers in China. It is, indeed, a most elegant and singular structure, as remarkable for its correct proportions as for the rare material of which it is partially composed; I say partially, because the mass of building is not of porcelain, but is composed of common brick, with a facing and lining of beautiful white glazed porcelain bricks or slabs, fixed into the masonry by means of deep keys or shoulders, cast like a half T, on the brick. Its form is octagonal, and running

* This document is translated by Mr. Slade, the editor of the *Canton Register*.

up each of the angles is a moulding of large tiles, of very fine clay, glazed and coloured red and green alternately; round each story runs a light balustrade, formed of green porcelain, upon which four arched door-ways open, set to the four cardinal points, the arches being elegantly turned, with large glazed tiles, cast in all imaginable fancies of design and variegation of colour, representing wild beasts, demons, deities, monsters, &c. It appears to be a 'sight' amongst the Chinese themselves, for there are priests or bonzes attached to the building to keep it in order, who earn their consideration by distributing to the visitors lithographed elevations of the tower, with descriptions attached, and seem to have the duty of illuminating it on gala occasions. This is effected by means of lanterns made of thin oyster-shells, used in lieu of window-glass by the Chinese, which are placed at each of the eight angles on every story; and the effect of this subdued light on the highly reflective surface of the tower must be most striking and beautiful. The walls of Nankin are more remarkable for their extraordinary height and great extent, than for the strength which has been given to them by the builders: in some places they are not less than seventy feet in height, and at very few points along an *enceinte* of fully twenty miles extent, are they less than fifty. There are, however, several points at which they are open to escalate with twenty six-foot ladders. The Chinese engineers, though they have evidently bestowed extensive repairs upon the fortifications this year, have, as usual, forgotten to raise their ramparts where the undulations of the ground alter the levels of their foundations."

The *Canton Register* observes:—"It is remarkable that the three imperial Commissioners, in their despatch to the high officers of this province, should still adhere to the use of the very objectionable character, E, 'barbarian:' from private information from the northward, it appears that his imperial majesty has, in his reply to H. M.'s plenipotentiary, termed the English 'the honourable foreigners,' but it is clear the Commissioners are not so polite as their imperial master. The only remark in excuse that we can make is, that the character is used in public despatches passing between Chinese officers, and not intended for the eyes of foreigners; but after the lessons they have received, and the humiliation of their empire, even they, it might be supposed, would alter their offensive phraseology."

Australasia.

The intelligence from these colonies has for some time past been deficient in interest not merely local. There appear decided symptoms of reviving confidence in mercantile and monetary transactions, which had been almost entirely suspended by financial difficulties and by the glut of imports from Europe. Business is returning to its ordinary channels, and the late agony will probably cause exporters and importers to exercise more caution. Money, however, is still difficult to be obtained, unless at high rates. The natives are represented as troublesome at Port Phillip and Adelaide. An attempt had been made, at Norfolk Island, by some convicts, to take the schooner *Coquette*, which had nearly proved successful. The convicts were at length quelled, after losing five of their number killed and two wounded. One soldier was drowned.

The *Sydney Herald*, of May 21, gives an account of the reception of Dr. Selwyn, the Bishop of New Zealand, and the Rev. William Cotton, his chaplain, by the bishop and clergy within the diocese of Australia. At the conclusion of an address made by the Bishop of Australia, in the name of the whole body of clergy, Bishop Selwyn knelt down at the feet of the elder diocesan, and received his parting benediction, the solemnity of which, added to the occasion, moved the auditory to tears. Bishop Selwyn made an eloquent reply, replete with feelings of fervent piety and ardent zeal, assuring those present that, so far from considering it a sacrifice to leave his native country and his dearest connections in such a service, he deemed it a high

privilege to be permitted to do so on such a mission; and that the sacrifice would rather have been to have remained at home in comparative ease when so much and of so important a nature remained to be performed by the church and its members in far distant and hitherto neglected countries. The bishop and Mr. Cotton sailed for New Zealand on the 19th of May; the remainder of the clergy and attendants were to follow in June.

The accounts from Western Australia are to the 10th of August. They notice with much displeasure the refusal of the Secretary of State to sanction the charge proposed by the Legislative Assembly in the sale of Crown lands. A bill that occupied attention in the Assembly was to prevent the unauthorized occupation of territory within the limits of the colony, and evidence at great length had been heard for and against the measure. It had gone through the preliminary stages, and was expected, from the little opposition, before long to become law. The Americans continue to make the bay whaling at Swan River a profitable speculation; the *Perth Inquirer* contains some interesting statistics connected with their operations during the first half-year of 1842.

Cape of Good Hope.

The intelligence which has reached the colony within the last few days from the country north of the Orange River is of a deeply painful and unsatisfactory character. The Boers, it would seem, who have taken possession of that territory, are determined not to be a whit behind their fellow compatriots at Natal, and hence have proceeded to parcel out and appropriate the lands among themselves, to declare their independence, and to hurl defiance at the British Government. It is, perhaps, fortunate that Mr. Justice Menzies happens at this juncture to be on the spot on circuit. It is affirmed that he has determined to cross the border, with the civil commissioner of Colesberg, to take possession of the country in question in the name of the Queen, and to proclaim the establishment of British law.—*G. T. Journ.*, Oct. 27.

Our political horizon, we deeply regret to state, is at the present moment not a little gloomy and portentous. The rumours from Colesberg, at which we hinted last week, have been confirmed by subsequent intelligence, which states that the Boers beyond the Orange River have been lately engaged in fixing certain boundary lines beyond which no British interference is to be allowed, and that Mr. Justice Menzies, who happened to be at Colesberg when information of these doings reached that place, postponed the holding of the circuit court at Beaufort in consequence, and immediately proceeded over the boundary, accompanied by the civil commissioner of Colesberg, for the purpose of remonstrating with the Dutch on the folly of the course they were pursuing, and it is stated, of proclaiming, if necessary, the whole of that country British territory. A detachment of the Cape corps have received orders to hold themselves in readiness to proceed to Colesberg. They will be accompanied by a few European troops and two field-pieces.—*Frontier Times*, Oct. 29.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

FURLONGHS IN THE CIVIL SERVICE.

Fort William, General Department, 28th September.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal directs that the following extract (paras. 1 and 2) from a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors in the public department, dated the 20th July, 1842, be published for the information of the members of the civil service.

(Letter dated 13th October, 1841.)

Referring to Court's decision the question whether civil servants after having been permitted to be absent in Europe, on private affairs, for a year or more, before a residence of ten years in India, are entitled to the full benefit of the furlough regulations after return to India, and the completion of ten years' residence.)

"Para. 1. It was not our intention when we framed the regulations under which furloughs are granted to the members of the civil service, that an individual permitted to come to Europe, under the circumstances supposed in this question, should be deprived of the benefit of a furlough, when one might fall to him, after having completed the prescribed term of residence.

"2. We consider, however, that the privilege should be allowed in such case under limitation; and we direct that if the absence of a civil servant coming home on private affairs previously to the prescribed term of residence shall exceed one year, the excess of absence shall be deducted from the period during which the furlough allowance when it is granted to him, would otherwise be enjoyed."

MR. GEORGE CLERK.

Secret Department, 10th October.—The Governor-General, taking into consideration the many eminent services which Mr. George Clerk, his Agent, on the North-Western Frontier, has rendered to the Government during the whole course of the Affghan war, is pleased, in testimony of his entire approbation, to confer upon that Officer the title of Envoy to the Maha Rajah Shere Sing, that so, in all future communications with the Durbar of Lahore, Mr. George Clerk may bear the highest rank expressive of the highest confidence of the Governor-General.

The Envoy to the Maha Rajah will, in all communications with his Highness and the Durbar of Lahore, bear the title of "Excencycy."

Mr. H. H. Greathead is appointed Secretary to Legation.

ARMY OF RESERVE.

Simla, 13th Oct.—The Right Hon. the Governor General of India is pleased, at the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, to direct, that the cavalry of the army of reserve be brigaded in the following manner, instead of in the mode detailed in G. O. of 6th of June last:—

1st Brigade.—H.M.'s 16th lancers; 7th regiment light cavalry, and 4th irregular cavalry.

2nd Brigade.—3rd regiment light cavalry, and 6th irregular cavalry.

His lordship is further pleased to appoint Lieut. Cols. C. R. Cureton and G. J. M'Dowell, both of H.M.'s 16th lancers, brigadiers of the 2nd class, for the command of the 1st and 2nd brigades respectively, instead of Lieut. Cols. Pattle and Harriot, withdrawn with their regiments.

LIGHT COMPANIES AND LIGHT INF. BATTALION.

Head-Quarters, Simla, 15th Oct.—With the sanction of the Right Hon. the Governor General, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to direct, that the

light companies of the 24th, 50th, and 67th regiments, at present attached to the 3rd light infantry battalion, be ordered to rejoin their respective regiments by such route as may be communicated to the major general commanding at Delhi, by the quartermaster general of the army. His exc., under instructions from his lordship, is further pleased to desire, that the 3rd light infantry battalion be broken up from the 1st prox., and the officers and men, now attached to it, sent to rejoin their respective corps. The staff-serjeants will join and do duty with the 3rd infantry levy at Meerut, until further orders. The books and records are to be deposited in the Delhi brigade office, and a list of them forwarded to the adjutant general of the army.

POLITICAL APPOINTMENTS IN SCINDE AND BELOOCHISTAN.

Simla, Secret Department, 19th Oct.—The Governor-General is pleased to direct, that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments in Scinde and Beloochistan, and all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November.

Major Gen. Sir Charles Napier, K.C.B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, will submit, for the approval of the Governor-General, the names of such officers as may be desirous of having attached to his staff as extra aides-de-camp, for the purpose of performing political duties under his direction. Such extra aides-de-camp will, in addition to their allowances as such, have granted to them such moderate extra allowances as may be sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of their journeys and fixed establishments. Major Gen. Sir Charles Napier will suggest to the Governor-General what, in his judgment, the amount of such extra allowances should be, having reference, not to former salaries and allowances, but the just remuneration for service to be performed. The major general will likewise suggest to the Governor-General what, in his judgment, would be the proper establishment of clerks and others to be attached to the general officer commanding in Scinde and Beloochistan, for his own use, and that of the extra aides-de-camp so to be employed by him. Major Gen. Sir Charles Napier is authorized to make any provisional arrangements to the above effect, subject to the approval of the Governor-General.

The Governor-General is likewise pleased to direct that the functions and allowances of all officers holding political appointments on the right bank of the Upper Indus, and of all persons in their several establishments, shall cease on the 15th of November. The functions and allowances of Sir Richmond Shakespear, military secretary to Major Gen. Pollock, will cease on the 31st December.

The several officers above mentioned, will, with all expedition, send in their accounts and their last contingent bills, and will, with the exception of such as may be appointed extra aides-de-camp by Major Gen. Sir Charles Napier, rejoin their several corps, being hereby, from the dates above mentioned, placed at the disposal of the Commander-in-Chief of the armies of their respective presidencies.

MAJOR-GEN. ENGLAND'S FORCE.

Secret Department, Simla, 20th October.—The Governor-General has much satisfaction in announcing the successful termination of the arduous and difficult operation confided to Major-Gen. England, of withdrawing, through the Kojuck and Bolan passes into the valley of the Indus, a portion of the forces lately stationed at Candahar, and all the scattered garrisons of the intermediate places between the Eastern face of the Kojuck mountains and the plains of Cutchee. This operation, less brilliant in its circumstances than that intrusted to Major-Gen. Pollock and Major-Gen. Nott, was yet one which demanded the greatest prudence in the making of every previous arrangement for securing the safe descent of the several columns, and which called into exercise many of the higher qualities which must contribute to form the character of an accomplished general. The Governor-General could not but regard with some anxiety the progress of this movement, requiring so much of delicate arrangement in its execution; and it is a subject of extreme satisfaction to him, that the same complete success should have attended this, which has, during the present

campaign, attended every other part of the combined operations of the armies beyond the Indus.

The Governor-General requests that Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier will express to Major-Gen. England, and to all the officers and troops which were under his command, the entire satisfaction with which their whole conduct has been received on this occasion. The Governor-General also requests that Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier will communicate to Major Outram, and the other political officers, his thanks for the zeal and ability they have manifested in the collection of the means of carriage and supply, and in the various transactions with the native chiefs and tribes tending to facilitate and secure the descent of the several columns of the army.

ANNEXATION OF BUNDELKUND TO THE SAUGOR DIVISION.

Simla, 22nd October, 1842.—In furtherance of the public service, and to insure a more ready combination in the operations of the troops about to take the field, the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. is pleased, as a temp. arrangement, to direct that the district of Bundelkund shall be annexed to the Saugor division from the 1st proximo.

Brigadier F. Young will command in Bundelkund, but he will receive his orders and make his reports through the major-general commanding the Saugor division.

MEDAL TO THE GARRISON OF JELLALABAD.—H. M.'s 13TH LIGHT INFANTRY.—
COL. DENNIE.

Secret Department, Simla, 24th October.—The Governor-General has the highest gratification in communicating to the army, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit H. M.'s 13th regiment of Light Infantry to receive and wear the medal which he has ordered to be presented to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad on the 7th April, 1842. Thus the European general in H. M.'s army, and the native sepoy in the army of the East-India Company, and all the intermediate ranks of both armies and of both nations, will bear the same decoration commemorative of their common service in the field of danger and of glory.

The Governor-General feels assured that he may, in the name of the whole army, as well as in that of the government of India, lay at her Majesty's feet his most humble acknowledgments of this boon, proceeding no less from her Majesty's enlightened wisdom, than from her Majesty's gracious favour—a boon of all others the most grateful to men who justly feel that the first of all professions is that of a soldier, and that the first of all rewards is military honour.

“ War Office, August 26th.—In consideration of the distinguished gallantry displayed by the 13th Light Infantry, during the campaigns in the Burmese empire and in Afghanistan, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to approve of that regiment assuming the title of the 13th, or Prince Albert's regiment of Light Infantry, and of its facings being changed from yellow to blue. Her Majesty has also been pleased to authorize the 13th regiment of Light Infantry being permitted to bear on its colours and appointments a mural crown, superscribed Jellalabad, as a memorial of the fortitude, perseverance, and enterprise evinced by that regiment, and the several corps, which served during the blockade of Jellalabad. Her Majesty has been likewise pleased to permit the 13th regiment to receive and wear a silver medal, which has been directed by the Governor-General of India to be distributed to every officer, non-commissioned officer, and private, European and native, who belonged to the garrison of Jellalabad, on the 7th April, 1842, such medal to bear on one side a mural crown, superscribed ‘Jellalabad,’ and on the other side, ‘7th April, 1842.’”

From Sir H. Hardinge, Secretary at War, to the Lord Fitzgerald and Vesci, Board of Control, dated War Office, 26th Aug. 1842.

My Lord,—Knowing your lordship's solicitude for the welfare of the orphan children of the late Col. Dennie, of the 13th Foot, who, after a long and distinguished

service of forty-two years, lost his life, while gallantly leading his regiment to the assault of the Affghan camp before Jellalabad. I have the satisfaction to acquaint you, that the Queen has been graciously pleased to signify her Majesty's pleasure, that a royal bounty allowance of £80 a year be granted to each of Col. Dennie's four daughters. This allowance has been granted on special grounds, and will be continued to them without restriction as to age, or marriage, on the ordinary condition on which these grants of the royal bounty are usually made.

"I have the honour to be, my lord, your lordship's most obedient servant,
(Signed) "H. HARDINGE."

DOST MAHOMED KHAN AND THE AFFGHAN PRISONERS.

Secret Department, Simla, 25th Oct.—The advance of the British armies to Ghuznee and Cabool having led to the restoration to freedom of the British prisoners in the hands of the Affghans, Dost Mahomed Khan, his wives, and family, and the wife and family of Mahomed Akbar Khan and many Affghan chiefs, remain in the absolute power of the British Government, without having any means of procuring their liberation. To this condition of disgrace and danger has Mahomed Akbar Khan reduced his father, and his wife, and his family, and the chiefs, his countrymen, by making war upon women, and preferring the continuance of their captivity and suffering, for objects connected only with his own safety, to the general exchange of prisoners, which was offered by the British Government, and the consequent restoration to liberty of those whose honour and whose happiness should have been most dear to him. But the British Government is desirous of terminating, at the earliest period, all the evils which have arisen out of the Affghan war; and the Governor-General, enabled by the recovery of the British prisoners who were in the hands of the enemy, to follow the course most in accordance with clemency and humanity, declares that, when the British army, returning from Affghanistan, shall have passed the Indus, all the Affghans, now in the power of the British Government, shall be permitted to return to their country. The Affghan chiefs who are thus released, will, before they pass the Sutlej, present themselves at the durbar of the Governor-General in his camp at Ferozepore. The wives of Dost Mahomed Khan and Mahomed Akbar Khan, and all the ladies of the family and household, will be conducted with all respect to the frontiers of Affghanistan.

STUDENTS IN THE COLLEGE OF FORT WILLIAM.

Fort William, General Department, 26th Oct.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal is pleased to direct that the following extract of a resolution be published for information of the members of the civil service attached to the College of Fort William.

Resolution.—The Hon. the Deputy Governor of Bengal, apprehending that the rule of the College of Fort William, fixing twenty days as the period during which a student shall remain in Calcutta, after being reported qualified for the public service, is not on every occasion capable of being strictly enforced, is pleased to resolve in this department that no student of the college shall remain in Calcutta more than thirty days from the date of his final examination, without obtaining special leave; and that no salary be passed to any student so over-staying in, or returning to Calcutta; the departure in all cases to be intimated, as in other instances, to the department under which the officer serves in Bengal, and in Agra to this department for communication to the Hon. the Lieutenant Governor of the North-Western Provinces.

THE HON. J. C. ERSKINE.

Political Department, 26th October.—The Governor-General, considering that the suspension from office of the Hon. J. C. Erskine has now been long enough enforced to serve every purpose of correction and example, has resolved upon antici-

pating the permission for that gentleman's restoration, which his Lordship has reason to expect soon to receive from the Hon. the Court of Directors, and in pursuance of an official intimation to the above effect, received from the Secretary to the Government of India with the Governor-General, dated 24th October 1842, the lieutenant-governor of the North-Western Provinces has this day made the following appointments, subject to the condition of a refund of salary in the event of the anticipated permission not being given by the Court of Directors.

The Hon. J. C. Erskine to be sub-commissioner under the agent to the Governor-General in the North-Western frontier, to be ordinarily stationed at Simla.

Mr. Brian Hodgson to officiate as assistant to the sub-commissioner at Simla, until further orders.

HONORARY DISTINCTIONS TO CORPS ENGAGED IN AFFGHANISTAN.

Secret Department, Simla, 8th November.—The Governor-General has received a letter from Major Gen. Pollock, C.B., dated Jellalabad, 26th October 1842, with reference to the G. O. of the 4th ult. from which the following is an extract:—

"In the 6th paragraph, I am directed to communicate the designations of the corps under my command, which were engaged in the operations preceding the occupation of Cabool, but did not advance to that city, and to name such of those corps as I may deem entitled to bear the word 'Cabool,' with the figures '1842' underwritten, upon their standards, or colours and appointments. In reply to this paragraph, I beg to state, that I consider the services of all the regiments and detachments attached to the army under my command, have been such as to entitle them to this honorary distinction, and I have, therefore, noted the designation of each, as follows:—

"*Engineers.*—Nos. 4 and 5 companies of sappers and miners.

"*Artillery.*—3rd troop 1st brigade horse artillery, 3rd ditto, 2nd ditto, 2nd company 2nd battalion foot artillery, 2nd ditto 6th ditto, 4th ditto 6th ditto, No. 6 light field battery, Capt. Backhouse's mountain train.

"*Cavalry.*—H.M. 3rd regiment of light dragoons, 1st regiment of light cavalry, 10th ditto, one squadron 5th light cavalry (Capt. Oldfield), 3rd regt. irregular cavalry (Capt. Tait).

"*Infantry.*—H.M. 9th regiment of foot, ditto 13th ditto, ditto 31st ditto, 6th regiment N.I., 26th ditto, 30th ditto, 33rd ditto, 35th ditto, 53rd ditto, 60th ditto, 64th ditto, Capt. Broadfoot's regiment of sappers and miners, Capt. Ferris's regiment of Jezzailchees."

The Governor-General, in compliance with the above recommendation, accords to all such regiments, corps, and detachments in the above list as are in the service of the Government of India, the honour of bearing the word "Cabool," with the figures "1842" underwritten, upon their standards, or colours and appointments.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

SEPOYS OF THE 63RD REGT. N.I.

At a General Court-Martial, re-assembled at Loodianah, on the 27th September, 1842, Busao Sing, Bhuwaneedeen Morae, and Juggernaut Rae, all sepoy of the light company 63rd regiment, attached to the 2nd light infantry battalion, were arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For mutinous conduct at Loodianah, in the following instances:—

1st. "In having, on the 3rd September, 1842, disrespectfully and clamorously refused to take the amount of a deficiency in the issue of their pay for June last, when offered to them by the commanding officer of the company, insisting that the pay havildar of their company should be brought to trial, notwithstanding that their complaint had been previously investigated by a Court of Inquiry, and that the decision of the major-general commanding the division thereupon, which exculpated the pay havildar of fraudulent intention, was repeatedly and fully explained to them, and in having insubordinately gone in a body to the quarters of the officer commanding the battalion, in direct disobedience of the orders of the officer commanding their company, to make their complaint.

2nd. "In having persisted, on the 4th September, 1842, in refusing to hear any explanation regarding their pay from the officer commanding their company; disrespectfully vociferating when he attempted to speak to them; and in having both on that occasion, and when at the quarters of the officer commanding the battalion, on the 5th September, 1842, continued their insubordinate conduct."

Finding.—The Court are of opinion that the prisoners are each guilty of each instance of the charge.

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoners each to imprisonment, with hard labour, for eighteen calendar months.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.
Simla, 6th October, 1842.

Remarks by the Court.—The Court beg respectfully to bring to the notice of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, that nearly the whole of the company to which the prisoners belong appear to have complained of the conduct of the pay havildar, and to have been, many of them, equally to blame with the prisoners.

Remarks by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief in India.—This is one of those un military and discreditable cases, in which two or three men, having formed an unworthy resolution, instead of relying on their officer, endeavour to support their views by a wider combination, entirely overlooking the mutinous character of such associations, and despising the warnings given to the army upon the subject, during the two past years.

It appears that when the company was paid in June last, the exchange was slightly different from what it had been, and the men received a fraction less than other companies of the same battalion (about ten annas for the whole company). A Court of Inquiry was assembled on the pay havildar's conduct, which being transmitted to Major-Gen. Fast, that officer decided, that the havildar had not acted with any fraudulent intention. The balance of pay for June (a few cowries) was then tendered to each man separately; a few received it; many would not, except under conditions. They made a mutinous demand for a Court-Martial on the pay havildar. The commanding officer of the battalion then confined sixteen of the turbulent and insubordinate sepoys, of which number the three prisoners (apparently the leaders) were selected for trial; and the results have been, the loss of the service and of its benefits, with a degrading confinement.

The prisoners are to be struck off the rolls, and to be sent under escort to Paniput, there to undergo their sentence.

SUBADAR BADUL KHAN.

Head-Quarters, Camp Roopur, 3rd November.—At a General Court-Martial assembled at Cabul, on the 8th of October, 1842, Badul Khan, subadar, 27th regt. N.I., doing duty with 26th regt. N.I., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For having deserted from his regiment, and gone over to the enemy, whilst in action with the Ghazees, in the town of Ghuznee, on or about the 8th of March, 1842."

Finding.—"The Court are of opinion, that the prisoner, Badul Khan, subadar, is guilty of the charge preferred against him."

Sentence.—"The Court sentence the prisoner Badul Khan, subadar, to be shot to death by musketry."

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

The sentence is to be carried into execution according to instructions which will be conveyed to Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. —. Mr. C. D. Russell made over charge of collectorate of Moorsshedabad to Mr. R. H. Russell, on 7th inst.

Mr. W. Bell ditto of joint magistracy, &c. of Maldah to Mr. R. P. Harrison, on 30th ult.

8. Major W. H. Sleeman, agent of the Gov.-Gen. in Bundelcund, app. also agent of Gov.-Gen. in Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

14. Mr. Assist. Surg. Fogarty app. to med. charge of Kotah contingent, from 1st November.

17. Mr. R. H. Russell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah, during absence of Mr. Harrison, making over charge of collectorate of Moorshedabad to magistrate, Mr. W. H. Elliott, who will conduct duties of that office in addition to those of his own till further orders.

Mr. John Mackenzie to be a member of ferry fund committee of Champarrun, v. Mr. J. Baillie, dec.

Mr. R. Abercrombie to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Noakolly.

Mr. J. M. Hay to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Bhaugulpore, and to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. in that district.

18. The undermentioned officers on detached employment, belonging to corps under orders for field service, are placed temporarily at the disposal of com.-in-chief, for regimental duty:

Captain J. Graham, 50th N.I., assistant superint. for suppression of thuggee.

Lieut. R. Ouseley, 50th N.I., junior assist. commiss. Chota Nagpore.

Lieut. J. Bontein, 51st N.I., assist. surv. gen.'s office.

19. Mr. G. F. Franco to officiate as a member of sudder board during Mr. T. J. Turner's absence on leave.

Mr. W. S. Bramly app. by Court of Directors a member of civil service, on the Bengal estab., reported his arrival at the presidency on the 13th inst.

20. Mr. W. Johnson, dep. coll. under regulation IX. of 1833, placed in charge of treasury of district of Paneeput.

21. Capt. J. C. Plowden, 17th N.I., and with the 1st Light Inf. batt., to be temp. employed in the commissariat, as sub-assist. commissary general with the army of reserve.

Mr. W. J. H. Money to offic. as coll. of East Burdwan, v. Templer, till further orders.

24. Mr. W. H. Broadhurst to be an assist. to joint mag. and dep. coll. of Pubna, and to exercise powers of ditto in that district.

Mr. C. A. Lushington to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Sarun.

The services of Lieut. P. Ogilvy (35th N.I.) commanding Bolan Rangers, recalled at disposal of government of Fort Saint George.

25. The Hon. Robert Drummond permitted to proceed to Gyah and prosecute his study of the oriental languages, under superintendence of mag. of that station.

Mr. J. Lean to offic. as judge of Bundelcund, during Mr. Fraser's absence on leave, or till further orders.

Mr. J. D. Inglis to be an assist. under commissioner of Rohilcund div.

The unexpired portion of the leave to Mr. J. P. Gubbins, on 3rd Dec., 1841, cancelled from date on which he may resume charge of the office of mag. and coll. of Paneeput.

26. Mr. F. J. Morris received charge of office of superint. of Hoogly salt chokees on 19th inst. from Mr. E. Stirling.

Mr. J. R. Carnac and Mr. C. G. Hillersdon app. members of local committee of education at Jubbulpore.

Capt. Hamilton, jun. assist. to commissr., app. a member of local committee of education at Saugor.

Mr. S. Garling will act as governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, (residing at Prince of Wales' Island) during Hon. Mr. Bonham's absence, on leave.

Mr. Assist. Surg. R. Christie attached to Nipal residency, reported his return to presidency on 11th ult., from sick leave.

27. Capt. F. C. Minchin, aide-de-camp to lieut. gov., to offic. as private sec. till further orders.

Mr. F. B. Kemp, offic. coll. of Dinagepore, will receive charge of Mr. Bell's office (during the time he is on leave), and offic. as mag., as well as coll., until relieved, or until further orders.

Mr. Jas. Alexander, offic. coll. of Tipperah, assumed charge of the magistracy of that district from Mr. Annand, on the 10th inst.

Lieut. H. L. Binge, principal assist. to commis. of Assam, resumed charge of the Kamroop div. on the 7th idem.

Oct. 28. Mr. John Edwards Lyall app. by Court of Directors to the office of adv. gen., and assumed charge of that office from the 10th inst.

29. Mr. W. Edwards, assist. to secretary of government, attached temp. to office of sec. of gov. of India, in all the civil departments with the Gov.-Gen.

Nov. 1. Mr. J. W. Templer to be civil and sess. judge of West Burdwan, v. Mr. W. N. Garrett, resigned.

Mr. T. Taylor to be ditto of Mymensing, v. Mr. Templer. Mr. Taylor will continue to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Nuddea until relieved.

Mr. A. J. Sheridan to conduct med. duties of civil departments at Kyook Phyo in Arracan, till further orders.

Mr. A. S. Annand to offic. as coll. of Moorshedabad till further orders.

Mr. H. Ricketts, commissioner of revenue of 16th or Chittagong division, made over charge of the current duties of his office to Mr. additional collector T. C. Scott, Mr. Ricketts having procured leave of abs. for six weeks.

2. Mr. W. B. Buckle, civil serv., reported his return to the presidency from England on the 24th ult.

Mr. F. J. A. Elson, assistant collector of customs and port dues at Chittagong, to offic. as coll. of customs at that station, during abs. of Mr. A. Sconce, the collector.

3. Mr. C. Chester to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore, during Mr. Thompson's abs., or till further orders.

7. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. P. Kelly to perform temp. med. duties of station of Chye-bassa, in Singbhoom, during absence of Dr. Chalmers with agent to Gov.-Gen., on his proposed tour of inspection through his district.

Captain R. Ouseley received charge of division of Singbhoom, south-western frontier, from Lieut. W. H. Oakes, on 20th ult.; Lieut. Oakes will attach himself to the commissioner as his personal assistant, v. Capt. Ouseley.

Lieut. H. L. Bigge, princ. assist. to commiss. of Assam, in charge of div. of Kamroop, to have charge of district of Durrung, v. Lieut. Scott.

Lieut. C. Scott, ditto ditto, in charge of div. of Durrung, to have charge of district of Kamroop, v. Lieut. Bigge.

8. Mr. A. A. Roberts, offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. to offic. as mag. and coll. of Allahabad, until further orders.

9. Mr. C. Macsween, civil service, reported his return from England on board the *Maidstone*, which vessel reached Kedgeriee on 4th instant. Mr. C. Macsween, reattached to the N. W. P.

Mr. W. Taylor, of the civil service, reported his return from the Cape of Good Hope, on the ship *Maidstone*, under date 5th inst.

14. Mr. W. Taylor to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Backergunge during absence of Mr. Loughnan.

Mr. R. B. Garrett, coll. of Rajeshye, made over charge of his office to Mr. T. C. Loch, the offic. magistrate, who will conduct the duties of the collectorate in addition to those of his present office during Mr. Garrett's absence on leave, or until further orders.

18. Mr. J. A. Dorin app. to offic. as civil auditor until further orders.

Mr. Hodgson has been permanently appointed an assistant at Simla.

Retired from the Service.—Nov. 2. Mr. W. N. Garrett of the Bengal civ. serv.

Leaves of Absence.—Oct. 11. Lieut. W. Reynolds, assist. to Thuggee superint. 18 months, for health, to the Neilgherries.—Oct. 17. Mr. C. A. Ravenshaw, assist. to magistrate and collector of Bhaugulpore, two years to the Cape, for health.—19. Mr. T. J. Turner, member of Sudder board of revenue N. W. P., three months, on priv. affairs; Mr. W. S. Paterson, civil service, to England, for health, two years (embarked on the 9th Nov.)—21. Mr. J. A. Craigie, offic. joint magistrate, &c., of Ghazepore, two months, priv. affairs.—25. Mr. S. Fraser, Judge of Bundleeund, three months, ditto.—26. The Hon. S. G. Bonham, Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore and Malacca, three months, to Calcutta.—27. Mr. W. Bell, magistrate of Dinagapore, three months, for health, to proceed to Darjeeling. Nov. 1. Mr. H. Atherton, joint mag., &c., of Pubna, to remain at the Presidency until the sailing of the ship *Ellenborough* for the Cape of Good Hope. Dr. J. Macrae, Civil Assistant-Surgeon at Monghyr, two months, on private affairs. Mr. H. Ricketts, commissioner of revenue of Chittagong division, six weeks. Mr. E. Stirling, collector of Hooghly, six weeks, for health, to Moulmein; this supersedes the leave granted on 30th Oct. The leave granted on 30th Aug. last to Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, coll. of Tirhoot, cancelled at his request; ditto the remaining portion of the leave to Mr. G. Blunt, mag. &c. of Allyghur, on 7th May last; and that to Mr. G. H. Smith, coll. of customs at Delhi, on the 18th Oct.; Mr. R. Alexander, settlement officer of Agra, four months, for health, in extension.—3. Mr. W.

F. Thomson, joint mag. &c., of Gurruckpore, three months, on priv. affairs.—5. Mr. H. J. Bushby, assist. to agent of Gov. Gen. in Rajpootana, three months, to Bombay, prep. to Europe, for health.—7. Dr. J. Lamb, civ. assist. surg. of Malda, two months.—8. Mr. R. Montgomery, mag. &c. of Allahabad, three months, to Presidency, prep. to Europe.—9. The leave to Mr. H. J. Berkeley, principal sudder ameen of Bareilly, on 3rd Oct. cancelled.—12. Mr. C. Parks has reported his having embarked for the Cape of Good Hope, on board the *Ruby*, on the 8th.—14. Messrs. T. C. Trotter, and C. A. Ravenshaw, reported their having sailed for the Cape of Good Hope, in the *Hindustan*, on 31st Oct.; the leave to Mr. H. Brownlow, judge of Cuttack, on 12th Sept. last, cancelled at his own request: Mr. R. J. Loughnan, civ. and sess. judge of Backergunge, two months, from the 1st Dec., priv. affairs; Messrs. F. da Costa, of Behar, and R. B. Garrett, of Rajeshye, six weeks; Mr. C. D. Russell, coll. of Dinagore, two months, in extension, on priv. affairs.—18. Mr. C. Trower, civ. auditor, permitted to be absent from his office on account of indisposition.—16. Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, coll. of Tirhoot, six weeks, from 1st Nov. the date on which he made over charge of his office to Mr. A. R. Young.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Oct. 19. The Rev. C. J. Quartley, assist. chaplain, attached to the north-western provinces.

26. The Rev. J. Spencer, authorized to remain at Simla, and perform ecclesiastical duties at that station till the 21st November.

Leaves of Absence.—Oct. 26. Rev. H. Pratt, chaplain of Nusseerabad, three months.—Nov. 3. Rev. F. A. Dawson, chaplain of Lucknow, fifteen months, for health, to the Cape; the leave for twelve months granted on 29th Oct. cancelled.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Fort William, Oct. 21st, 1842.—The under-mentioned officers of cav. and inf. prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from date expressed opposite to their names:—
71st N.I.—Lieut. H. Barry, 9th Light Cav., Lieut. S. Smith, 7th N.I., and Lieut. S. C. Starkey, 13th Oct. 1842.

Admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab. and prom. to ensign.

Infantry.—Mr. R. Maxwell, date of arrival at Fort William, 11th Oct. 1842.

The services of Capt. G. Ellis, artillery, being no longer required in the rev. dep. consequent on the survey party to which he stood app. in Debrooghur, &c., Upper Assam, having broken up from 30th Sept. last, that officer placed at disp. of com.-in-chief.

Regiment of Artillery.—Brev. Capt. Elliott D'Arcy Todd, to be capt., and second Lieut. R. C. H. B. Fagan, to be 1st lieut. in suc. to Capt. G. H. Rawlinson retired; with rank from 13th May, 1842, in suc. to Capt. P. A. Torckler, dec.

Alteration of Rank.—Captains J. Abbott, from 4th Aug. 1841, v. G. H. Rawlinson, retired; F. B. Boileau, from 12th do. do. W. R. Maidman, dec.; F. Gaitskell, from 23rd Nov. do. v. F. S. Sotheby, prom.; J. D. Shakespear, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. T. Nicholl, killed in action; G. T. Graham, from 20th do. do. v. E. Huthwaite, prom.; and F. K. Duncan, from 28th Feb. do. v. G. R. Crawford, prom.

1st Lieuts. C. A. Green, from 4th Aug. 1841, v. J. Abbott, prom.; T. Brougham, from 12th do. do. v. F. B. Boileau, prom.; R. S. Gilmore, from 17th do. do. for the augmentation; H. A. Olpherts, from 15th Nov. do. v. R. Maule, killed in action; D. C. Vanrenen, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. J. D. Shakespear, prom.; E. Allen, from 13th do. do. v. C. Stewart, killed in action; F. W. Swinroe, from 20th do. do. v. G. T. Graham, prom.; M. J. Vibart, from 28th Feb. do. v. E. K. Duncan, prom.

The under-mentioned officers of cavalry and infantry are prom. to captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:—

63rd N.I.—Lieut. R. Troup, and 6th regt. L.C. Lieut. James Ranald Burt, 24th October, 1842.

Rank assigned to under-mentioned 2nd lieutenant, ensigns, and assistant surgeons, from dates specified opposite to their respective names:—

Artillery.—2nd Lieut. R. Mechain, 12th Aug. 1842.

Infantry.—Ensigns Edward Van Heythuysen Holt, Charles F. Hicks, W. J. Ward, G. H. Monck Mason, T. A. C. and P. H. P. Gill, 25th July, 1842; E. Hale, and H. Swinhoe, 4th August, 1842; T. F. Ball, M. Nicholson, and H. Brimfield, 12th Aug. 1842; J. A. Law, 20th August, 1842; G. C. Bloomfield, C. Andrews, and J. M. Ritchie, 27th August, 1842.

Medical.—Assist. Surgs. C. Horton, M.D., 25th July, 1842; G. Saunders, 28th July, 1842, and T. G. Heathcote, 12th August, 1842.

Lieut. J. R. Western, engineers, to be exec. engineer, Arracan div. of public works.

Nov. 1.—Admitted to the service, as cadets of art. and inf., and prom. to 2d lieut. and ensign from dates assigned to them.

Artillery.—Mr. G. S. Dundas, date of arrival at Fort William, 28th Oct. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. Baring, E. J. White, W. Irwin, R. T. Heysam, and T. H. Chamberlain, date of arr. Fort William, 8th Oct. 1842.

9.—Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf., and prom. to 2d-lieut. and ensign, from dates assigned to them.

Artillery.—Mr. H. D. Macsween, date of arr. at Fort William, 5th Nov. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. Smith, J. E. Cracroft, G. Brown, J. G. D. Gordon, E. R. Blair, and E. Tyrwhitt, ditto, 5th Nov. 1842.

Messrs. T. C. Darnell, T. W. Mercer, B. H. Baugh, J. J. Hockley, C. Burrows, J. T. Lumsden, J. G. Jenkins, W. Elwyn, M. G. Brabazon, and A. H. Crawford, ditto, 6th Nov. 1842.

11.—48th N. I.—Ensign R. C. Taylor to be lieut., from 1st Nov. 1842. v. lieut. D. L. Wake, resigned the service.

Admitted to the service as cadets of cav. and inf. on this establishment, and prom. to cornet and ensign from dates assigned to them.

Cavalry.—Mr. E. C. Vibart, date of arrival, 8th Nov. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. H. B. A. Poulton, date of arr. 6th Nov. 1842; E. Smyth, ditto 5th ditto; and C. W. Blunt, ditto 6th ditto.

16.—Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. and assist. surgeon on this estab. The cadets prom. to rank of ensign from dates assigned to them.

Infantry.—Messrs. A. Allen, W. T. Baker, W. T. Birch, H. D. Manning, W. L. Jones, E. V. H. Holt, C. F. Hicks, W. J. Ward, T. A. Corbett, and P. H. P. Gill, date of arrival at Fort William, 14th Nov. 1842.

Medical.—C. Horton, M.D., ditto 14th Nov. 1842.

1st Eur. Light Inf.—Ensign G. G. Dennis to be lieut., from 1st Nov. 1842, v. lieut. F. S. Macmullen dec.

Mr. G. H. M. Mason is admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab., and promoted ensign from date assigned to him.

18.—Assist.-surg. S. H. Batson, attached to the civil station of Shahabad, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Assist.-Surg. H. H. Bowling, placed at disposal of dep.-gov. of Bengal, for purpose of being app. to med. duties of civil station of Shahabad, v. Patson.

Head-Quarters, Simla, &c. Oct. 7.—Captain J. W. Michell, 49th N. I., to proceed by water to Benares, to assume command of 10th comp. of that corps attached to 1st dépôt batt. confirmed.

Captain J. D. Shakspear, 4th comp. 7th batt. artil., who was placed at disposal of com.-in-chief, 15th July last, directed to return to Lucknow by 1st prox.

The following officers, on detached employ., belonging to corps under orders for field service, remanded temporarily to regimental duty, and directed to join their respective regiments without delay:—

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Lydiard, 11th N. I., aide-de-camp to his excellency the commander-in-chief.

Capt. A. S. Singer, 24th N. I., aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. W. East.

Lieut. A. Q. Hopper, 24th N. I., acting interp. and qu. master to 73d N. I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. K. Young, 50th N. I., dep. judge adv. gen., Sirhind, div. N. I.

Lieut. R. Hay, 50th N. I., adj. and acting 2d in command to Nussree batt.

Lieut. B. E. Bacon, 59th N. I., act. interp. and qu. master to 71st N. I.

Capt. J. T. Somerville, 51st N. I., act. commandant of 2nd inf. levy.

Lieut. J. Turner, 51st N. I., act. adj. to 2nd inf. levy.

8.—Surg. B. W. Macleod, M.D., 3rd light cav., to be superintending surg. to the army of reserve, in room of superint. surg. Pantou, whose presence at head qu. of Sirhind division is required.

Ensign S. Sage, recently admitted, to join and do duty with 21st N. I., at Berhampore.

10.—Surg. A. Mc K. Clark, 74th N. I., to med. charge of left wing 9th irregular cav.; and Assist. Surg. J. Naismith, M.D., 2nd light inf. batt., to afford med. aid to horse art. at Loodianah, in room of Assist. Surg. J. Murray, M.D., app. to med. charge at Landour.

Lieut. G. N. Greene, acting adj. to left wing 70th N. I., to act as station staff, v. Troup.

Removals and Postings of Medical Officers.—Surg. C. Renny (on furlough) from 59th to 73rd N. I. Surg. J. F. Steuart, M.D., (on furlough) from 73rd to 59th N. I.

Oct. 12.—First Lieut. G. Peurice, 7th batt. of art., app. to the command of dépôts of brigades and battalions of artillery directed to remain at Kurnaul, on departure of the troops and companies to join the army of reserve.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu. Master J. Hunter, of 53rd N. I., to be brigade qu. master, v. Nisbett, prom.

Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Eur. reg., in charge of invalids from Sirhind div., to assume charge of those of the Meerut div., and proceed in command of the whole towards presidency.

12. Lieut. W. Olpherts, removed from 1st comp. 1st, to 3rd comp. 5th batt. of artillery.

Vet. Surg. P. B. F. Green, 2nd brigade of horse artillery, appointed to art. of army of reserve, to proceed forthwith to Kurnaul, and to report himself to Lieut. Col. C. Graham, c. a.

13. Ensign J. B. M. F. Tytler, 37th N. I., directed to join and do duty with Sirmoor batt., until further orders, on the expiration of his present leave of abs. on med. cert.

14. Capt. H. M. Graves, 16th N. I., and attached to 3rd inf. levy, app. to situation of major of brigade, from 1st of Oct. in room of Captain H. D. Maitland, proceeding to Kurnaul with his regt.

Lieut. Col. F. Young, 31st N. I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to the command of troops assembling for service in Bundelcund.

Lieut. Col. D. Harriott, 8th L. C., to be a brigadier of the 2nd class, and to the command of cav. in Saugor div., and in Bundelcund.

Lieut. Col. J. Frushard, 2nd Europ. regt., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, in the army of reserve, in suc. to brigadier Young, ordered to Bundelcund.

The following officers are nominated to fill staff situations in the army of reserve :

Lieut. R. Roche, of 3rd light dragoons, to be aide-de-camp to Major Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K. C. B., commanding cav.

Capt. L. Desborough, 21st fusileers, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Dennis, commanding 1st div. of inf.

Lieut. W. Timbrell, 4th troop 1st brigade horse art., to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. W. Battine, c. a., commanding the 2nd division of infantry.

Capt. C. Ekins, 7th light cav., to be assist. adj. general of cavalry.

Capt. P. McKie, 3rd bufs., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to 1st div. of inf.

Capt. J. L. Reyell, 2nd Europ. regt., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to 2nd div. of infantry.

Lieut. T. M. Haultain, 39th foot, to be dep. assist. qu.-master gen. to 1st div. of infantry.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Anderson, adj. and qu.-master of the 1st brigade horse art., to be brigade major to the artillery.

Lieut. E. J. Pratt, 16th lancers, to be maj. of brigade to 1st brig. of cavalry.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Gordon, 3rd light cav., to be maj. of brigade to 2nd brigade of cavalry.

Capt. J. S. Grove, 68th N. I., and attached to the 1st light inf. batt., to be maj. of brigade to 1st brig. of inf.

Capt. F. C. Reeves, of 9th N. I., to be maj. of brigade to 2nd brigade of inf.

Capt. F. Winter, 50th N. I., to be major of brigade to 3rd brig. of inf.

Capt. W. Shortreed, 1st Eur. light inf., to be major of brigade to 4th brigade of inf.

Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M.D. of the Sirmoor local battalion, to be med. store-keeper.

14. Lieut. F. A. Hook, 73rd N. I., to act as adj. to detach. ordered to march on 5th idem, in progress to Kurnaul, to receive charge of Afghan prisoners.

17. Assist. Surg. J. H. Rothney will proceed to Kurnaul, and do duty under orders of superint. surg. of Sirhind div.

— Capt. R. McNair, 73rd N. I., at present acting as assist. adj. gen. of Meerut div., app. to command of 1st inf. levy, during abs., on serv. with his regt. of commandant Capt. J. Woodburn, of 9th N. I., or until further orders.

Lieut. E. Sissmore, 69th N. I., to act as adj. to Nusseree batt., during abs. on field service, of Lieut. R. Hay, or until further orders.

Lieut. T. T. Tucker, 8th light cav., who was remanded temp. to regimental duty, 25th of July last, will continue to act as 2d in command of 8th irreg. cav., until further orders.

— Lieut. and Brevet Capt. H. C. Gilmore, 59th N. I., to act as interp. to 2nd

div. and head-quarters of 9th lancers, under orders to proceed by water to Cawnpore.

Assist. Surg. J. Harrison, M. D., attached to the presidency gen. hosp., to do duty with 9th lancers.

Lieut., Interp. and Qu.-Master J. Munro, of light cav., to act as detach. staff; Vet. Surg. H. C. Hulse, of the same regt., to take charge of horses of 1st squadron, 5th light cav., and detachment 3rd troop 2nd brigade of horse art.

Surg. A. Davidson, M. D., 10th light cav., to med. charge of left wing, 6th N. I., Assist. Surg. A. White, M. D., in charge of left wing, 33rd N. I., to afford med. aid to detach. of 4th company of sappers and miners.

Lieut. J. P. P. T. Hawkey, 74th N. I., to act as adj. to detach. proceeding on escort duty with Afghan prisoners.

Brevet Capt. Hill, 17th N. I., superint. of family money, and paymaster of native pensioners at Cawnpore and Lucknow, to be deputy paymaster at Agra, v. Blois, removed to Meerut.

Brevet Capt. W. E. Hay, 1st Europ. light inf., to be temp. employed in commissariat, as sub-assist. commissary-general with the army of reserve.

Oct. 18.—*Relief of Corps.*—The 63rd N. I. on arrival at Kurnaul, will be relieved from the duty on which it is at present employed by the 72nd N. I., which corps is posted to the 3rd brigade inf. in the army of reserve, in lieu of the 63rd regt.

The light company of the 63rd regt. is re-posted to the 2nd light inf. batt. and the rifle comp. of the 72nd regt. to rejoin its proper corps.

Capt. W. Lamb, 51st N. I., and aide-de-camp to com.-in-chief, app. post-master at head qu.

Lieut. and Adj. J. R. Pond, 1st Eur. light inf. to be relieved from charge of detach. of convalescents now under his orders to join his regt. prior to its march from Kurnaul.

Postings of Ensigns:—Ensigns A. M. Turnbull to 13th N. I. at Bandah; F. W. A. Hamilton (not arrived) to 12th do.; E. J. White (do.) to 2nd Eur. regt.; W. Irwin (do.) to 49th N. I.; R. T. Heyshan (do.) to 2nd ditto; T. H. Chamberlain (do.) to 9th do.; H. B. A. Poulton (do.) to 46th do.; H. Smith (do.) to 14th do.; J. E. Cracroft (do.) to 69th do.; G. Brown (do.) to 7th do.; B. H. Baugh (do.) to 34th do.; E. Smyth (do.) to 13th do.; J. G. D. Gordon (do.) to 50th do.

Lieut. E. D. Watson to act as adj. to 44th N. I., v. Hasell, nominated 2nd in com. to 2nd regt. of Oude local inf.

Lieut. R. H. Sale, 9th N. I., to be adj. of inf. to Bundelcund Legion, v. Lieut. E. Hall.

Lieut. F. P. Fulcher, 67th N. I., to be 2nd in command of Kotah contingent, v. James, promoted.

21.—Assist. Surg. E. Edlin, M. D., 2nd brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to invalids arrived at Meerut, from Kurnaul, under command of Capt Lord H. Gordon, with effect from 30th ult.; Assist. Surg. W. W. Wells, doing duty with 3rd inf. levy, to med. charge of depôts of 9th and 31st foot, until further orders.

Lieut. J. Philot, of 10th N. I., app. deputy paymaster to army of reserve, and directed to place himself in communication with deputy paymaster at Meerut, with a view to formation of an efficient office establishment.

Cornet A. Mactier, 6th light cav., to act as adj. to cav. dépôt at Cawnpore, during abs. on service, with his regt., of cornet and adj. Galloway, or until further orders.

22.—Assist. Surg. W. G. L. Staunton, in med. charge of 2nd div. and head-quarters of 9th lancers, proceeding by water to Cawnpore, to afford med. aid to Eur. art. invalids destined to Chunar.

24.—*Department of Public Works:*—Capt. H. Goodwin, engineers, to be exec. engineer, Dum-Dum division.

Brev. Capt. J. R. Oldfield, ditto, ditto, Saugor division.

1st Lieut. J. R. Western, ditto, ditto, Arracan division.

The above-mentioned officers will proceed with all expedition to join their respective divisions, with the exception of Capt. Oldfield, who will remain in charge of Cawnpore div. or with Bundelcund field force, till relieved by Capt. Guthrie.

The 72nd N. I. having been substituted for 63rd regt. in the army of reserve, Lieut. Col. A. Roberts, C. S., of the former corps (the senior field officer of the inf. in the force without a line command) is nominated a brigadier of 2nd class, v. Frushard, whose app. has not taken place.

Capt. T. S. Price, 8th N. I., to make over ninety of the recruits he has entertained, to 1st dépôt battalion at Secrole, and the remainder (340) to 2nd inf. levy at Cawnpore, and to proceed there with them and assume command of that corps, until further orders.

25.—Lieut. Col. R. Benson, removed from 53rd to 1st N. I., v. Lieut. Col. T. Fiddes, (officiating town major, Fort William) from latter to the former corps.

Lieut. Col. A. Spiers (on staff employ), from 58th to 26th N.I., v. Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, from latter to former corps.

Capt. S. A. Lyons, 34th N.I., app. to act as assist. adj. gen. of Meerut div. during abs. on service, of Capt. G. C. Ponsonby, or until further orders, to join forthwith.

Oct. 26.—Lieut. M. Raper to act as adj. to left wing of corps, during its separation from regt. head-qu.

Assist. Surg. H. Irwin, 30th regt., to assume med. charge of Capt. Thomas's Affghan levies, from the 6th idem.

To do duty in hospitals of corps specified opposite to their names:—Assist. Surgs. T. L. Hinton, G. Lacon, M.D., A. W. R. Newenham, and H. W. Tytler, 1st Europ. light infantry.

Assist. Surg. J. R. Withecombe, M.D., 10th N.I.

Capt. F. Winter, 59th N.I., to be dep. assist. qu. master gen. to 2nd div. of infantry, (army of reserve).

Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72nd N.I., to be major of brigade to 3rd brigade of infantry, vice Winter (army of reserve).

28.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Davidson, civil assist. surg. at Baïtool, to proceed to Nussingabad, and afford med. aid to detachment of 26th Bombay N.I. detail, and also to jail and civil estab. at that station.

Vet. Surg. W. McDermott, 11th L. C., to afford aid to horses of artillery div. at that station and those of 9th and 16th lancers.

Ensign W. Agnew, 29th N.I., transferred from 2nd Assam Sebundy corps to 1st, vice Lieut. G. M. Brodie.

29.—Capt. A. H. Jellicoe, 55th N.I., at present attached to 2nd light inf. batt., to offic. temp. in commissariat, as sub-assist. commissary gen. with the army of reserve.

Capt. H. P. Burn, 1st N.I., to be 3rd assist. to mil. aud. gen.

Nov. 1.—Capt. J. Welchman, 10th N.I., and 1st assist. adj. gen. of the army, to be commandant of Kemoon local battalion, v. Major S. Corbett proceeding to assume command of 25th N.I.

2.—Major J. Manson, commissioner with Bajee Rao, Bithoor, placed temp. at disp. of com.-in-chief for regt. duty.

To be sub-assist. com. generals with the army of reserve:—Lieut. H. C. Hastings, 55th N.I.; Brev. Capt. M. Hyslop, interp. and qu.-master of 59th N.I.

2nd Infantry Levy.—Major H. Sibbald, 41st N.I., to command, during absence of the commandant, Major J. Cowslade, on service with his regt.

3.—Removals and Postings of Medical Officers.—Surg. R. Foley, M.D., from 7th to 1st N.I.; Surg. J. S. Toke, from 1st to 7th N.I.

4.—Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, 8th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid. to Futeh-gurh levy and artillery detail.

Assist. Surg. P. Kelly placed at disposal of deputy governor of Bengal for the purpose of being app. to perform temp. the med. duties of Chyebassa.

9th Light Cavalry.—Capt. P. F. Story to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Y. Bazett to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet T. R. Snow to be lieut., from 28th Oct., 1842, in suc. to Maj. C. Newbery invalided.

The undermentioned officers of the artillery and infantry are promoted to the rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:—

21st Regt. N.I.—Lieut. T. James, art., 1st Lieut. F. C. Burnett, 71st N.I., Lieut. T. S. Jervis, 4th Nov. 1842.

Major-Gen. Sir R. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., of H.M.'s service, whose app. to staff of this presidency was notified 14th ultimo, is posted to Meerut div.

Brigadier A. Roberts, C.B., is posted to 4th infantry brigade of army of reserve.

Ensign J. I. Gibbs, recently posted to 68th, to join and do duty with 29th N.I., at Barrackpore, until the arrival from Arracan of the former corps.

Lieut. H. Ward, 33rd N.I., to join and do duty with 3rd depôt battalion, ordered to Mynpoorie.

Capt. T. B. Studdy, 8th light cav., to be major of brigade to cavalry in Saugor division.

Brev. Capt. W. Lydiard, 11th N.I., to be major of brigade to troops assembled for service in Bundelkund.

Brev. Capt. E. T. Erskine, 63rd N.I., to act as aide-de-camp on personal staff of com.-in-chief, during abs. on serv. of Brev. Capt. Lydiard, or until further orders.

40th N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. C. Reynolds to be adj. v. Erskine, to Europe on furlough.

5.—Lieut. G. Dalston, 58th N.I., to act as adj., and Lieut. A. Campbell to act as interp. and qu.-master to corps, as a temp. arrangement.

Capt. J. Bunce, 48th N.I., to receive charge of Agr. pay-office and treasure, from Capt. T. E. Blois, removed to Meerut circle.

Lieut. H. R. Dennys, 20th N.I., to act as adj. to Mhairwarrah local bat.

Capt. R. Horsford to command of No. 9 light field battery, to join, on being relieved from his present charge.

Capt. F. B. Boileau, app. to command artillery in Kemaon, to proceed to Almorah, on delivering over drafts now under his orders at Cawnpore.

The undermentioned young officers, recently admitted, to join and do duty with the corps specified opposite to their names:—

Engineers.—2nd Lieutenants R. J. Walker, T. C. Phillpotts, sappers and miners, Delhi.

Cavalry.—Cornet G. D. Pakenham, 6th regt. of light cavalry, Sultanpore, Benares. 58th N.I.—Lieut. A. Campbell to be interp. and qu. master; Ens. J. J. Hockley (not arrived) posted to the 66th regt. native infantry.

Nov. 6.—Assist.-surg. K. W. Kirk, M.D., of artillery, to proceed to Jubbulpore, and afford med. aid to 24th N.I. at that station; Assist.-Surg. M. Richardson, M.D., 2nd irreg. cav., to med. charge of 2nd comp. 5th bat. art. and Saugor magazine establishments, on departure of Assist.-Surg. Kirk.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. M. Hill, app. deputy paymaster at Agra, to make over charge of pension pay office at Lucknow to Lieut. J. Hennessy, of the 70th N.I.

Returned to Duty.—Oct. 21. Capt. J. L. Mowatt, art.—Nov. 1. Capt. P. Harris, 73rd N.I.; Surg. C. S. Curling; and Assist.-surg. H. H. Bowling; date of arr. at Fort William, 28th Oct. 1842.—4. Capt. J. Free, 10th light cav., date of arr. at Fort William, 29th Oct. 1842; Capt. T. Plumbé, 27th N.I.; Lieut. J. Masson, 57th N.I.; and Lieut. G. H. Whistler, 72nd N.I., ditto 28th ditto.—9. Capt. F. Dashwood, art., and Lieut. L. T. Forest, 40th N.I., date of arr. at Fort William, 5th Nov. 1842.—11. Major J. Steel, 2nd Eur. regt., and Major W. Sage, 48th N.I., date of arr. 6th Nov. 1842; Capt. W. C. Ormsby, 63rd N.I., ditto 28th Oct. 1842, —18. Lieut. H. Ward, 83rd N.I.

Retired from the Service.—Oct. 24. With the permission of the Court of Directors, Capt. G. H. Rawlinson has retired from the service from Aug. 4th, 1841; Capt. G. Kennaway and Lieut. J. M. Loughman have also been permitted by the Court to retire from the service.—Nov. 18. Major T. Timbrell, C.B., art. resigned his situation as agent for gunpowder at Ishapore, from Jan. 2nd, 1843, and retired from the service from same date on the pension of a lieut.-col.

Invalided.—Oct. 28. Major C. Newbery, 9th light cav., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid estab.

FURLONGS, &c.

To Europe.—Oct. 21. Surg. J. S. Toke, med. dept., for health. The furlough to Europe granted to Lieut. E. B. Eastwick, 6th Bombay N.I., on the 14th inst., cancelled.—28. Brev. Capt. J. Moore, 1st L.C.; Ens. H. A. Playfair, 52nd N.I.

To Presidency.—Oct. 13. Lieut. F. J. Harriot, interp. and qu.-master 9th L.C., from 1st Oct. to 1st March, 1843, to Pres. for health, prep. to leave to N. S. Wales and V. D. Land; this cancels the unexpired portion of the leave to Lieut. Harriott, of 14th April last; Cornet F. E. Vibart, 5th L.C., from 1st Oct. to 1st April, 1843, prep. to Europe, for health; Capt. C. H. Naylor, 2nd Eur. reg., from 1st Oct. to 1st Jan.; Capt. F. Moore, invalid estab., from 1st Nov. to 1st May, 1843.—16. Capt. C. Fowle, invalid estab., from 5th Nov. to 5th March, 1843, prep. to Europe.—21. Capt. L. W. Gibson, 27th N.I., from Oct. 1st, to March 1st, 1843, prep. to Europe for health.—25. Col. R. M. Hay, 70th N.I., commanding in Oude, from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1843, prep. to Europe; Lieut. Col. A. Pope, 18th L.C. to Jan., 1843, to enable him to rejoin his reg. at Ferozepore.—27. Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland, to Feb. 1843, in ext. prep. to Europe, for health; Capt. H. F. Young, to March, 1843, ditto, ditto.—Nov. 5. Surg. T. Forrest, 46th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st March, 1843, prep. to retiring from the serv.—Oct. 28. Major J. Moule, 23rd N.I., from 10th Nov. to 10th Feb. 1843, to sea, for health; Capt. E. T. Tierney, 28th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th Feb. 1843, to proceed to the Sandheads, for health; Capt. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., from 15th Oct. to 15th April, 1843, prep. to Cape of Good Hope, for health.—Nov. 3. Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, to 31st Jan. 1843, in extension, to enable him to join head-qu. of Presidency division.—Nov. 4. Brev. Capt. G. Gordon, 60th N.I., to end of Feb. 1843, prep. to Europe.

To Simla.—Oct. 21. Maj. T. M'Sherry, 30th N.I., from 1st Oct. to —, in ext., to appear before annual medical committee in Nov.—Nov. 18. Capt. A. Boileau, engineers, one year, from Jan. 1843, for health.

To Mussoorie.—Oct. 25. Lieut. B. Kendall, 1st Eur. L.I. to Oct. 1843, for health.—Nov. 5. Capt. O. Baker, art., to Nov. 15, 1843, for health.

To Van Diemen's Land.—Oct. 8. Capt. E. F. Day, art., to 15th Feb. 1843, to Pres. prep. to proceeding to V.D.I.

To Cabul.—Nov. 5. Ens. J. Lambert, 1st Eur. reg., from April to July, 1843, on priv. affairs.

To Bombay.—Nov. 11. Capt. C. G. Ross, 19th N.I., from 1st Sept. to 1st Jan. 1843, prep. to Europe.

To Hills North of Deyrah.—Oct. 27. Ens. L. R. Newhouse, to Nov. 1843, for health.

To Cawnpore.—Oct. 27. Ens. J. Blamyre to 10th Feb. 1843, in extension, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES.

Oct. 15.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

50th Foot. Lieut. T. Crowe, from 86th foot, to be adj., v. Cobban, prom.; 1st Oct. 1842.

62nd Foot. Ens. K. E. Hillier to be lieut. without purchase, v. Scobell, dec.; 7th Sept. 1842.

Ens. C. Lambert to be lieut. without purchase, v. Gason, dec.; 7th Sept. 1842.

86th Foot. Ens. C. O. Creagh, to be lieut. v. Crowe, app. adj. to 50th foot; 1st Oct. 1842.

Capt. Young, 26th reg. will relieve Lieut. Crowe, app. adjt. to 50th reg. at present in charge of depôt of 55th reg.

Capt. Barr, 3rd buffs, will do duty in adjutant general's department, at head-qu. until further orders.

Lieut. Gall, 14th light drag., app. to act as aide-de-camp on personal staff of the governor of Bombay, until arrival from England of Capt. the Hon. C. West.

Lieut. Bates, 82nd reg., app. aide-de-camp to Major-Gen. Sir R. H. Dick, K.C.B. and K.C.H., from date of his ceasing to serve on staff of Lord Elphinstone.

Lieut. Smith to act as adj. 4th foot, v. Lieut. MacMahon, who has obtained leave of absence.

Ens. Bray, 39th foot, upon arrival from England, will proceed by water from presidency to Garmuktesir ghat, for the purpose of joining his reg.

The following orders are confirmed:—

Lieut. Kirby, 94th foot, to act as adj. to reg. during abs. on leave of Ens. and Lieut. Whaite.

25.—*10th Foot.* Lieut. H. E. Longden, to be adj., v. Garvock, prom.; 18th Sept. 1842.

18th Foot. Lieut. W. H. L. D. Cuddy, from 55th foot, to be capt. without purchase, v. Collinson, killed in action; 22nd July, 1842.

49th Foot. Capt. T. S. Reignolds, to be major without purch., v. Stephens, dec.; 30th July, 1842.

Lieut. J. T. Grant, to be capt. v. Reignolds; 30th July, 1842.

Lieut. H. G. Rainey, to be capt. by purch. v. Meik, who retires; 17th Oct. 1842.

Ens. C. Faunt, to be lieut. without purch., v. Gibbons, killed in action; 22nd July, 1842.

Ens. G. D. Prettejohn, to be lieut. without purch., v. Weir, dec.; 25th July, 1842.

Ens. J. G. Bolton, to be lieut., v. Grant, prom.; 30th July, 1842.

Lieut. J. Heatley to be adj., v. Brown, prom.; 20th Aug. 1842.

55th Foot. Ens. H. J. W. Fagan to be lieut. v. Cuddy, prom. in 18th foot; 22nd July, 1842.

52nd Foot.—Lieut. H. Jackson, to be capt. without purch. v. Buchanan, dec., 24th Sept. 1842.

Ens. H. S. M. D. Fulton to be lieut., v. Jackson; 24th Sept. 1842.

Capt. W. H. Goode, 10th foot, who has served upwards of fifteen years as a subaltern previous to his promotion in a company, app. to the rank of captain by brevet, in the East-Indies only, from 18th May, 1833.

Lieut. H. Rowan, royal art., app. mil. sec. to the Right Hon. the Gov. of Madras, from date of his lordship's assumption of the government.

During absence of Major Byrne, Capt. Barr, 3rd buffs, will act as assist. adj. gen.

25. Lieut. Bennett, 13th light inf., to command of the depôt of this reg., v. Brevet Capt. Young, ordered to return to England with the depôt of the 44th foot.

Assist. Surg. Macready, 31st foot, to med. charge of depôts of 16th lancers, 9th and 31st foot.

Brevet Capt. Dunbar to act as qu. master to 18th Royal Irish, until further orders.

Assist. Surgeon Staunton app. to med. charge of 9th lancers. *

Lieut. Webster, 16th lancers, to remain at Meerut in command of dépôt of that corps.

Nov. 1.—The Commander-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions and appointments, until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known :—

9th Foot. Ens. R. Daunt to be lieut. without purch., v. McCaskill, dec. ; 1st Nov. 1842.

Ens. H. Thomas, from 57th foot, to be ensign, v. Daunt ; 1st Nov. 1842.

10th Foot. Ens. M. V. Bull to be lieut. by purch., v. Adams who retires ; 1st Nov. 1842.

18th Foot. Ens. P. Simmons to be lieut., v. Stratford, prom. ; 1st Nov. 1842.

86th Foot. Ens. W. H. Weaver to be lieut., v. Crowe, app. adj. to 50th foot ; 1st Nov. 1842.

Lieut. Thompson to remain at Meerut, in command of the dépôt of 3rd buffs.

Lieut. Bartley, 4th or King's Own, to act as qu. master to regiment, during abs. on leave of Qu. Master Sexton.

Lieut. Ogilvy, 25th foot, to act as adj. to reg. during absence of Lieut. and Adj. Priestly.

FURLONGHS.

Oct.—Major Deedes, 17th foot, and Lieut. Cormick, do., to England for one year ; Lieut. Longmore, 22nd foot, ditto, for two years, health ; Capt. Peacock, 25th foot, three months, to Bombay ; Capt. Way, 29th foot, to England, two years, for health ; Capt. Graves, 62nd foot, to Calcutta, four months. 15. Lieut. Penny, for two months, from Cawnpore to Calcutta and thence to England for one year, upon very urgent priv. affairs ; Lieut. Col. Douglas, 29th foot, to England, for six months from 29th Sept., for the purpose of effecting an exchange into some other corps, or to the half-pay. 24. The Court of Directors have granted additional leave to Capt. R. G. Grange, for three months ; Capt. Colin Scott, for six months ; Assist. Surg. James Goss, for six months. Date of Hon. Court's letter granting the above leaves, Aug. 24, 1842. 25. Lieut. Postlethwaite, 26th foot, and Capt. Meik, 49th foot, to Pres. for four months, from the date of embarkation at Hong Kong, for the purpose of retiring from the serv. by the sale of their commissions. 26. Maj. Byrne, assist. adj. gen., till Nov. 30, for the purpose of appearing before Annual Med. Committee at Simla. Lieut. Murray, 18th Royal Irish, five months to India from China and to England, for two years from date of embarkation ; Capt. King, 21st Fusiliers, in ext., for one year, from 24th Nov., to remain at Mussoorie, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgerree.

Oct. 25. *Anonyma*, from China.—26. *Henry*, from London ; *Owen Glendower*, from Portsmouth ; *Ripley*, from London.—27. *Nautilus*, from Padang ; *Gauge*, from Bordeaux.—29. *Athol*, from Greenock ; H. C. St. *Ganges*, from Moulmein ; *London*, from Liverpool.—Nov. 3. *Zemindar*, from London ; *Southampton*, from London ; *Maidstone*, from Cape of Good Hope.—5. *Harlequin*, from China ; *Humayoon*, from Greenock ; *Duncan*, from London.—7. *Nimrod*, from China.—13. *Agincourt*, from London ; *John Brightman*, from China.—17. *Elizabeth*, from Singapore ; *Ennerdale*, from Liverpool ; *Otterspool*, from Liverpool.—18. *Regina*, from China.—19. American ship *Concordia*, from Boston.—20. H.M.S. *Chio*, from China ; *Parsee Merchant*, from Ceylon.

Departures from Saugor.

Oct. 13. *Dido*, for Singapore.—14. *Norfolk*, for the Mauritius ; *Phanix*, for Bourbon ; *Charlotte*, for Mauritius ; *Ruby*, for London ; *Unicorn*, for Liverpool ; *Washington*, for London ; *Warrior*, for London ; *Anne Metcalfe*, for Liverpool.—16. *Hope*, for Liverpool ; *Sultan*, for Bourbon ; *John William Dare*, for Mauritius.—17. *Romeo*, for Clyde.—18. *Laurel*, for Glasgow ; *Sir Robert Peel*, for London ; *Sultan*, for — ; *Buteahire*, for Greenock.—19. *Jukiana*, for London ; *Glenely*, for London.—22. *Chance*, for Mauritius.—29. *Florist*, for London ; *Albatross*, for Bourbon ; *Benjalkie*, for Bourbon ; *Marmion*, for Liverpool.—31. *Hindustan*, for London.—Nov. 2. *William Ackers*, for — ; *Winefred*, for Liverpool.—3. *Enterprise* (steamer), for — ; *Princess Royal*, for Liverpool.—4. *Imogen*, for London ; *Circassian*, for Liverpool.—6. *Grafton*, for Newcastle ; *Agnes*, for Bombay ; *William Lee*, for Hull ; *Ursula*, for London ; *Henry*, for London ; *Charles Kerr*, for London.

To Sail.—Nov. 11. *Adele Marquard*, for Sydney ; *Duke of Wellington*, for Liverpool.—17. *Isabella*, for Liverpool ; *Royal Consort*, for London ; *Mary Bannatyne*, for Ceylon.—18. *Nautilus*, for Batavia.—19. *Morrison*, for London, Penang, and China.—20. *Mary Dugdale*, for London ; *Thetis*, for Singapore.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Nov. 16.) Saltpetre, £2 15s. to £3 3s. per ton of 20 cwt.; Sugar, £2 15s. to £3 3s. ditto; Rice, £2 15s. ditto; Oil Seeds, £2 10s. ditto; Hides, £2 10s., per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Rum, £2 15s. per ton of 4 hhds.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 10s. per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Hemp and Jute, £2 10s. per ton of 5 bales; Indigo, £4 per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Silk, £4 per ton of 10 cwt.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Oct. 4. At Allahabad, the wife of J. W. Jones, son.
 5. At Loodianah, Mrs. R. Hodges, daughter.
 9. At Hurryhur, the lady of Lieut. P. L. Spry, 35th regt. N. I., son (since dead).
 10. At Simla, the lady of Captain C. F. Havelock, 3rd dragoons, daughter.
 12. At Bareilly, the wife of Captain Wheeler, 7th irregular cavalry, son.
 13. At Nohatta, Chandpore, Jessore, the lady of Mr. E. E. Dubus, jun., son.
 14. At Landour, the lady of Dr. Murray, horse artillery, daughter.
 — At Culburgah, Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. H. Shakespear, adjutant, 24th regt. Nizam's, son.
 17. At Allahabad, the lady of G. P. Austen, Esq., 18th regt. son.
 18. At Agra, the lady of Brevet Capt. J. Brind, artillery, daughter.
 — At Benares, the lady of W. Jackson, Esq., officiating superintending surgeon, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna G. M. Shircore, son (still-born).
 19. At Calcutta, Mrs. James Howatson, daughter.
 20. At Cawnpore, the lady of Lieut. Col. Weston, 31st regt. N. I., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of H. L. Christian, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. F. Liebenhals, daughter.
 — At Delhi, Mrs. E. Pattie, son.
 — At Burreesaul, the lady of R. J. Loughnan, Esq., civil service, son.
 21. At Sulkea, Howrah, Mrs. Jeremiah King, daughter.
 — At Tardeo, Mrs. M. M'Dougall, son.
 — At Cawnpore, the lady of Captain H. C. Reynolds, 40th N. I., daughter.
 22. At Calcutta, the lady of H. V. Bayley, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 — At Serampore, Mrs. Anne Elizabeth Alphonso, relict of the late Mr. J. R. Alphonso, general treasury, daughter.
 23. At Jessore, the lady of C. K. Dove, Esq., son.
 — At Shibpoor, Mrs. Anna Maria Peters, wife of Mr. F. B. Peters, collector's office, son and heir.
 — At Mynpoorie, the lady of J. A. Guise, Esq., civil assistant surgeon, daughter (still-born).
 24. At Waltair, the lady of Hugh Cheape, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of James Haly, Esq., daughter.
 25. At Calcutta, Mrs. Joseph Hughesdon, son.
 26. At Dinapore, the lady of Capt. John Forbes Middleton, 32nd regt. N. I., son.
 — At Dum-Dum, the wife of the Rev. A. Garstin, officiating chaplain, daughter.
 28. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Preston, daughter.
 — At Bishauntpore, Juanpore, the lady of Capt. John Turton, 3rd regt. N. I., son.
 29. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. A. Cunningham, engineer, son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of Lewis Balfour, Esq., son.
 30. At Delhi, the lady of Capt. Macdougall, 73rd N. I., son.
 — At Chandernagore, the lady of L. Joakim, Esq., son and heir.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. P. A. Gomes, son.
 — In Fort William, the lady of Lieut. Arthur Broome, artillery, son.
 Nov. 1. At Nooh, the wife of Mr. W. T. Blewitt, customs department, son.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of Jos. Agabeg, Esq., daughter.
 2. At Allahabad, the lady of A. A. Robert, Esq., C.S., son.
 3. At Simla, the lady of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of W. Ridsdale, Esq., of Bishop's College, son.
 — At Jaggernaikpooram, Samulcottah, Mrs. John De Cruz, daughter.
 4. At Saharunpoor, the lady of D. Robertson, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 — At Gwalior, the lady of Robert Hamilton Irvine, Esq., M.D., son.
 5. In Camp, at Etmadmore, near Agra, the lady of Capt. Van Homrig, 48th N. I., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of the late Mr. Peter Pereira, of the salt and opium department, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Bonnaud, son.
 6. At Bunhar factory, Tirhoot, the lady of R. E. Ronald, Esq., son and heir.

- Nov. 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Huttman, daughter.
 — At Garden Reach, the lady of C. J. Richards, Esq., daughter.
 10. At Sepaionic Factory, Monghyr, the lady of W. J. Lethbridge, Esq., son.
 — At Entally, Mrs. Theodora Caroline Robinson, wife of Mr. J. R. Robinson, general post-office, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Sarah Anna Bennett, wife of Mr. John Bennett, of the barque *City of Palaces*, son.
 11. At Chuprah, the lady of W. A. Bolton, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. George Galloway, son.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. P. S. Smout, son.
 — At Patna, the lady of B. J. Colvin, Esq., civil service, daughter.
 14. At Balasore, the lady of Pierce G. Taylor, Esq., civil service, son.
 18. At Berhampore, the lady of Lt. P. Harrison, Esq., civil service, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 10. At Agra, Mr. Nathaniel Jacobs to Miss Mary Ann Watley, of Coel.
 13. At Christ's Church, Futtehgurh, Thomas L. Dyce, Esq., assist. superint. police, Jalown territory, in Bundelkund, to Emma, second daughter of the late C. J. Coles, Esq.
 18. At Chunar, Drum-major J. Campbell, 46th N.I., to Miss Rebecca Walker.
 19. At Delhi, John Taylor, Esq., assistant to the secretary N.W.P., to Tristiania, youngest daughter of Lieut. Col. Squire, H.M.'s 13th I. I.
 20. At Meerut, Charles Grant, Esq., capt. horse artillery, son of the late Robert Grant, Esq., Bengal civil service, to Frances Eliza, daughter of Lieut. Col. Roberts, C. B.
 — At Meerut, William M. G. Maconochie, Esq., 11th light cavalry, son of the Right Hon. Alexander Maconochie (Lord Meadowbank), to Maria Isabella, daughter of Lieut. Col. Roberts, C. B.
 25. At Berhampore, J. W. Caston, Esq., of Monghyr, to Mrs. Sarah Crawford.
 29. At Calcutta, Major T. Sewell, A.D.C., Presidency division, to Adèle, only surviving daughter of the late John Abbott, Esq., of Calcutta.
 — At Chandernagore, Monsieur Jean Neel to Madame Francaise V. Letellier.
 31. At Chandernagore, Mr. B. W. McLean to Mademoiselle Matilda Noel.
 Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Julia Cecilia Woollaston, daughter of J. Nyss, Esq., to Edmond Evance Hooper, M.R.C.S., only son of Benjamin Hooper, Esq., of Stamford Hill, London.
 — At Calcutta, A. C. Macrac, Esq., M.D., to Charlotte Isa, third daughter of the late Capt. Reid, R.N., of Ellenreach, Rosshire.
 7. At Fort William, Mr. J. G. Scott, to Maria Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. Joseph Leal.
 — At Allipore, Serjeant John Coakely, artillery, to Amelia Jane, daughter of the late Henry Keough, department of public works.
 8. At Calcutta, Mr. Alfred Henry Joyce to Miss Margaret Gairdner.
 14. At Calcutta, Leopold T. H. Grey, Esq., B.C.S., eldest surviving son of the late Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Emily Maria, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Costley, H.E.I.C.S.
 17. At Chinsurah, James Esdaile, M.D., civil surgeon, Hooghly, to Sophia, daughter of the late John James Ullmann, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, F. R. Hampton, Esq., to Harriett Ellen, only daughter of the late Dr. Harcourt, H.M.'s 44th regt.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 30. At Bokhara, Capt. Arthur Conolly, of fever.
 Oct. 5. At Hissar, Mr. J. Dalby, overseer of the H.C. stud estab., aged 41.
 13. At Cawnpore, W. R. Kennaway, civil service.
 — At Arrah, of a bilious fever, C. C. Fussell, Esq., of Bullea Factory, in Shahabad, aged 32.
 14. At Agra, Rosalie, wife of Mr. John Rebello, office of the secretary to Government in the general department, aged 25.
 — At Ramnaggur, near Benares, Mr. D. C. Williams, formerly head clerk to the collector at Allahabad, aged 29.
 — At Tazee, Lieut. Scott, 13th Light Inf.
 15. At Rungpore, Mrs. A. Sunder, aged 40.
 16. At Burdwan, George William, aged 20 months; and at Chinsurah, on the 20th, Augustus Theophilus, aged 3 years, both sons of Rev. J. G. Linke, of Burdwan.

- Oct. 18. At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Pereira, aged 60.
 — At Allahabad, Charlotte, wife of J. W. Jones, aged 22.
 19. At Meerut, Louisa Anne, youngest daughter of Capt. King, Royal North British Fusiliers, aged 15 months.
 21. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna De Rozario, aged 60.
 — At Howrah, Mr. Mathias Heritage, late of H.M. navy, aged 82.
 24. At Jellalabad, of congestion of the lungs, the result of the wound he received in the unfortunate affair near Ghuznee, on the 28th Aug., Capt. G. S. Ravenscroft, 3rd regt. Light Cavalry.
 25. At Calcutta, H. D. Maconochie, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 22.
 27. At Calcutta, Alex. Salveti, Esq., aged 27.
 31. At Burreesaul, Richard Wilfred, infant son of R. J. Loughman, Esq., civil service.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Simon George, aged 91.
 Nov. 1. At Calcutta, James Finlay Gibson, Esq., aged 23.
 — At Mozuffurpore, Tirhoot, George Taylor, Esq., aged 43.
 — At Kurnaul, of fever, F. S. MacMullen, Esq., lieut. 1st F.L.I., fort adjutant, of Fort William, and superintendent of gentleman cadets, aged 27.
 2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Anna Joseph, aged 40.
 3. At Calcutta, Charles Henry Cracroft, Esq., aged 25.
 4. At Kurnaul, Helen Julia Sinclair, fourth daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Hawthorne, 7th L.C., aged 15 months.
 6. At Meerut, Henry, youngest son of Capt. Field, H.M. 9th Foot, aged 13 months.
 9. At the General Hospital, Mrs. C. Fantom, aged 26.
 10. At Calcutta, Stedman Rawlins, son of Capt. Corey Rawlins, commander of the bark *Seppings*, aged 5 years.
 11. At Calcutta, Mr. Burnard Furie, aged 33.
 15. Elizabeth, wife of Capt. Rollins, bark *Seppings*, aged 25.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of Felix Dubois de Saran, Esq., second daughter of Dr. Sanballe, aged 27.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Chambers, inspector general's office, aged 33.
 18. At Calcutta, Roger William Chew, Esq., sub-editor of the *Bengal Hurkaru*, aged 30.
 — Charles Trower, Esq., civil auditor, aged 65. He was attacked with fever, and his constitution sank rapidly under it. He was one of the oldest civilians in the country, having entered the service in 1795. He was well known in Calcutta, having held several appointments at the presidency.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

LIEUT. COL. MACLEOD.

Fort St. George, 11th October.—The most Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that the following paragraphs of a military letter from the Hon. the Court of Directors, 27th July, 1842, be published in General Orders.

58. "These proceedings have now received our attentive consideration, and we proceed to announce to you the result.

59. "It appears that the circumstances of Major (now Lieut. Col.) Macleod's case were not fully placed before the Commander-in-Chief (Lieut. Gen. Sir R. O'Callaghan) when he expressed his sentiments on that officer's conduct. His Exc. should then have been apprized that, however culpable Major Macleod's conduct had been, in signing returns without examining into their accuracy, still he was not liable to the imputation of having made false or incorrect returns for an 'interested' purpose, seeing that these returns were not prepared or called for as vouchers for any money payment. His Exc. would then have had no ground for those remarks affecting Major Macleod's integrity, which appear in his G. O. of the 16th September, 1833, and which gave rise to the strong censure expressed by us and published in Orders on the 10th April, 1835.

60. "Upon ascertaining the real merits of the case, your Government, in the year

1839,* requested us to 'relieve Major Macleod, by a public announcement, from the stigma of dishonesty implied in the censure passed upon him in G. O. C. C. of the 16th September, 1833.'

61. "Having attentively reviewed the whole of the proceedings in connection with the additional information now laid before us, and with the explanations given in the minutes of Mr. Sullivan, dated 27th December, 1838, and the Commander-in-Chief, dated the 19th January last, we are satisfied of the accuracy of the following statement made by your Government in the minute of the 26th February, 1839, viz. :—'That the returns submitted to the Military Board, although strictly speaking 'false returns,' inasmuch as they did not shew, and necessarily could not shew, what they purposed to do—the actual state of the saddlery of the 4th Light Cavalry—were not the returns upon which the Saddle Contract Funds were drawn or adjusted, they could in no way influence the pecuniary concerns of Capt. Macleod, and were not signed by him with a fraudulent intent. Therefore, although the Court-martial found, correctly and justly, that Capt. Macleod was guilty of making a false return, the censure passed upon him in G. O., calculated to impress upon the mind the presumption of fraudulent intention by which Capt. Macleod would benefit as an interested party in signing that false return, was promulgated under a misconception of the case.' "

WANT OF QUALIFICATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES IN SUBALTERNS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, 21st October.—His Exc. the most Hon. the Commander-in-Chief observes, with much regret, that there are at present no less than twenty-one regiments in which it is necessary to appoint captains or officers from other corps to act as quarter-masters and interpreters, in consequence of subalterns not being duly qualified for the duty. His lordship trusts that the simple statement of this fact in General Orders will stimulate the zeal and *esprit de corps* which he has reason to know exists in the army; he desires, however, that it may be distinctly understood, that he will look for a competent knowledge of the native language as an indispensable requisite for staff employment, and that those officers will be considered most eligible, who, in addition to their military qualifications, have passed examination as interpreters.

The orders of the Hon. Court of Directors and of the highest local authority are perfectly clear upon this subject, and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, while he expresses his determination strictly to carry these orders into effect, feels assured that every officer under his command will recognize the necessity of being able to communicate freely with those who must be disciplined in garrison for that conduct for which the soldiers of the Madras army have recently and at all times been conspicuous in the field.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Oct. 7. F. B. Elton, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Cochin, during absence of Mr. T. Harris on sick certificate, or till further orders.

S. N. Ward, Esq., to act as assist. judge of Adawlut of Zillah of Canara, during absence of Mr. Greenway on leave, or till further orders.

11. A. S. Mathison, Esq., act. coll. and magistrate of Masulipatam, delivered over charge of that district to E. F. Ward, Esq., head assistant, on 27th ult.

G. A. Harris, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Malabar, resumed charge of Auxil. Court at Tellicherry, from S. N. Ward, Esq., on the 5th inst.

25. E. C. Lovell, Esq., app. a commissioner for drawing gov. lotteries of the present year, in room of Mr. R. B. M. Binning.

W. Douglas, Esq., judge and crim. judge of Madura, entered upon the duties of his office on the 14th inst.

Capt. T. J. Newbold, assistant commissioner, has reported his arrival, on the 12th inst., at the commissioner's camp in the Kurnool district.

* Letter dated 13th March, 1839:—"Government forward a memorial from Major Donald Macleod, 4th Light Cavalry, relating to the serious imputation cast upon him by the Commander-in-Chief and Court of Directors in the year 1833-34, for signing erroneous returns of the regimental saddlery; and recommend that he shall be relieved from the stigma of dishonesty implied in that censure."

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Oct. 8. G. Peters, Esq., three years.—Oct. 25. F. Copleston, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Guntoor, two months.—28. C. A. Reade, Esq., head assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Canara, three months to Bombay and Alexandria.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Oct. 21, 1842.—The date of rank in the army of the undermentioned 2d lieutenants of artillery, and ensigns of infantry, is fixed as specified below:—

Artillery.—Messrs. A. C. Jones, J. D. C. Sinclair, G. Carlton, R. Cadell, H. Willan, C. H. Philipps, W. C. Wynne, E. W. Dance, all 11th June, 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. C. W. Dun, R. S. Couchman, J. E. Leslie, L. R. D. M. Hutchinson, M. F. Cowper, C. Holland, H. D. Faulkner, A. Sage, G. Berwick, T. W. Dent, B. W. F. Marriott, C. E. K. Lambe, H. Daly, J. G. C. Fraser, S. Cameron, W. Hudson Jowett, J. P. Cossarat, J. G. Palmer, W. H. F. Partridge, J. J. Bristow, A. J. Knox, W. M. Burroughs, I. L. Reid, J. M. Baird, J. Fulton, T. J. H. Keyes, H. Dixon, F. J. Slater, E. H. M. Owen, E. A. May, W. N. Pace, T. Paske, C. Thomson, W. Powell Stuart Smyth, J. M. Taylor, J. Nicholas, J. Hayter—all 11th June, 1842; W. H. Cuming, J. G. Touch, F. Applegath, J. Sinclair, W. C. J. F. Bird, J. P. Fraser, R. M. Macdonald, R. Hughes, P. L. Holmes—all 12th June, 1842; V. J. Shortland, C. C. Mason, 19th ditto; R. C. Godfrey, 26th ditto; R. R. Ricketts, 2nd July; A. Hunter, 6th ditto, 1842.

The Nellore survey having been discontinued, the services of Capt. T. J. Ryves, 1st Madras Europ regt., replaced at disposal of the comm.-in-chief for regt., duty after the 31st inst.

Oct. 21.—20th N.I.—Ens. J. F. J. Stevenson to be qu. mast. and interp.

The undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the infantry, who arrived at Mangalore on the 24th ult., admitted and prom. to ens., leaving dates of their commissions to be settled hereafter:—Mr. C. W. Dun and Mr. G. L. James.

The undermentioned officers prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from the dates set opposite to their respective names:—Lieut. P. B. Young, 19th N.I., 17th Oct. 1842; Lieut. R. S. Dobbs, 9th N.I.; Lieut. C. R. Mackenzie, 46th N.I., 18th Oct. 1842.

The services of the undermentioned placed at the disposal of the resident at Hyderabad for temporary employ in the Nizam's army:—Lieuts. F. Gray, 35th N.I.; A. Dallas, 1st N.I.; A. Gore, 29th N.I.; C. A. Blagrave, 40th N.I.

Oct. 25.—Infantry.—Lieut. Col. C. St. J. Grant to take rank from 21st July, 1842, v. Drever dec.

52nd N.I.—Major R. Dowell, Capt. T. P. Walsh, and Lieut. T. Crofton, to take rank from 21st July, 1842, in suc. to Grant prom.

Infantry.—Maj. W. Justice, from 5th N.I., to be lieut.col., v. Tolson dec.; date of com. 29th Sept. 1842.

5th N.I.—Capt. M. S. Poole to be maj., Lieut. A. Doria to be capt., and Ens. J. H. A. Lillcrap, to be lieut., in suc. to Justice prom.; date of com. 29th Sept. 1842.

20th N.I.—Capt. C. Clemons to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. G. Silver to be capt., and Ens. J. Elphinstone to be lieut., v. Mellor invalidated; date of com. 21st Oct. 1842.

Mr. C. Smith admitted as a cadet of inf. from 23rd ult., and prom. to ens., leaving date of his com. to be settled hereafter.

The Governor in Council is pleased to confer upon the undermentioned the rank of lieut. on the vet. estab.:—Dep. Assist. Commis. of Ord. W. Doyle, date of rank to be settled hereafter; Adj. A. Forsyth, 1st N.V. Bat.; date of com. 19th Oct. 1842.

The services of Maj. M. S. Poole, 5th N.I., replaced at disposal of Com.-in-chief, for regt. duty.

Lieut. Col. Doveton, 5th L.C., having been relieved from duties of Town-Major of Fort St. George, placed at disposal of Com.-in-chief for regt. duty.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) H. A. Lake, engineers, to proceed to 3rd div., and take charge until arrival of Capt. W. H. Atkinson from Calcutta.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Oct. 8.—Assist. Surg. H. Smith app. to afford med. aid to detachment of H. M.'s 84th reg., now on board the *London*, proceeding to Moulmein, v. Assist. Surg. Barclay, relieved.

11.—1st L.C. Lieut. H. Hall, to be qu.-master and interp.

22nd N.I. Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. Russell, to be qu.-master and interp.

Mr. B. W. F. Marriott joined 18th Madras N.I. at Ahmednuggur, on 29th ult., and has been admitted on estab. as a cadet of inf. from that date; Mr. Marriott prom. to ensign, leaving date of com. to be settled hereafter.

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(K)

Examinations, Oct. 18.—Lieut. H. F. Siddons, 3rd L.C., qualified as interp.; Lieut. H. St. John, 1st N.I., ditto; a moonshee's allowance to be disbursed to the latter.

19.—Capt. R. G. Carmichael, 38th N.I., to act as assist. adj. gen. of the army, from 15th inst., during abs. of Capt. R. Gordon, for health; Lieut. E. I. Baldwin, H.M.'s 4th, or King's own, to act as A.D.C. to Maj. Gen. Sir E. K. Williams, K.C.B., commanding centre div. of the army, from 10th inst.

20.—The undermentioned officers recently posted to corps serving in China app. to do duty as follows: With 2nd Eur. L.I.:—Ensigns W. Burroughs, 2nd N.I.; W. H. Partridge, 14th; J. Sinclair, 39th; J. L. Reid, 41st. With 30th N.I.:—Ens. W. N. Pace, 6th N.I.

Ens. G. L. James, recently arrived, to do duty with 23th N.I.; Ens. S. Tripe, ditto, with 51st N.I.

22.—Maj. James Mellor, recently transf. to invalid estab., posted to 2nd N.V.B.

24.—Ensign G. Berwick removed, at his own req., from 5th to 20th N.I., to rank next below Ensign L. R. de M. Hutchison, and will proceed to join.

Lieut. R. Woolley, 28th N.I., app. to act as qu.-master and interp. to 21st N.I.

26.—*Examinations.*—Lieut. W. Borthwick, 9th N.I., Cannamore, creditable progress; the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Borthwick.

Lieut. C. A. Brown, 7th N.I., Bangalore, creditable progress in Hindoostance language; the moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Lieut. Brown.

Lieut. H. B. Herbert, 7th N.I., app. to act as qu.-master and interp. to 3rd L.I.

Removals.—Assist. Surg. T. L. Bell, doing duty with 2nd bat. art., to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foot.

Assist. Surg. H. Young, doing duty with 2nd bat. art., to do duty with H.M.'s 25th foot.

Assist. Surg. K. M. Adams, M.D., doing duty with 2nd bat. art., to do duty with ditto.

Assist. Surg. H. T. W. Harper, doing duty at the gen. hosp. to do duty with 2nd E.L.I.

Returned to Duty.—Oct. 11. Lieut.-Col. J. P. James, 9th N.I.—arrived at Mangalore on the 24th ult.; Capt. W. White, 34th L.I.—arr. at Mangalore on 18th ult.; Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) E. Ussher, 51st N.I.—arrived at Bombay on 30th Aug. 1842; Lieut. C. H. Case and Assist.-Surg. C. Barclay, 22nd N.I.—arrived at Madras on 4th inst.

Retired from the Service.—Oct. 21. The Court of Directors, in a letter to the Government of Madras, dated Aug. 24, have permitted Major R. S. Yolland and Lieut. F. B. Ashley to retire from the serv.; the former vacancy has effect from 10th June, 1842; the latter from 12th July, 1841. Capt. H. J. Lodington, inv. estab., has also been permitted to retire.

Invalided.—Oct. 21. Major J. Mellor, 20th N.I.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Oct. 21. Lieut. W. C. Western, 32nd N.I., for health.

To New South Wales.—Oct. 11. Surg. R. Baikie, M.D., two years, for health.

To Eastern Coast.—Oct. 26. Lieut. C. Cooke, 2nd E.L.I., to end of June, 1843, for health.

To Presidency.—Oct. 11. Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 62nd L.C., prep. to Europe, for health; Brev. Capt. T. A. C. Godfrey, art. (at Penang), to proceed to Calcutta prep. to Cape, or N. S. Wales.—Oct. 21. The Court of Directors, in a letter to government of Madras, dated Aug. 24th, have granted additional leave to Capt. C. B. Lindsay (six months), and Lieut. S. Clarke (ditto).—25. The leave granted to Assist.-Surg. H. Smith, Madras med. estab. to proceed to sea, for health, cancelled from Oct. 1.

To Bangalore.—Oct. 11. Assist. Surg. J. Cadenhead, Zillah Surg. of Salem, three months.

To Moulmein.—Oct. 25. Lieut. Col. W. Williams, 5th N.I., to Feb. 1843.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Oct. 8. *Hindustan*, from Calcutta.—22. *Franklin*, from Boston.—29. *Anne Metcalfe*, from Calcutta.—Nov. 1. *Exmouth*, from Mauritius.—8. *Janet Boyd*, from Glasgow.—10. *Gilbert Henderson*, from Bombay.—17. *Champion*, from Macao.

Departures.

Oct. 21. *Abbotsford*, for Mauritius.—Nov. 2. *Exmouth*, for Calcutta; *Stalkart*, for Calcutta.—10. *Franklin*, for Calcutta; *Princess Royal*, for China; *Ann Metcalfe*, for Liverpool.—16. *Hindustan*, for Cape and London.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Sept.* 18. At Belgaum, the lady of E. Mockler, Esq., King's Hussars, attached to left wing 4th King's Own, son.
28. At Banda, the wife of J. Whiley, 13th N.I., son.
- Oct.* 10. At Belgaum, the lady of Capt. C. Hunter, paymaster, son.
12. At Sholapore, the wife of Quarter Master Serjeant John Markham, 1st Madras Light Cavalry, son.
- At Nellore, the wife of Mr. Francis Culloden, son.
14. At Culburgah, Hyderabad, the lady of Lieut. H. Shakespear, adjutant, 2nd regt. Nizam's Horse, son.
18. At Madras, the wife of Acting Conductor P. Cotter, daughter.
20. At Tellicherry, the lady of George Bird, Esq., Madras civil service, son.
- The lady of Lieut. Ludlow, engineers, still-born child.
22. At Madras, the wife of Mr. W. Waldegrave, son.
- At Black Town, Popham's Broadway, Mrs. Edward D'Sena, daughter.
23. At Madras, Mrs. J. L. Reordan, son.
- At Arcot, the lady of Augustus J. Curtis, Esq., 7th Light Cavalry, son.
24. At Waltair, the lady of Hugh Cheape, Esq., son.
- At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. R. Lawrence, son.
28. At Ootacamund, the lady of Major Holland, son.
29. At Ellichpoor, the lady of Lieut. Griffin, 25th regt. M.N.I., son.
- Nov.* 1. At Ootacamund, the lady of Major John M. Boyes, 1st Madras N.V. battalion, son.
4. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. S. F. McKenzie, 2nd Madras Cav., daughter.
5. At Madras, the lady of Andrew Robertson, son.
8. At Bolarum, the lady of Capt. Stephen Charles Briggs, brigade major, daughter.
11. At Coimbatore, the lady of J. C. Wroughton, Esq., son.
13. At Coimbatore, the lady of Assist. Surgeon H. W. Porteous, daughter.
14. At Ootacamund, the lady of Capt. H. G. Gosling, daughter.
20. At Tellicherry, the lady of George Bird, Esq., Madras civil service, son.
23. At Madras, Mrs. J. L. Reordan, son.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct.* 8. At Madras, Gunner Wm. Price, artillery, to Miss E. J. Lear.
15. At Cuddalore, Mr. Nathaniel Isaac, senior medical apprentice, H.M. 94th regiment, to Miss Jane Collins.
26. Fort St. George, Capt. John Ovens, H.M. 57th regt., to Louisa, fifth daughter of William Mitchell, Esq., Brompton, Middlesex.
- Nov.* 4. At Madras, Samuel Sexton, quarter-master of H.M. 4th (or the King's own) regt. of Foot, to Miss Harriet Miller.
18. At Vepery, Mr. Henry James Gardener, only son of the late James Gardner, Esq., of Paughautcherry, to Miss Helen Matilda Walsh.

DEATHS.

- Sept.* 17. At Ganjam, Catherine, wife of Mr. Francis Adam, deputy accountant in the collector's office (after giving birth to a boy on the 12th), aged 17 years.
- Oct.* 4. At Ootacamund, John Walter, infant son of Lieut. G. Quanborough, Indian Navy.
- At village of Umbarapett, Troop Quarter Master J. Graves, artillery.
17. At Bangalore, of cholera, Mr. Thomas Slater, a jockey, well known at Calcutta and Madras.
19. At New Town, Mr. William Englebright, pensioned second apothecary.
30. At Trichinopoly, the lady of Capt. Wm. Pitt Macdonald, 41st regt. M.N.I.
- Nov.* 3. At Madras, aged 26, the wife of Major John Howison (formerly 6th M.N.I.), and eldest daughter of F. C. Lewis, Esq., London.
11. At Madras, Frederick Clinton, youngest son of F. C. Lewis, Esq., Madras, aged 9 months.
13. At Madras, Mrs. A. Mandeville, aged 82.
- Lately.* At Adyar, Lieut. T. Mitchell, 36th M.N.I.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ALLOWANCES FOR PASSAGE-MONEY.

Bombay Castle, 1st November.—In assimilation with practice in Bengal, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that the grant of passage-money to officers proceeding from the presidency to join their regiments, on their return from Europe, either on furlough on sick certificate or private affairs, be discontinued from and after this date.

Bombay Castle, 1st November.—The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct, that when invalids, time-expired soldiers, or their wives, or other persons, who are entitled to passage to Europe at the expense of the state, are permitted to engage themselves as servants, or to find their own passage, the sum of Rs.120 will be allowed for each adult, Rs.60 for each child, to be paid on the production of a certificate of their embarkation.

EMPLOYMENT OF CAMP-EQUIPAGE.

Head-Quarters, Poona, 8th November.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, having received a report that the camp equipage of the army has on some occasions been employed for purposes not authorized by the regulations of the service, consider it necessary for the due preservation of this valuable article of public property to call the attention of commanding officers of divisions and stations to the G. G. O. of the 1st November, 1839, fixing the proportion laid down for troops whether on the march or in cantonments when not provided with public quarters, and to desire that, on all ordinary occasions, no more may be issued from the public stores than in the proportion and for the purposes therein laid down. Should any emergency arise, whereby it may become necessary for the benefit of the public service, the camp equipage should be issued for purposes not defined by the order above quoted, it can only be granted on indent, countersigned by the officer commanding the station, and copy of such indent stating the purpose for which it has been allowed is to be transmitted to the Quarter Master General of the Army, with the succeeding monthly distribution return of troops, &c.

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. AND BREV. CAPT. D. E. MILLS.

At a General Court-martial, assembled at Deesa, on the 1st August, 1842, and of which Lieut.-Col. Carruthers, C.B., H.M.'s 2nd (or Queen's Royal) regt., is president, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. D. E. Mills, of the 19th regt. N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz. :—

"For having, betwixt the 1st April, 1836, and the 2nd Jan. 1839, embezzled and fraudulently misapplied various sums of public money, amounting to Rs. 15,251.10.7, or thereabouts, intrusted to him for the payments of the troops and other military purposes."

Upon which charge the Court came to the following decision :

Finding and Sentence.—The Court is of opinion that the prisoner, Brevet Capt. D. E. Mills, 19th regt. N.I., and late deputy paymaster northern division of the army, is guilty of the charge preferred against him, with the exception of the words "embezzled and fraudulently," in breach of the Articles of War in such cases made and provided ; and it does therefore adjudge him to be cashiered.

Recommendation of the Court.—The Court having found the prisoner guilty of misapplying public money, has had no alternative, according to the Articles of War, than to sentence him to be cashiered ; but as he has been found guilty of the term "misapplying" only, inasmuch as he was deficient in the above sum, and as there is an absence of proof that the money was appropriated to private purposes, and as it

may have become deficient either from negligence, from the prisoner not being a good accountant, or even through chicanery of the Shroffs, into whose hands the whole accounts fell, during the frequent and serious indisposition of Capt. Mills, when also no less than three other staff appointments, besides the paymastership, demanded at various times his attention, the Court begs most strongly and respectfully to recommend his case to the favourable consideration of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief.

Revised Finding and Sentence.—The Court having carefully reconsidered the evidence adduced both on the prosecution and the defence, and having taken into consideration the Judge Advocate General's letter, begs most respectfully to adhere to its former finding and sentence, in according with section 2, article 44, of the rules and Articles of War, published on the 1st Jan., 1841.

Disapproved for the following reasons:—

The charge in this case was originally drawn up in the year 1839, when the late Mutiny Act for the C.'s Eur. troops (4th Geo. IV. cap. 81) was in force, and the offence set forth in it comes directly under the provisions of the 41st section of that statute. The state of Brev. Capt. (then Lieut.) Mills' health prevented him at that time from being placed on his trial, and he was permitted to proceed on medical certificate to England, whence he returned some months ago, and orders having been received from the hon. the Court of Directors for a judicial investigation of the matter, he was arraigned on the charge originally framed. A new Mutiny Act and Articles of War, for the branch of the Company's army before referred to, had been intermediately passed, and the previous ones repealed; but by a provision of the 28th section of the new statute, it is enacted, that all crimes and offences committed against the former Act and Articles, may be inquired into and punished in like manner as if they had been committed against the later ones, into which also exactly corresponding penalties for the offence set forth in the charge are introduced in the 16th section of the Act and the 16th article.

From the recommendation subjoined to the original finding and sentence, I was led to imagine, that the Court had considered the case as coming under 4th article of the 11th section of the former Articles, although the exact term of penalty therein specified is not the one inserted in the award; but as the embezzlement referred to in that Article is distinctly different from that with which Capt. Mills is charged, I directed the proceedings to be returned, and the supposed mistake and the circumstances now stated to be brought to the notice of the Court, to whom it was further pointed out that the evidence recorded fully established the charge before it. From the revised finding and sentence, it now appears, that the case was originally viewed and determined on (and the opinion is adhered to), as an offence under an Article of War in the new code, which cannot, either in Law or Equity, be brought against Brevet Captain Mills, as no corresponding provision formed a part of the Legislative codes for the Company's troops, when the misapplication and embezzlement charged against that officer took place, and, consequently, as far as relates to him, the Article referred to by the Court is an *ex post-facto* enactment.

The Court greatly erred in the first instance, in viewing the case under an Article of War, to which no analogous one was in force when the circumstances under investigation occurred; but after the express law under which the charge was framed was specifically pointed out, an adherence to so very erroneous an opinion became wholly inexcusable, and calls for the strongest expression of disapproval.

As the matter now stands, I have no alternative in the discharge of the functions which devolve on me, but to disapprove of a finding which I consider contrary to evidence, and to withhold my confirmation from a sentence passed under a most extraordinary misapprehension of the law.

As this case is one of great importance, connected with a department of the army under the immediate control of Government, I shall send it for the further disposal of the Hon. Board.

Lieut. and Brevet Capt. Mills is to be released from his arrest, but not to return

to his duty until the decision of the Hon. the Governor in Council is known as to the adoption of future measures.

(Signed)

Bombay, 12th Nov. 1842.

THOS. McMAHON, Lieut. Gen.

and Commander-in-Chief.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 7. Mr. A. N. Shaw, coll. of Dharwar, permitted to proceed on deputation into the districts under his charge, from 15th Sept. last.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, coll. of Khandeish, is allowed to proceed into his districts on deputation.

Mr. W. Courtney political superint. at Sawunt Waree, resumed charge of his duties on the 1st instant.

12. Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, M.D., offic. vaccinator S. E. div. of Guzerat, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief for military duty, surgeon Tawse, assuming temp. charge of his vaccinating duties.

16. Mr. B. Hutt, puisne judge of sudder dewanee, &c., app. judicial commissioner for Guzerat and the Konkan, from 1st prox.

— Mr. H. A. Harrison, coll. of Ahmednuggur, allowed to proceed into his districts, on deputation, to make the jumabundee settlement.

Sir R. K. Arbuthnot, Bart., principal collector of Surat, ditto, from the 8th inst.

Lieut. W. Loch, of 1st light cav. (lancers), to be superint. of H. H. the Guicowar's contingent of horse in Katteewar, v. captain Bury, killed in action.

22. Mr. W. J. Hunter, assumed charge, on 14th inst., of office of judge and sessions judge of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. W. Bell, 1st assist. coll. in charge of Nassick sub-collectorate, permitted to proceed into his districts, on deputation, from 14th inst.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, coll. of Sholapoor, ditto ditto, 15th. inst.

23. Mr. H. W. Reeves, to be coll. and mag. of Khandeish.

Mr. W. W. Bell, to be sub coll. of Nassick.

Mr. H. Liddell, to be first assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmednuggur.

— Mr. W. R. Morris, to be account. gen. and rev. and judicial accountant.

— R. K. Pringle, Esq., app. sec. to Gov. in the general and Persian departments.

27. W. Howard, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been chosen chairman of the bench of magistrates, in the room of the late and lamented W. C. Bruce, Esq.

— S. S. Dickenson, Esq., barrister-at-law, has been nominated sheriff of Bombay, for the ensuing year 1843.

Returned to Duty.—Nov. 12. G. H. Pitt, Esq., Bombay C. S.

Leaves of Absence.—Nov. 7. The leave for two months granted to Mr. H. W. Reeves, the sub. coll. of Nassick, is extended to three months. 22. Mr. J. R. Morgan, act. 2nd assist. to coll. of Kaira, three months, to Presidency, for health; Mr. J. de Vetre, act. 3rd assist. to coll. of Dharwar, two years, to Presidency, for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Maratha language; Maj. A. Troward, commandant of the Sawuntwarree local corps, to 10th Jan. 1843, on priv. affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 2, 1842.—Capt. Stockley, dep. assist. com. gen., to proceed from Ahmednuggur to Ahmedabad, to relieve Capt. R. C. Wornald, of commissariat Bazzars at that station.

Capt. Ramsay, sub. assist. com. gen., to be stationed at Ahmednuggur, v. Stockley, removed to Ahmedabad.

Lieut. R. Shaw, sub. assist. com. gen. to take charge of commissariat department and Bazzars at Ahmednuggur, from Capt. Stockley, during Capt. Ramsay's absence on sick certificate, or until further orders.

3.—Assist. Surg. W. Thom, to accompany details of Eur. recruits proceeding to Poona, returning to Pres. on completion of duty.

4.—Lieut. Yonge, of H. M.'s 2nd or Queen's Royals, to act as interp. to 9th N. I. on dep. of Lieut. Wright, on med. cert., until further orders.

7.—Lieut. C. P. Leeson, 25th N. I., to act as baggage-master to Scinde force.

Capt. Jackson, of 21st N. I., to act as staff-officer to field detach. ordered to march to Sukkur.

Capt. Jackson, under this order, will draw the allowances of a line adjutant.

9.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Holmes 12th N. I., to act as staff-officer to detachment proceeding to Sukkur, under command of Major Reid.

Capt. Holmes, under this order, will draw the allowances of a line adjutant.

The Hon. Gov. in Council is pleased to assign the official rank of Lieut. Col. to Major W. Ogilvie, judge adv. gen. at this Presidency.

Nov. 10.—Lieut. J. D. Stewart, 14th N. I., confirmed in app. of Commissariat Agent at Rajcote from 18th ult., the date of dec. of Brev. Capt. R. D. Stewart, of same reg.

14.—Capt. H. Jacob, 19th N. I., app. to act as exec. eng. at Belgaum.

Mr. J. McKenna, admitted to the service as a cadet of artillery, and prom. to 2nd lieut., leaving date of his commission for future adjustment; date of arr. at Bombay, 1st Nov. 1842.

Mr. C. M. Wallace James, ditto, of inf.

Infantry.—Ensigns ranked and posted: Mr. C. Thompson; date of arr. 28th Oct. 1842.—Mr. R. F. Burton; date of arr. 28th Oct. 1842.

15.—Surg. J. J. Hamilton, 17th N. I. being reported fit for duty, to rejoin his station.

18.—Capt. Hart to perform duties of interp. to 22nd N. I., during indisposition of Lieut. Beale, or until further orders.

Lieut. Col. Grant, adj. Cooley Police corps to act as interp. to 3rd N. I. during absence of Brevet Capt. Drummond, on med. cert.

Lieut. W. A. Anderson, acting dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., to conduct the duties of the assist. adj. gen. during absence of Major Fawcett on med. cert. to Presidency or until further orders.

Lieut. White, 20th Madras N. I. (without prejudice to his regimental duties), to act as interp. in Hindoostanee to H. M.'s 86th reg., from that date, until an officer of that regiment becomes qualified, or until further orders.

18.—Mr. P. W. Hewett admitted as cadet of inf. from 7th inst.

Mr. F. E. Francis admitted to the service as a cadet of inf.

The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction an exchange of regiments, at their own request, between Ens. T. Webb, 2nd Eur. L. I., and Ens. M. G. Head, 24th regt., each joining as junior of his rank.

Ens. Bainbridge to act as adj. to detachment of 23rd regt. proceeding to Tannah.

19.—Capt. J. Swanson resumed charge of office of mil. paymaster at presidency from Capt. Le Messurier on 14th inst.

Cornet Moore, 1st L. C (Lancers), at his own req., transf. to 3rd L. C., joining as junior of his rank.

Brigadier Gibbon, commanding Deesa Field Brigade, made over command to Lieut. Col. Carruthers, c. b., 2nd, or Queen's royal regt., on the 1st inst.

23.—Major W. Jacob, art., and Capt. C. W. Grant, engineers, to proceed to Aden by the next steamer, on special duty, under instructions which will be communicated to them by the Military Board.

Lieut. T. Gaisford, artillery, app. to conduct the duties of gunpowder agency, during Maj. Jacob's absence.

Capt. Berthon, exec. eng. at Ahmedabad, will conduct duties of superint. eng. office in addition to his own, and without claim to any extra allowances, during Capt. Grant's abs.

25.—The under-mentioned admitted as cadets of artillery, engineers, and infantry upon this estab. Messrs. Kennedy and Kendall cadets of the engineers, being promoted to 2nd lieutenants, leaving the dates of their commissions for future adjustment.

Artillery.—Mr. T. B. Stanley. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842; Mr. V. S. Kemball, ditto.

Engineers.—Mr. M. K. Kennedy. Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Nov. 1842; Mr. W. Kendall, ditto.

Infantry.—Mr. G. W. West. Date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842; Mr. S. John Dalzell, ditto, ditto; R. Cowpar, ditto, ditto.

21st Regt. N. I.—Lieut. H. Fanning to be qu.-master and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta, v. Stevens, prom. Date. 1st Nov. 1842.

Lieut. W. Loch, 1st Light Cav. (Lancers) app. superint. of H. H. the Guicowar's contingent of horse in Kattewar, v. Captain Bury, killed in action.

Lieut. A. A. Nelson, H. M.'s 40th regt. to act as a sub-assist. com. gen. with Bombay troops; proceeding with Major-General Nott.

Captain G. S. Browne, 16th N. I., confirmed in app. of line adj. at Bhooj, from 1st October last, v. Bt. Capt. Postans, 15th N. I., proceeded to Europe.

Assist. Surg. J. Cramond 4th troop horse art., having been reported fit for duty to rejoin his troop at Deesa.

Nov. 3. Assist. Surg. Lowry, attached to 18th N. I., to proceed in med. charge of the two companies of 26th N. I., ordered to march on Sehore; and Surg. Buddo, 26th N. I., to take med. charge of left wing 18th N. I., during abs. of Assist. Sur. Lowry, or until further orders.

4. Assist. Surg. Collum, deputy med. storekeeper, to receive med. charge of general field hospital, staff and details at Sukkur, from 5th ult.

8. Assist. Surg. H. T. Chatterton, Guzerat irreg. horse, to assume charge of

duties of staff surgeon, and dep. med. storekeeper, on departure of Surgeon Cunningham on med cert. to Cambay.

Nov. 8.—Assist. Surg. Weston to med. charge of 3rd regt. N. I., from 30th ult.

11. The following transfers in the artillery are ordered to take effect from the 22nd ult:—Capt. (Brevet Major) J. Lloyd, from Golundauze batt., to the 1st batt.; Capt. G. Yeaddell, from the 2nd batt. to Golundauze batt.

15. Ensign P. W. Hewitt, 1st gren. reg. N. I., attached to do duty temp. with 18th N. I., and will join its H. Q., at Baroda.

— Assist. Surg. W. Thom, and J. H. Miller, to proceed forthwith to Ahmedabad, the former to assume temp. med. charge of 3rd N. I., and the latter for general duty.

— Assist. Surg. G. Seaward, now at Asseerghur, and Assist. Surg. F. Ellis, now at Mhow, to proceed (the latter on the opening of the season) to Bombay, and await instructions for their disposal.

19.—Assist. Surg. T. A. Boyrenson, 1st Light Cav. (Lancers) to afford med. aid to left wing 18th N. I., until further orders.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave of absence:—

Assist. Surg. T. A. Richardson, attached to 1st batt. Artillery, v. Campbell, removed on other duty.

Assist. Surg. W. Sullivan, attached to Guzerat provincial batt. to join.

23.—Major J. D. Browne, 10th N. I., to join and assume command of detachment of that regt. now attached to the marine battalion.

Assist. Surg. D. Grierson, M.D., app. to the med. charge of wing of 2nd Eur. L.I., quartered at Bombay.

24.—The under-mentioned officers being reported fit for duty, are directed to join their station. Lieuts. W. C. Outhwaite, artillery; and E. Wray, do.

25.—Lieuts. M. Kennedy and W. Kendall, engineers, to proceed and join head-qu. of the corps of sappers and miners at Poona.

Assist. Surg. Russell to receive medical charge of detachment of 22nd regt. proceeding to Upper Scinde.

The following transfer ordered in regt. of artillery:—Major G. W. Gibson, from 2nd batt. to 1st batt.; W. Jacob, 1st do. 2nd do.

Major G. W. Gibson to join head-qu. of 1st batt. art. at Ahmednuggur.

Returned to Duty.—Nov. 18. Cap. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N. I., and G. Wilson, 26th N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 3rd Nov.—25. Capt. J. R. Bellasis, 9th N. I., date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842; Capt. A. Bradford, 13th N. I., 14th ditto, ditto; Lieut. T. Gaisford, artillery, 14th ditto, ditto; Lieut. W. Garrow, 9th N. I., 15th ditto, ditto; Lieut. G. A. Leckie, 21st N. I., 15th ditto, ditto; Assist.-Surg. W. Suthvan, med. dept., 14th ditto, ditto; Act. Dep.-Assist. Com. W. Willis, ord. dept., 14th ditto, ditto; Act. Cond. R. Elliott, ord. dept., 14th ditto, ditto.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 10. Lieut.-Col. W. Spiller, 26th N. I., three years.—26. Ens. J. G. Moyle, 10th N. I., three years, for health.

To Sea.—Nov. 5. Major G. Taylor, inv. estab., in charge of Sion Fort, one year, for health.

To Neilgherry Hills.—Nov. 18. Brev. Capt. A. T. Bridge, 2nd Madras Eur. light inf., one year.—25. Ens. W. B. Griffiths, 51st M.N.I., one year.

To Presidency.—Nov. 25. Surg. A. Duncan, Nat. Vet. Bat., from 15th Dec. to 10th Jan., 1843, private affairs.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Nov. 8.—Commander Kempthorne to Aden, to assume command of H.C. brig of war *Tigris*, to be accommodated with a passage on board the *Cleopatra*, at the commander's table, from the 1st ult.

Lieut. J. W. Young to temp. command of H.C. steam-vessel *Atalanta*, from 1st ult.

Lieut. W. C. Barker to act as assist. superint. from 1st ult., until further orders.

19.—The following volunteers for the Indian navy arrived in Bombay on 15th inst., per ship *Malabar*:—Messrs. R. W. Hight, F. Gardiner, G. N. P. Mason.

Returned to Duty.—Nov. 19. Lieut. A. H. Gardner, I.N.

Retired from the Service.—Nov. 17. Mr. Midshipman A. C. Martin, I.N.

Leaves of Absence.—Nov. 5. Mr. J. Grew, pilot, to proceed down the coast, for health, with three months' leave. 12. Commander H. A. Ormsby, I.N., to Mahableshwur Hills, two months, for health; Mr. Mide. R. F. Jermyn, of the *Sesostris*, ditto, ditto; Mr. Mids. J. W. Broughton, ditto, ditto, ditto. 18. Lieut. W. B. Selby, I.N., to Mahableshwur Hills, for health, for two months.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Nov. 2. *Higginson*, from Liverpool; *Harmony*, from London.—3. *Eden*, from Sydney; *Token*, from Macao.—4. *Helen Mar*, from Liverpool.—11. *Margaret*, from New York; *Mor*, from China.—14. *Cleopatra*, from Suez (with the Oct. overland mail).—Nov. 15. *Malabar*, from London.—22. *Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy*, from China; *England*, from Singapore.—27. *Zenobia*, from Suez.

Arrival of Passengers from Europe.

Per Cleopatra (E.I.C. St.), from Suez and Aden:—Mr. Haber; Mr. Habbneah; Capt. Lucas; Capt. and Mrs. Stewart; Mr. and Mrs. Pitt; Mr. and Mrs. Crofts; Miss Anderson; Miss Stuart; Mrs. Elliott; Lieut. and Mrs. Leckie; Mrs. Lucas, one child; Mrs. Andrews; Miss St. Barbe; Mrs. Bonner; Dr. and Mrs. Sullivan; Miss Thatcher; Miss Mook; Miss Frockmayer; Miss Woernell; Mr. Skinner; Capt. Campbell; Mr. Kemball, Artillery; Mr. C. Miller; Mr. J. Miller; Mr. Baber; Capt. Pack; Mr. Kendall; Capt. Bradford; Lieut. Kennedy; Lieut. Gaisford; Mr. Gray; Mr. B. Francis; Mr. G. Francis; Mr. Armstrong; Lieut. Forrest; Mr. Liddle, B.C.S.; Major Drummond; Mr. Meluson; Mr. Irebung. Second Class Passengers.—Mr. Willis; Mr. Elliott; Mr. Gygas; Mr. Shannon. From Aden.—Commander Saunders, I. N.

Departures.

Nov. 1. *Atalanta* (E. I. C.'s steamer), for Suez.—2. *Ritchie*, for London.—12. *Arab*, for London.—15. Ceylon Gov. str. *Seaforth*, for Columbo.—17. *Eliza Stuart*, for China.—22. *Woodman*, for Liverpool.—23. *Broom*, for Liverpool; *Higginson*, for Liverpool.—30. E.I.C. Steamer, with Mail, for Suez.

Freights to London, Liverpool, and Clyde.—(Nov. 29.) 45s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 16. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. T. Ginger, daughter.
21. At Ahmedabad, the lady of J. J. Cunningham, Esq., staff surgeon, daughter.
Nov. 13. At Mahim, the wife of Mr. Thomas Cooke, oil and soap manufacturer, daughter.
26. In the Fort, Mrs. B. Norton, son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 16. At Ahmednuggur, William Evans, Esq., M.D., Madras medical establishment, to Elizabeth, third daughter of the late Arthur Brereton, Esq., of Ballyadams, Queen's county, Ireland.
27. Ensign G. W. West, 21st N.I., to Mary, widow of the late John Sheahan, of H.M.'s 6th Warwickshire regt., and only daughter of D. Jenkins, Esq., of Shrubbery House, Exeter.

DEATHS.

Oct. 21. At Byculla, Robert Collins Chambers, Esq., Bombay civil service.
22. At Bombay, Sarah, wife of Capt. Lemon, late commander of the *Vansittart*, aged 30.
Nov. 9. At Bombay, of consumption, Mr. Robert Reid, of Madras, aged 43.
— W. C. Bruce, Esq., accountant-general, aged 45.
12. At Egmore, Mary, wife of Mr. H. A. French, and daughter of Col. W. Hawkins, late of the Madras army, aged 23.
13. At Adyar, Lieut. T. W. Mitchell, 36th regt. N.I.
14. At Bombay, Mr. W. B. Foot, late surg. of the *Lady Raffles*.
— At Egmore, Mrs. F. Mandeville, relict of the late Lieut. Col. Mandeville, of the artillery, aged 52.
25. At Parell, Ann Frederica, child of G. B. Proctor, aged 22 months.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 5. *St. Mungo*, from Clyde; *Margaret*, from Aden.—20. *Oriental*, from Bombay.

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Departures.—Oct. 5. *Rosalind*, for Point Pedro.—8. *Peter Proctor*, for London.
To Sail.—Oct. Wm. Metcalf, Jane Catherine, Elizabeth Walker, and Marchioness Breadalbane, all for London.

MARRIAGE.

Sept. 28. At Trincomalie, Mr. John George Buttery, of the medical department, to Caroline Margaret, eldest daughter of Mr. J. A. Roelofs, secretary of the district Trincomalie.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 22. *Isabella*, from N.S. Wales; *Bolivar*, from Newcastle; *Islay*, from Calcutta.—25. *Louis Campbell*, from New Zealand; *Ann Lockerby*, from Calcutta.—26. *Gleneira*, from Liverpool.—28. *Mandane*, from Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *Simpliar*, from Madagascar; *Quinton Leitch*, from Bombay.—2. *Columbus*, from Bombay; *Elizabeth*, and *Poppy*, both from Calcutta.—3. *Inglis*, from Bombay.—4. *Ellen*, from Glasgow; *Belvidere*, from Bombay.

Departures.—Sept. 23. *Palatine*, for Bombay.—25. *Malcolm*, for London.—28. *Donna Carmelita*, for Mauritius.—Oct. 1. *Alfred*, for Sydney.—3. *Mary Bulmer*, for Mauritius.—6. *Champion*, for Swan River.

Loading.—Oct. 6. *Hope*, *Ellen*, and *Henry Woolley*, all for London.

BIRTH.

Oct. 10. The lady of Simon Stephens, Esq., daughter.

DEATH.

Aug. 7. On board the *Ann Lockerby*, on her voyage to Singapore, Mr. John Talbert, of the firm of Talbert and Co., aged 29.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 10. *Henry*, from Deal; *Mary Stuart*, from Cape; *Akbar*, from Greenock; *Nautilus*, from Deal; *John Wood*, from Glasgow; *Hindley*, from Liverpool.—13. *Hector*, from Halifax.—30. *Thetis*, from Marseilles.—Oct. 6. *Augustus*, *Timandra*, *Parland*, *James Turcan*, and *Robin Gray*, all from Calcutta; *Gazelle*, from Leith; *Vanguard*, from London.

To Sail.—Oct. *John Witt*, *Argyll*, *Champion* (sailed), *Lady McNaghten*, and *Sir H. Parnell*, all for London.

China.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 10. *St. Lawrence*, from Bombay.—11. H.C. steamer *Akbar*, from England; *William Hyde*, from Bombay; *Regina*, from Calcutta.—15. *Abber-ton*, from Bombay; *Pink*, from London.—16. *Prince Regent*, from Bombay; *Osprey*, and *Kirkman Finlay*, both from Liverpool; *Black Nymph*, from London.—17. *Ganges*, from Madras; *Harbinger*, from Bombay; *Palestine*, from Liverpool; *Algerine*, from Singapore and Calcutta.—18. *Framjee Cowasjee*, and *Coringa Packet*, both from Singapore and Calcutta.—20. *Zenobia* (Am.), from Liverpool; *Salopian*, from Valparaiso.—21. *Anna Mary*, from Madras; *Agincourt*, from England; *John Calvin*, and *Hebrides*, both from Singapore and Bombay.—26. *Esmeralda* (Hamb.), from Hamburg; *Drongan*, from Singapore and Bombay.—27. *Ariel*, from Singapore and Calcutta; *George Armstrong*, from Colombo; *Buckinghamshire*, from Madras; *Fort William*, from Singapore and Bombay.—28. *Hero*, from Singapore and Calcutta; *John Moore*, and *Juliana*, both from Singapore and Bombay.

Departures.—Sept. 8. *Frances Spaight*, for London.—15. *Shepherd, Larkins, Chebur, Potentate, Nerva, William Pirie*, and *Winchester*, all for London.—24. H.M.S. *Nimrod*, for Calcutta; H.C. st. *Auckland*, for Suez.—28. *China*, for London.—Oct. 2. *Anna Maria*, for London; *Trinidad*, for Sydney; *Caledonia* (to sail), for London.

DEATHS.

June 24. Medical Apprentice J. McCreary.

July 28. By drowning, Assistant Apothecary James King, of the Madras medical department.

Lately. Mr. George P. Cooper, a young amateur artist, who left China on 4th January last, a passenger in the *John O'Gaunt*, was washed overboard by a heavy sea, which struck the ship in a hurricane.

— At Hong Kong, after about a week's illness, fever induced by anxiety of mind and over-exertion of body, the Rev. Theodore Joset, procurador of the mission of the propaganda, and charged with the administration of the Catholic mission at Hong Kong.

— Col. Stephens, 49th regt., of cholera.

— Dr. Flyter, 49th regt., of cholera.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 2. *Guardian*, from Deal.—9. *Elizabeth*, from Leith.—9. *Cinderella*, from Calcutta.—12. H.M.S. *Cleopatra*, from Portsmouth.—13. *Mary and Jane*, from Singapore.—14. *Danaide*, from Madagascar.—16. *Heart of Oak*, from Liverpool.—17. *Benares*, from Clyde.—18. *Wellington*, from Portsmouth; *Little Catherine*, from Deal; H.M.S. *Wolf*, from Plymouth; *Mary Stewart*, from Hambro'.—19. *Mary Ann*, from Portsmouth.—23. *Maria*, from Newcastle.—24. *Spencer*, from Liverpool; *Triton*, from Deal.—28. *Atlas*, from Madras.

Departures.—Oct. 8. U.S.S. *John Adams*, for cruise; *Urchin*, for Mauritius.—9. *Hamilton Ross*, and *Wm. Pitt*, both for Mauritius.—11. *Emily*, for Hobart Town.—13. *Geo. Wallis*, for China.—14. *Elizabeth*, for Calcutta.—15. *Cape Packet*, for Hobart Town; *Henrietta*, for Batavia.—18. *Cinderella*, and *Mary and Jane*, both from London.—19. *Iris*, for Mauritius.—20. *Vellere*, for Madras.—22. *Dover*, for Calcutta; *Pilot*, for Port Natal.—23. *Courier*, for London.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 14. At Graham's Town, the lady of W. Blake, Esq., daughter.

Oct. 3. At Cape Town, Mrs. B. Smithers, twins (sons).

8. At Rondebosch, the lady of T. Boileau, Esq., Madras C.S., son.

23. At Plumstead, Cape, the lady of C. Cardew, Esq., Bengal C.S., daughter.

Oct. 3. A son and daughter of John Pieterse.

10. A daughter of Mr. G. M. Pedder.

23. A son of Mr. Henry Brambwell.

24. A son of Mr. Augustus Thomas Mathew.

— A daughter of Mr. John Thomas Legg.

— A son of Mr. George Weston.

— A son of John Cornelius Willenburg.

MARRIAGES.

Sept. 14. At Graham's Town, Mr. J. A. Baillie to Miss E. Lucas.

15. At Graham's Town, Mr. J. Wallace to Miss S. Brooks.

22. At Wynberg Church, D. Stuart, Esq., Bengal Med. Serv., to Frances, daughter of F. Amate, Esq., of Brighton, Sussex.

Oct. 3. At Simon's Town, John Clarke to Maria Rogers.

— James Craig to Betsy Gillmans.

5. At Cape Town, J. L. Wright, Esq., to Miss C. B. Boswell; and on the same day, W. Spittal, Esq., to Miss Emma Boswell.

10. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Orchard to Mrs. F. Spangenberg.

— At Simon's Town, Esau Laguma to Rosana Williams.

— At Cape Town, Mr. J. H. Kerton to Miss M. L. Read.

Lately. At Rondebosch, Mr. S. Artman to Mrs. C. Thompson.

Lately.—At Graham's Town, Assist. Surg. J. G. Courtney, H.M.'s 75th Foot, to Miss Jane Webster, of Tarka.

DEATHS.

- Sept. 13. At Uitenhage, Christina, daughter of Samuel Kerr, Esq., aged 20.
 14. At Bathurst, Lieut. W. S. Lowen, Cape Mounted Rifles, aged 28.
 22. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Phaup, aged 28.
 25. At Cape Town, the infant son of Mr. T. Adams.
 28. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Manchee, aged 44.
 — At Cape Town, Christiana, infant daughter of G. Rawstorne, Esq.
 Oct. 2. At Alstone-fields, Arthur, son of H. Barber, Esq., aged 10.
 3. At Cape Town, the infant son of Mr. R. T. Robertson.
 14. At Graham's Town, Capt. R. C. Onslow, 91st Foot, youngest son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart., aged 24.
 17. At Simon's Town, Mr. John Gunnis Leane, purser of H.M.S. *Winchester*, aged 60.
 20. David Lackey, formerly H.M. 60th regt., aged 58.
Lately. At Wynberg Flats, Elizabeth Stone.
 — At Simon's Town, Mr. J. Miller.
 — At Cape Town, Mr. C. H. Kelber.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

COLLEGE EXAMINATIONS.

EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S MILITARY SEMINARY, ADDISCOMBE.

THE half-yearly public examination of the Gentlemen Cadets educated at Addiscombe took place on Friday, the 9th December, in the presence of the Chairman, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; the Deputy Chairman, John Cotton, Esq.; some members of the honourable Court of Directors, and the following visitors, *viz.*—*Major-Generals* Sir J. Prendergast, Welsh, Parlby, Cleiland, Osborne, Sir J. Sutherland; *Colonels* Sir G. Hoste (C.B., R.E.), Sir C. Hopkinson, (C.B.), Sir F. Smith (R.E.), Brown (R.E.), Dundas (R.A.), Dansey (R.A.), J. E. Jones (R.A.), Paterson (R.A.), Hay (E.I.S.), Sandys (E.I.S.), English (R.E.); *Majors* Hall (R.E.), Sandham (R.E.), Hardinge (R.A.), Willock, Duke, G. Thompson (C.B.); *Captains* Williams (R.E.), J. C. Robe (R.M.Acad.), H. O'Brien (R.M.Acad.); *Lieut.* Harness (R.E.); *Rev.* G. Coles and H. Lindsay; H. C. Tucker; P. Melvill; P. Barlow (R.M.Acad.); J. B. Yzarn; J. R. Gordon; E. Cane; J. Lyons; W. E. Frere; George Delane (Ben.Cav.); W. T. Hooper, W. Lambert, H. Rouse, and W. Chapman, *Esqrs.*, &c.

The number of Gentlemen Cadets brought forward was thirty-three, selected for the different services as follows, *viz.*—G. W. Walker, E. Hemery, J. C. Anderson, C. E. D. Hill, C. W. Wilkieson, E. A. Foord, *Engineers*. A. Pearson, T. R. Teschemaker, G. Jones, C. M. Young, W. Cameron, H. G. Bishop, *Artillery*. F. C. Maisey, J. M. Earle, R. Stewart, R. Fergusson, C. Irvine, H. N. Miller, R. M. S. Annesley, W. A. Scott, A. M. Mackenzie, G. F. Taylor, W. Lambert, E. Waddington, J. F. Lester, A. C. Cook, F. T. Puleston, H. G. Leslie, W. Davis, C. W. S. Young, J. P. Saunders, P. C. Wright, G. Skipton, *Infantry*.

The distribution of the prizes was as follows, *viz.*—

First Class:—Gentleman Cadet G. W. Walker (six prizes), 1st Mathematics, 1st Fortification, Military Surveying, 1st Hindustani, French, and 1st Good Conduct; in presenting which, the Chairman spoke as follows: "Mr. Walker,—I place in your hands this sword, which you will receive as a mark of the high approbation of the Court of Directors of your exemplary good conduct during the entire period you have been pursuing your studies at this institution. I am certain you will wear it with honour to yourself and advantage to the public service. The commencement of your career is most auspicious, and may be hailed by all who have the pleasure of

knowing you as an earnest of great promise for the future, and I confidently anticipate, and most sincerely desire, that you may rise to rank and eminence in your profession." E. Hemery (two prizes), 2nd Hindustani, 2nd Good Conduct; J. C. Anderson (two prizes), 2nd Mathematics, Military Drawing; T. R. Teschemaker (two prizes), 2nd Fortification, Latin; A. Pearson, Civil Drawing.

Second Class :—D. G. Robinson (three prizes), Mathematics, Fortification, 3rd Good Conduct; C. W. Hutchinson (two prizes), Military Drawing, Military Surveying; Charles Scott, Civil Drawing; H. Boddam, Hindustani; G. Simm (two prizes), French, Latin.

Third Class :—Alex. Fraser, 4th Good Conduct.

General Pasley commenced the MATHEMATICAL Examination by requiring some of the Cadets in the middle of the class to prove several properties of the Parabola and the Ellipse; and to explain the nature of the figures arising from the different sections of the Cone. At the same time, others in the lower part of the class were called on to demonstrate some of the propositions in Geometry. Afterwards, one of the Cadets explained the construction and calculation of the Townleyan problem; and another gave the method of determining the distance between two stations, by observing the angles at each of these stations between two known objects and the other station.

The Public Examiner then proceeded to ask several questions on the principles of MECHANICS; he then gave the Cadets some propositions on the consideration and resolution of Forces, &c., the Centre of Gravity, and on the Mechanical Powers, which were in general demonstrated with great clearness and distinctness. General Pasley was continuing his examination in Dynamics, Hydrostatics, &c., when he was informed by the Hon. the Chairman, that, in consequence of the shortness of the day, he must abridge it as much as possible.

In the FORTIFICATION DEPARTMENT two beautiful models in sand were exhibited and explained. The one in the block-house is a model of Caithorn's first system, on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to one foot; the execution of this model excited the admiration of all who inspected it. The various details of this intricate construction are carried out with great neatness and effect: the model fills the block-house, which is 30 by 24 feet. Gentleman Cadet Charles Edward Dawson Hill explained the tracing, objects, and properties of this system so well as to call forth a most handsome compliment from Major-General Sir James Lushington, G. C. B. The other large model is that of Fort Alexander, at Coblenz, on a scale of $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch to one foot. The contrast between the numerous splinter-proof contrivances of Caithorn and the well-covered cannon and musketry defences of General Aster, at Fort Alexander, is very striking, as shewing the changes that have arisen in consequence of the increased powers of artillery. The model of Fort Alexander occupies the greatest part of the interior of the pentagonal redoubt on the north side of the College grounds. The following Gentlemen Cadets have been engaged in these constructions: Cadet Geo. Walker, Edward Hemery, Charles Wilkieson, and Alfred Pearson, on fort Alexander, assisted by Private Cook. Cadets Alex. Fraser, Chas. Paton, David Newall, Henry Drummond, Charles Crump, John C. Harris, James Gilmore, John E. Watson, on Caithorn's first system; assisted by Gunner Daniels.

Gentleman Cadet Pearson explained, in the examination hall, from drawings, the general position of Coblenz and its numerous defensive works; while Cadet Hemery followed him with the construction and details of Fort Alexander, as modelled in sand.

Gentleman Cadet Anderson explained the mode of defilading according to the mode followed at Addiscombe, in sand modelling; and illustrated the subject from a model (on the defilading table) of a lunette covering a bridge, and commanded, within musketry range, by three low hills.

The Public Examiner called on Cadet Teschemaker to exhibit drawings made from guns belonging to the College, and on them to explain the properties of brass and iron ordnance, and their various carriages.

The class were examined by Major-General Pasley in Permanent Fortification, the Attack of Fortresses, and in Artillery.

The Drawings of Fortification and Artillery were of the usual character, shewing very great skill and knowledge of the subject.

The subjects of Mechanics and the Steam-Engine occupied considerable attention, especially the exhibition of a most perfect model of the section of a stationary steam-engine, executed in wood by Serg. Bulman, under the direction of Lieut. Cook, R. N., F. R. S., the Lecturer on Mechanics and the Steam-Engine. The essays and drawings of the Cadets on the subjects shew the advances they have made, and the interest they take in this important department.

MILITARY DRAWING DEPARTMENT.—*First Class.* Gentleman Cadets Anderson, Guarda (prize); Ferguson, Vittoria; Pearson, Roliça; Teschemaker, Condeixa; Foord, Guarda; Jones, Mequinenza; Walker, Ground near Addington; Wilkieson, Ground fortified south of Lisbon; Maisey, Fuentes D'Onóre; Young, Redinha; Bishop, Pamplona; Hill, Pambul; Earl, Tarragona; Scott, Sagonte; Mackenzie, Redinha.

Second Class.—Gentlemen Cadets Hutchinson (prize), Part of the celebrated Lines of Torres Vedras; Fulton, Battle of Mareil; Scott, Nivelle; D. Robinson, Part of the Lines of Torres Vedras; Boddam, Operations in Portugal; Robinson, Roliça; Taylor, Retreat of Marshall Massena; Rennis, Fort D'Oropesa; Skipton, General Plan of the Army of Reserve; Aytoun, Passage of the Douro; Desborough, Leri-da; Palmer, Plan of Tortose; Simm, Battle of Sagonte; Chambers and Wallace, Military Sketches of Portugal; Salusbury, Pencil Drawing of Ground from Survey.

LANDSCAPE DEPARTMENT.—The first prize in this department was awarded to Cadet Alfred Pearson, of the 1st class, for a large view of Naples—a brilliant and sunny picture, with a sky truly Italian. Two other drawings deserved the great attention they received, for their clear and beautiful style of colouring, as well as the very careful finish bestowed on them—we mean a large view on the New Forest, by Cadet J. Anderson, in which the luxuriance of vegetation peculiar to the Sylvan scenery of Great Britain is accurately defined. The other, by Cadet F. Maisey, also a large drawing, Cattle drinking in a sedgy Pool on the foreground, is altogether a rich and glowing autumnal sunset, and particularly felicitous in the harmony of the whole. Cadet E. Hemery, a large drawing of Moorland Scenery, in which mountains, rocks, heath, fern, &c., are so forcibly displayed, that we were reminded with much pleasure of the rambles of our younger days. But we cannot describe all that pleased us, for our limited space will only allow us to enumerate a few others; as a view of the Mountains of Borrowdale, by Cadet G. W. Walker; a large and stormy Sea Piece, by Cadet C. Wilkieson; a large view of Roman Ruins, by Cadet C. Hill; a view on the lower end of Windermere, by Cadet E. Foord; a Sicilian Fortress, by R. Ferguson; Ennerdale Water, by Cadet T. Teschemaker, &c. &c., all of the first class. In the second class we saw many drawings well worthy of praise for their various excellencies. Cadet C. Scott received the prize in this class, but the clever drawings produced by Cadets D. Robinson, Geo. Fulton, H. Wallace, C. Hutchinson, G. Rennie, A. Taylor, O. Chambers, &c. &c., all in the second class, call upon us to pay more attention to their works at the next half-yearly examination.

We were much gratified with the many well-finished and spirited sketches in **LITHOGRAPHY**, especially those by Cadets A. Pearson (a large Head); a Portrait of C. Kemble, in the character of Pierre, by F. Maisey; and others by Cadets T. Teschemaker, J. Anderson, E. Hemery, A. Taylor, C. Scott, W. Fulton, and C. Hutchinson.

At the close of the examination, and after the distribution of prizes, the Chairman addressed the cadets as follows:—

“Gentlemen Cadets: After the lapse of a few months, I have again the pleasure of addressing you, and it affords me and my colleagues great satisfaction that the reports of the Public Examiner and the Lieut.-Governor as to your application to your studies, your progress, and general good conduct, are of a most gratifying nature.

It will be in the recollection of most of you, that at our last meeting I felt somewhat disappointed that so few had been selected for the engineers, and it is, therefore, most pleasing to find that on this occasion you have fulfilled the hope I then expressed, and that double the number have qualified for that important arm of the service. Here I must impress upon you, if you aspire to become officers in the scientific corps, you cannot succeed without coming up to the test in mathematics, for in the Report of the Public Examiner you have just heard read, you will observe that deficiency in that branch alone has prevented him recommending for the artillery several more cadets than he has done.

"The Reports and examination of this day evince the strict and praiseworthy attention shewn by those under whose immediate care you are placed, and that discipline and good order have been upheld and maintained. These great advantages are to be attributed to the exertions of the Public Examiner, the Lieut.-Governor, and the Professors and Officers attached to the Seminary, and I beg to offer them, on the part of the Court of Directors, our warmest thanks.

"Of those amongst you who have passed your examination, and are about to leave, I would call your attention to the high character many educated here have acquired in their military career since their arrival in India. I would earnestly desire that you would keep these bright examples continually before you, that you would strenuously endeavour to emulate them, for by so doing, you will not only promote the public good, but also secure to yourselves an honourable reputation.

"With what you have hitherto acquired you must not, however, rest contented. You should steadily persevere in the search and acquisition of knowledge. You ought to be able to shew, whenever brought into action or competition, the vast superiority of European science, and by attaining to an intimate acquaintance with the native languages, you will obtain that moral influence over those who may be placed under your command which will make the performance of your duty both easy and agreeable.

"During your residence here you have had the opportunity of acquiring the rudiments of the languages. You have therefore, I trust, already surmounted the more difficult and least agreeable part of that study; but if you are desirous of performing your duty in a manner so as to bring yourself to the notice of your superiors; if the respect and cheerful obedience of the native soldier, if the advancement of your personal interest, are objects of your concern, be assured you cannot attain those objects without such a knowledge of the languages as, in your communication with the natives, will render the intervention of an interpreter wholly unnecessary. I would, therefore, most earnestly impress on your minds not only not to lose by inattention and neglect what you have already gained here, but to endeavour all in your power speedily to acquire that needful proficiency which will enable you effectually to attend to the wants and wishes of the *sepoys*, who you will find, by their gallantry, fidelity, and devotion to the service, are well deserving of all your kindness and protection.

"Bear in mind, gentlemen, that obedience is the first duty of a soldier. Without discipline and subordination, an army is but a rope of sand, easily dispersed. Be punctual and attentive in the performance of your military duties; respectful to your commanding officer; and live as officers and gentlemen should do with your brother officers and those with whom you may associate.

"Lastly, and above all, do I beseech you, never to forget those Christian principles in which you have been brought up. Let your conduct ever be guided by them, for be assured, in their practice you will find the only true and lasting foundation of real happiness.

"May I hope that you will bear in remembrance these few words of friendly advice offered to you by one who, forty-six years since, set forth, as you are now about to do, a cadet in the military service of the East-India Company—a service to which I feel the warmest attachment, and in the honour, reputation, and welfare of which, I must ever take the deepest interest."

EAST-INDIA COLLEGE, HAILESBURY.

On the 15th of December, a deputation from the Court of Directors of the East-India Company visited the East-India College, for the purpose of receiving the report of the Principal as to the discipline and literature of the past Term, and the result of the general examination of the students. The deputation consisted of the following gentlemen:—Chairman, Major-General Sir James Law Lushington, G.C.B.; Deputy-Chairman, John Cotton, Esq.; W. Wigram, Esq.; J. P. Muspratt, Esq.; H. Shank, Esq.; William B. Bayley, Esq.; Sir H. Willock, K.L.S.; and Major-General A. Galloway, C.B.

The following visitors were present:—The Hon. Wm. B. Baring, M.P., Secretary to the Board of Control; Major-Gen. Hodgson; Major Willock; J. Colvin, Esq.; Col. Young; Col. McLeod; Wm. R. Young, Esq.; H. F. Sandeman, Esq.; J. B. Foord, Esq.; C. Roberts, Esq.; J. W. Woodcock, Esq.; E. A. Foord, Esq., Madras Engineers; F. Sapte, Esq.; H. Forbes, Esq.; Dr. Bowring, M.P.; T. F. Maples, Esq.; — Rose, Esq., of the Civil Service; &c.

The deputation, having held a conference with the Principal and Professors, proceeded to the hall, when the Prize Essay, on "The Italian Republic of the Middle Ages, their growth, character, and social influence," was read by Mr. Davies. Mr. Gray read a portion of Ovid's "Metamorphoses," translated by himself into Sanscrit verse. Mr. Davidson read a portion of Plutarch's "Life of Pericles," translated by himself into Persian. The following prizes were then distributed:—

Medals, Prizes, and other honourable distinctions of Students leaving College.

15th December, 1842.

HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.—Mr. Maples, medal in Mathematics, medal in history, and prize in Persian; Mr. Forbes, special prize for general proficiency and general English Composition; Mr. Davidson, medal in Persian, and prize in Hindustani; Mr. Walhouse, medal in classics; Mr. Gray, medal in Sanscrit; Mr. Mactier, medal in Law; Messrs. Marriott, Sanders, Horne, and Coxon.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Montresor and Haggard.

Prizes and other honourable distinctions of Students remaining in College.

THIRD TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. B. H. Ellis, prize in Classics, prize in History, prize in Law, prize in Sanscrit, and prize in Persian; Mr. Newton, prize in Hindustani, prize in Arabic, and prize in Mahratta; Mr. Young, prize in Mathematics; Mr. Cator, prize in Teloofoo; Messrs. Bowring and Brereton.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Mr. Dunlop.

SECOND TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. L. H. Tucker, prize in Law, and prize in Sanscrit; Mr. Christian, prize in Mathematics, prize in Political Economy, and prize in Law; Mr. Buckland, prize in Classics; Mr. Thornton, prize in Classics; Mr. Innes, prize in Teloofoo; Mr. Manson, prize in Persian; Messrs. Minchin and Hardy.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Mr. Davies, and obtained the Essay Prize; Messrs. Wedderburn, Child, Spankie, Watson, and Simson.

FIRST TERM.—**HIGHLY DISTINGUISHED.**—Mr. Roberts, prize in Classics, and prize in Mathematics; Mr. Hodgson, prize in Sanscrit; Mr. R. S. Ellis, prize in English Composition; and Mr. Best.

PASSED WITH GREAT CREDIT.—Messrs. Shaw, McLeod, Lloyd, and Hooper.

Rank of Students leaving College, December, 1842:—

BENGAL. First Class:—1. Mr. Maples, 2. Mr. Marriott, 3. Mr. Davidson, 4. Mr. Mactier, 5. Mr. Saunders, 6. Mr. Horne. **Second Class:**—7. Mr. L. S. Jackson, 8. Mr. Montresor, 9. Mr. Sapte, 10. Mr. Anson, 11. Mr. Gillon. **Third Class:**—12. Mr. Galloway, 13. Mr. Money, 14. Mr. Power.

MADRAS. First Class:—1. Mr. Walhouse. **Second Class:**—2. Mr. Haggard.

BOMBAY. *First Class*:—1. Mr. Forbes, 2. Mr. Gray, 3. Mr. Coxon. *No Second Class.* *Third Class*:—4. Mr. Tucker.

The prizes having been distributed, the Chairman delivered the following appropriate address, uttering with impressive earnestness, those portions which relate to the requirements and conduct of the gentlemen he addressed, in the important situations they would have to fill in India:—

“Gentlemen Students,—The report that has been received from the Principal has afforded me and my colleagues, who are present on this occasion, very great pleasure. The attention you have paid to your studies, and the progress you have made, are most creditable to you, while your general good conduct, during the present Term, is most satisfactory. There is, moreover, one feature in the past Term which is peculiar; and frequently as I have had the honour of presiding in this hall, I never recollect to have occurred, at least to so great an extent. I allude to the number of English Essays,—no less than fourteen having been given in,—all creditable, some highly meritorious. As the writing of these essays necessarily involves a useful course of historical reading, and great attention to English composition, I consider them of much value, and most advantageous to their authors. The gratifying result of the present Term, while it is so favourable to yourselves, clearly shews the great care and attention bestowed upon you by the Principal, Dean, and Professors, whose zealous exertions entitle them to the best acknowledgments of the Court of Directors, and which, in all sincerity, I tender to them on their behalf. To those of your body who return to the College after the vacation, I would recommend occasionally to look over what you have been studying here, so that when you return you may not have again to learn what you already know. The season of the year does not admit of so much out-door amusement, and the long evenings of winter are favourable to reading, while there is also plenty of time to partake in all the joyous festivity of Christmas. Upon you, gentlemen, who are about leaving the College, and who will shortly, I hope, enter upon the public service, I am desirous of impressing the importance and responsibility of the duties you may be called upon to perform. In whatever department your services may be required, whether in the revenue, judicial, political, public, or secretarial, proficiency in the native languages is indispensable. This qualification has been so often inculcated, that it appears almost unnecessary to allude to it; but as it is a *sine quâ non*,—as without it you will not be permitted to remain in the service,—it cannot be too frequently or too seriously brought to your notice. You must be able to speak and read without any extraneous assistance, in order that you may attend to the wants and wishes of the natives, without the intervention of an interpreter; that when they come before you, in your official capacity, with complaints and petitions, you may personally listen to them and speedily redress them, when just and proper. In all your communications with the natives, observe towards them an affability and courtesy of demeanour, and allow them every facility of access to you, to present their petitions. By pursuing such a system, you will not only frequently be the means of redressing wrongs, and restraining oppression, which otherwise you might never hear of; but you will also effectually curb and check any disposition or inclination on the part of your native servants who may occupy superior stations under you, to put aside or deter petitioners from making a personal appeal to yourself. As to your mode of living, I should recommend you to be economical without parsimony, hospitable without extravagance, and charitable without ostentation. Your allowances will be such as to enable you to accomplish all this without difficulty. You must carefully avoid debt as you would a most serious evil; a greater can scarcely befall a young civilian, particularly if a native is his creditor. The almost inevitable consequence is, he becomes the slave of others, instead of being master of himself. There is only one other point to which I wish to call your attention. Live as becometh those professing the Christian religion. Let its benevolent and unselfish principles ever be the guide and rule of your conduct. In pros-

perity, in adversity, in joy, sickness, or sorrow, at all times and in all situations, place your reliance and firm trust in a wise and merciful Providence, and all will be sure to go well with you. I wish you all affectionately farewell."

Before closing this report, there are several circumstances connected with the close of the last Term which demand notice. Of eighty students, forty-one were highly distinguished, or passed with great credit. The College authorities had the satisfaction of reporting to the hon. committee that the Term had been remarkable for a spirit of industry, more generally diffused throughout the College than usual, and that the recent examination had presented some instances of high talent, and many of honourable and successful industry. The department of English composition has been very advantageously cultivated, no less than fourteen essays having been entered, several of them of great merit, and all of them deserving of honourable notice, as exhibiting much creditable and industrious research into an historical subject of deep interest.

We understand that the Principal also represented to the deputation, that the conduct of the students generally had been remarkable for propriety and order, and this result was to be attributed, in a great measure, to the influence and example of the students of the fourth Term, who are leaving for India, and whose manly conduct and correct demeanour were worthy of the highest commendation.

The next Term will commence on Thursday, the 19th of January.

The students must return to the College in the course of Monday, the 23rd of January, at the very latest, on pain of forfeiting the Term.

The examination of candidates for admission into the College next term will be held at the East-India House, on Thursday, the 12th of January, and two following days.

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

On Saturday, the 5th of November, the society recommenced its meetings; the Right Hon. Lord Fitzgerald and Vescei, the President of the Society, took the chair.

Among the donations to the Society's Library and Museum may be mentioned the following:—The first volume of *Chrestomathies Orientales*, presented by the editors, MM. Quatremère and Jaubert; a View of Universal History, &c., in twenty-five illuminated tables, folio, presented by Major Bell; Gallery of Antiquities, selected from the British Museum, presented by S. Birch, Esq.; Flügel's *Concordantia Corani Arabica*; Smyth's Hindoostanee Dictionary; Lassen's Oriental Review, in German; Biot's Chinese Topographical Dictionary, in French and Chinese, presented by the authors; a MS. copy of the sacred book of the Sikhs, called the *Gran't'h*, presented by Sir C. M. Wade. Mr. Bridgman presented (through Sir A. Johnston), a copy of his *Chinese Chrestomathy*, in the Canton dialect; also a curious document on yellow paper, bearing the autograph of the reigning emperor, in vermilion characters. Mr. T. Todd Mardon presented an Affghan Chief's Cloak of Cashmere goat-skins, richly embroidered with silk; small models of the idol Jagganath, and of the cars of himself and of his brother and sister; twelve Steatite images of Hindu deities, and several stamps and pigments, used by the Pilgrims to the great temple at Pooree, were also laid before the members, as a donation from John Sullivan, Esq.

The secretary read a prospectus of the Museum of Economic Geology of Calcutta, formed under the patronage of the government, together with a letter from the Curator, H. Piddington, Esq., requesting the Society to give publicity to the prospectus; and it was ordered that a copy be sent to the *Times* newspaper.

A paper by W. H. Morley, Esq., was read, containing an account of a manuscript of the *Jāmi al Tuurikh*, now in the library of the East-India House. The paper commences by referring to the discovery by Mr. Morley, in 1838, of portions of this

celebrated historical book of Rashîd al Dîn, in the library of the Royal Asiatic Society; and to another portion found by Professor Forbes, amongst the collection of the late Colonel Baillie, descriptions of both of which have been printed in the Society's Journal. These fragments were in the Arabic language, translated from the original Persian work, and were supposed to have been totally lost at least five centuries ago. As if to complete this curious chain of discovery, and to rescue from oblivion the entire work, Professor Falconer recently met with, in the library of the East-India Company, a Persian MS. at first supposed to contain the whole "Collection of Histories" of Rashîd al Dîn; Mr. Morley carefully examined the MS. which comprises 1189 folio pages; and found it to contain the following subjects:—1. A general history of Persia and Arabia, from the earliest times to the fall of the Khalifat. 2. A concise history of Sultân Mahmûd Sabaktagin, the Ghaznavides, the Samânides, and some others. 3. A history of the Saljûki kings, and the Atâbaks. 4. A history of the Oghuz and other Turkish kings and sultans. 5. A history of the kings of China. 6. A history of the Children of Israel. 7. A history of the Franks from the Creation of Adam to the time when the author wrote, viz. the 705th year of the Hegira. 8. A history of the Sultans of India, and of the Hindus. 9. A treatise on the Metempsychosis, extracted from the *Tauzihâtî Rashidi*. 10. The general preface, or contents of the whole volume. 11. The *Tarikhî Ghâzânî*, containing an account of the Turks and Mongols to the time of Oljaitu Khodâbundah, who reigned when the author completed his work; part of this history forms the first volume of the great work now publishing under the auspices of the French Government called "*Collection Orientale*," edited and translated by M. Quatremère. Mr. Morley is of opinion, that with one or two unimportant exceptions, we now possess the *Jâmi al Tuarikh* in the state of completion in which it was originally deposited in the Mosque at Tabriz, in the year of the Flight, 710. That portion of the India House MS. containing the History of India, Mr. Morley has collated with the corresponding portion in the Royal Asiatic Society's library, and the text will be printed at the expense of the Oriental Text Fund. Finding, also, that M. Quatremère has relinquished his intention of editing and translating the whole of the *Jâmi al Tuarikh*, Mr. Morley states, that he has been induced to undertake a translation himself, to be published under the patronage of the Oriental Translation Committee; and that he has already made progress with the work, although not so rapidly as he could have wished, the difficulties being greater than he had at first anticipated.

Sir Thomas Baring, Bart., was unanimously elected a Resident Member of the Society.

The society met again on the 19th November: Capt. William J. Eastwick in the chair.

The Right Hon. Lord Jocelyn, M.P., was unanimously elected a Resident Member of the Society.

A curious Hindu box was presented to the society from John Sullivan, Esq. The box contains twelve slides, on which are painted various Hindu mythological figures, by a native artist, and is accompanied by a detailed catalogue in MS., descriptive of the paintings, written by a native.

Professor Royle read to the meeting a paper written by Capt. Thos. Hutton, of the Indian army, and communicated to the society by the Hon. East-India Company, on the cultivation of silk in Candahar. The writer begins his paper by a short account of the introduction of silk into Europe from the East; and considers that the larva of the *Bombyx Mori*, or Chinese mulberry-moth, was not known to the nations residing west of the Indus until the reign of the emperor Justinianus. It is asserted, however, by the Affghans, that the mulberry grows wild on the Huzzareh ranges, from whence the eggs of the moth are brought to Candahar; but Capt. Hutton thinks it probable, that if the mulberry were really indigenous in those hills, it was prized more for the fruit it yielded than for its being the natural sustenance of the silk-moth, until the value of the latter became known, and its produce sought after. There are five species of mulberry trees cultivated in Affghanistan, and, in seasons of

scarcity, these supply food to numbers of the indigent inhabitants, many living almost entirely on the berries, which are profusely yielded, and obtained for a mere trifle, while the fallen fruit may be had for the trouble of collecting it. After remarking upon the capabilities of the country round Candahar for the cultivation of silk, the writer says, that encouragement and protection are the only things wanting to make that branch of industry of the highest benefit to the people. He then enters upon a detail of the mode of silk culture followed in Afghanistan. To every seer (2 lbs.) of *ova*, the leaves of 500 male trees are allotted, and 50 attendants are required. The eggs are hatched artificially by being worn in small bags about the persons of the cultivators, until the larvæ are brought out by animal warmth; and, in about sixty days from thence, the caterpillar commences the spinning of its cocoon. The insects are kept and fed by a great number of the poorer class, until the cocoons are spun, when they are sold to the spinners. After making various calculations of the cost of production, Capt. Hutton shews that, even on the inferior kinds of silk, there is a profit of little less than cent. per cent. on the outlay, and that, with more correct management, the quality of the silk would be greatly improved, and the profits raised still higher. The writer concludes by stating, that the revenues of the country would doubtless be greatly increased by a systematic encouragement of the cultivation of silk, as extensive tracts of waste land might be devoted to the rearing of the mulberry plants. He was informed, that in Persia the seeds of the mulberry were sown like wheat, and that in the second year, when about two feet high, they are cut down and given to the silkworm, the trees being never allowed to grow to a large size, the foliage only being required. If such a mode of culture could be introduced into Afghanistan, multitudes who are now wretched and lawless, through poverty and misrule, might be made happy and industrious.

MISCELLANEOUS.

By an Order in Council, dated 4th January, referring to the Act 3 and 4 Will. 4, and to the Order in Council of 9th December, 1833, it is ordered that the Court of Justice, with criminal and admiralty jurisdiction in China, shall henceforth be holden in the island of Hong Kong, and that the same shall have and exercise jurisdiction for the trial of offences committed by her Majesty's subjects within the said island and within the dominions of the Emperor of China, and the ports and havens thereof, and on the high seas within one hundred miles of the coast of China; that the said court shall be holden by the chief superintendent for the time being, appointed or to be appointed by her Majesty under and in pursuance of the said Act: and her Majesty confirms in all other respects the said Order of his late Majesty in Council dated the 9th of December, 1833.

In an official report, by the French Minister, of the statistics of their colonies, it is said—"In the French settlements in the East Indies—namely, Pondicherry, Karikal, Yannon, and Mahé, are to be found a population of 167,760 souls, in families of European extraction. This includes as well civil as military personages. The number of individuals of both sexes is nearly equal. This population is made up of a few whites, mixed breeds, and what are known by the name of "Topes," and who are reckoned amongst Europeans, being chiefly the issue of Portuguese with Indian women, and also black natives, of whom the number is believed to be about 90,000 head."

Accounts from Alexandria of the 7th December, state that the mortality among the cattle still continued, and it was calculated that upwards of 200,000 oxen had already died. The Pasha and his son experienced the greatest difficulty in ploughing and sowing the lands, and were obliged to employ for that purpose their own horses, those of the cavalry and artillery, and a number of camels. Mehemet Ali, on that occasion, caused a chief, named Sheli Beled, to be decapitated for neglect of duty, and Ibrahim treated with similar rigour several of his stewards who had not attended to his instructions.—A rich coal mine had been discovered near Cosseir.

Lieut. Col. Malcolm, who brought the treaty from China, returned with the ratification of it by her Majesty on the 4th January. The precise contents of the treaty have not transpired.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

Royal Regiment of Horse Guards.—General Henry William Marquis of Anglesey, R. G. and G. C. B., from the 7th Light Dragoons, to be colonel, v. General Viscount Hill, deceased.

2nd Foot (at Bombay).—Ensign C. Darby to be lieut. without purchase, v. Kippen, dec.; H. E. H. Burnside, gent., to be ensign, v. Darby.

10th Foot (in Bengal).—Lieut. H. E. Longlen to be adjutant, v. Garvock, prom.

12th Foot (at Mauritius).—Ensign J. H. Carige, from 81st Foot, to be lieut., by purchase, v. Duff, prom.

Gent. Cadet T. Dundas, from Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., without purchase, v. Yates, whose app. has been cancelled.

17th Foot (at Aden).—Qu.-master Serg. A. Baxter, from 26th Foot, to be ensign, without purchase, v. Moore, prom.

Lieut. C. Savers, from 69th Foot, to be lieut. v. Croxon, who exchanges; Dec. 13.

18th Foot (in China).—To be captains, without purchase: Lieut. Sir W. Macgregor, bart. v. Collinson, killed in action; Lieut. E. Jodrell, v. Stratford, dec.; Lieut. G. F. Call to be capt., by purchase, v. Leventhorpe, who retires.

To be lieutenants, without purchase: Ensign E. W. Sargent, v. Sir W. Macgregor, prom.; Ensign J. Elliot, v. Jodrell, prom.

To be ensigns, without purchase: Gent. Cadet R. H. Farrer, from Royal Mil. Coll., v. Sargent; W. B. Graham, gent., v. Elliott.

22nd Foot (at Bombay).—T. Andrews, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Wright, app. to 99th Foot.

25th Foot (at Cape).—R. Smith, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Mayne, prom. to 7th Foot.

Lieut. W. Woodgate, from 5th Foot, to be Lieut., v. Campbell, who exch.

26th Foot (in China).—Ensign W. W. Turner to be lieut., by purchase, v. Postlethwaite, who retires; Gent. Cadet Sir G. F. R. Walker, bart., from Royal Mil. Coll., to be ens., by purch., v. Turner.

31st Foot (in Bengal).—R. Mackenzie, gent., to be ensign, without purch., v. Sparrow, prom.

L. J. French, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Raitt, app. to 96th Foot.

49th Foot (in China).—Lieut. J. Heatly to be adj. v. Browne, prom.; J. H. Biggs, gent., to be ensign, by purch., v. Glazbrook, prom.

Captain T. S. Reignolds to be major, without purchase, v. Stephens, dec.; Lieut. J. T. Grant to be captain, v. Reignolds; Lieut. H. G. Rainey to be captain, by purchase, v. Meik, who retires.

To be lieutenants, without purchase: Ensigns C. Faunt, v. Gibbons killed in action; G. D. Prettejohn, v. Weir, dec.; J. G. Bolton, v. Grant.

To be lieutenant, by purchase: C. S. Glasbrook, v. Rainey.

To be ensigns, without purchase: Sergeant-major W. Porter, v. Faunt; Gent. Cadet H. F. Ponsonby, from Royal Mil. Coll., v. Prettejohn; Gent. Cadet L. Belairs, from Royal Mil. Coll., v. Bolton.

50th Foot (in Bengal).—Captain C. W. James, from 67th F., to be captain, v. Murray, who exchanges; Lieut. T. Crowe, from 86th Foot, to be adj. and lieut., v. Waddy, prom.

62nd Foot (in Bengal).—Captain H. Astier to be major, without purch., v. J. Kitson, who retires upon full pay; Lieut. H. Jackson to be captain, v. Astier; Lieut. G. Evatt to be capt., without purchase, v. Buchanan, dec.

To be lieutenants, without purchase: Ensigns K. E. Hillier, v. Scobell, dec.; C. Lambert, v. Gason, dec.; H. S. M. D. Fulton, v. Hillier, whose prom. on 1st Nov. 1842, has been cancelled; R. Douglas, v. Evatt.

To be ensigns, without purchase: Colour-sergeant M. Kelly, from 13th Foot, v. Lambert; W. L. Ingall, gent., v. Fulton; M. Batt, gent., v. Douglas.

75th Foot (at Cape).—R. Lewins, m.d., to be assist.-surg., v. Anderson, app. to 17th Light Dragoons.

87th Foot (at Mauritius).—W. H. Taylor, gent., to be sec. lieut., by purch., v. Godbold, who retires.

90th Foot (at Ceylon).—W. Maclise, gent., to be assist.-surg., v. Cowper, app. to the staff.

91st Foot (at Cape of Good Hope).—Lieut. J. C. Cahill to be capt., without purch., v. Onslow, dec.; Ens. C. Capel to be lieut., v. Cahill.

95th Foot (at Ceylon).—Capt. W. H. Cockburne, from half-pay unattached, to be captain, v. C. D. Allen, who exchanges, receiving the difference; Lieut. J. R. Forde to be captain, by purchase, v. Cockburne, who retires; Ensign A. Taylor to be lieut., by purchase, v. Ford; A. T. Mosley, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Taylor; W. Maxwell, gent., to be ensign, by purchase, v. Carew, prom.; Lieut. A. T. Heyland to be captain, by purchase, v. Maxwell, who retires; Ensign J. H. Carew to be lieut., by purchase, v. Heyland.

96th Foot (in N. S. Wales).—Lieut. E. W. Scovell to be captain, by purchase, v. De Meuron, who retires; Ensign R. M. Lambert to be lieut., by purchase, v. Scovell; Ensign W. F. Raitt, from 31st F., to be ensign, v. Lambert.

98th Foot (in China).—Lieut. J. D. Smyth, from 64th Foot, to be lieut., v. Carter, who exchanges; Capt. G. A. Gordon, from 6th Foot, to be captain, v. Darley, who exchanges.

99th Foot (at N. S. Wales).—Ensign C. E. Leigh to be lieut., by purchase, v. D. Beatty, who retires; Ensign F. W. R. Wright, from 22nd Foot, to be ensign, v. Leigh.

Ceylon Rifle Regiment.—Lieut. R. Mylius to be captain, without purchase, v. Dickson, dec.; Sec. Lieut. W. C. Vanderspar to be first lieut., v. Mylius; Sec. Lieut. R. B. Staveley to be first lieut., v. Vanderspar, whose prom. on 1st Nov. has been cancelled; F. Hill, gent., to be sec. lieut., v. Staveley.

Ceylon Rifle Brigade.—Capt. J. Stewart, from half-pay unattached, to be capt., v. C. H. Roddy, who exchanges.

Cape Mounted Riflemen.—Ens. C. B. Crause to be lieut., without purch., v. Lowen, dec.; C. P. O'Connell, gent., to be ensign, v. Crause.

Unattached.—Lieut. J. Stewart, from Ceylon Rifle Reg., to be captain, without purch.

Staff.—Lieut.-Col. A. S. H. Mountain, of 26 Foot, to be dep. adj.-gen. to H.M.'s forces serving at Madras, v. Colonel Fearon; Lieut. L. Cowell, from 99th Foot, to be adj. of recruiting district, v. J. Hope, who retires upon half-pay.

BREVET.

Captain William Horace Cockburne, of the 95th Foot, to be major in the army.

The undermentioned cadets of the Hon. the East-India Company's Service to have the local and temporary rank of ensign during the period of their being placed under the command of Lieutenant-colonel Sir Frederick Smith, of the Royal Engineers at Chatham, for field instructions in the art of sapping and mining:

George Warren Walker, gent.; Edward Hemery, gent.; John Cumming Anderson, gent.; Charles Edward Dawson Hill, gent.; Charles Vaughan Wilkinson, gent.; Edward Archibald Foord, gent.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by brevet, as under mentioned, the commissions to be dated December 23, 1842:

To be lieutenant-colonels in the army.—Majors G. Browne, 41st Foot; G. Hibbert, 40th Foot; T. Skinner, 31st Foot; J. Simmons, 41st Foot; G. H. Lockwood, 3rd Light Dragoons.

To be majors in the army.—Captains A. Ogle, 9th Foot; G. Baldwin, 31st Foot; M. Smith, 9th Foot; F. Lushington, 9th Foot; F. White, 40th Foot.

To be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the army. Lieut.-col. Samuel Bolton, 31st Foot, v. Colonel T. Mackrell, killed in action.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the East-India Company's forces to take rank, by brevet, in her Majesty's army in the East Indies, the commissions to be dated December 23, 1842:

To be majors.—Captains R. Codrington, 49th Bengal N.I.; T. Polwhele, 42nd Bengal N.I.; F. Abbott, Bengal Engineers; T. E. A. Napleton, 60th Bengal N.I.; G. Burney, 38th Bengal N.I.; J. T. Leslie, of the Bombay Horse Artillery; J. H. Craigie, 20th Bengal N.I.; J. Ferris, 20th Bengal N.I.; G. C. Ponsonby, 11th Bengal Cavalry; J. Anderson, Bengal Art.; J. T. Lane, Bengal Art.; C. Blood, Bombay Art.; W. Riddle, 60th Bengal N.I.; H. M. Lawrence, Bengal Art.; T. H. Scott, 38th Bengal N.I.; D. Fitz Herbert Evans, 16th Bengal N.I.; J. Macadam 33rd Bengal N.I.; W. H. Simpson, 36th Madras N.I.; F. A. Reid, 6th Madras N.I.; R. Shirreff, 2nd Madras N.I.; T. T. Pears, Madras Engineers; R. C. Moore, Madras Art.

To have the local rank of major in the army in Afghanistan.—Brevet Captain Frederick Mackeson, 14th Bengal N.I.

To be aide-de-camp to the Queen, with the rank of colonel in the East Indies.—Lieut.-col. George Petre Wymer, 38th Bengal N.I.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers to take rank, by brevet, as under mentioned; the commissions to be dated December 23, 1842:—

To be Lieut. Colonels in the Army.—Majors C. Warren, 55th Foot; G. Alexander Malcolm, 3rd Light Dragoons; D. Lynar Fawcett, 55th Foot; J. Bloomfield Gough, 3rd Light Dragoons; N. Maclean, 55th Foot.

To be Majors in the Army.—Capts. J. Paterson, 26th Foot; W. Greenwood, Royal Artillery; W. R. Faber, 49th Foot; A. O'Leary, 55th Foot; H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th Foot; D. M'Andrew, 49th Foot; F. Wigston, 18th Foot; F. Whittingham, 26th Foot.

To be Aides-de-Camp to the Queen, with the rank of Colonel in the Army.—Lieutenant-Colonels C. Campbell, 98th Foot; P. Edmonstone Cragie, 55th Foot; Edmund Morris, 49th Foot.

Her Majesty has been pleased to appoint the following officers of the Royal Marines to take rank, by brevet, as under mentioned; the commissions to be dated December 23, 1842:—

To be Majors in the Army.—Captain J. Whitcomb; Captain Francis Smith Hamilton.

To be Lieutenant Colonels.—Majors G. Huish, 20th Bengal N.I.; F. Blundell, Madras Artillery; C. Wallace Young, 14th Madras N.I.; J. Campbell, 41st Madras N.I.

Appointments, &c., consequent on the recent successes in Afghanistan and China.—*Downing-street, Dec. 24th.*—The Queen has been graciously pleased to nominate and appoint Major General Alexander G. Lord Saltoun a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath; Colonel Robert Bartley, of the 49th Foot, with local rank of Major General in India; and Colonel J. H. Schoedde, 55th Foot, with local rank of Major General in India; to be Knights Commanders of the said Order.

The following officers, in her Majesty's service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Colonel C. Campbell, 98th Foot; Colonel P. E. Craigie, 55th Foot; Lieut. Cols. John Knowles, Royal Artillery; J. Cowper, 18th Foot; W. Johnstone, 26th Foot; C. Warren, 55th Foot; G. A. Malcolm, 3rd Light Dragoons; D. Lynam Fawcett, 55th Foot; J. Bloomfield Gough, 3rd Light Dragoons; N. Maclean, 55th Foot; Majors J. Gratton, 18th Foot; J. H. Grant, 9th Light Dragoons; T. S. Reynolds, 49th Foot; W. Greenwood, Royal Artillery; H. C. B. Daubeney, 55th Foot; F. Whittingham, 26th Foot.

The following officers in the service of the East India Company to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Lieutenant Colonel G. W. A. Lloyd, 68th Bengal N.I., commanding Bengal Volunteers; R. W. Wilson, 55th Bengal N.I.; F. S. Hawkins, 38th Bengal N.I.; J. K. Luard, 2nd Madras N.I.; F. Blundell, Madras Artillery; C. W. Young, 14th Madras N.I.; John Campbell, 41st Madras N.I.; Majors P. Anstruther, Madras Artillery; H. Moore, 34th Bengal N.I.; W. H. Simpson, 16th Madras N.I.; F. A. Reid, 6th Madras N.I.; T. T. Pears, Madras Eng.; R. C. Moore, Madras Artillery.

Colonel C. P. Wymer, 38th Bengal N.I.; Lieut. Cols. C. F. Wild, 30th Bengal N.I.; J. Tulloch, 60th Bengal N.I.; L. R. Stacey, 43rd Bengal N.I.; G. W. Moseley, 64th Bengal N.I.; J. M'Laren, 16th Bengal N.I.; A. F. Richmond, 33rd Bengal N.I.; C. R. W. Lane, 2nd Bengal N.I.; Majors W. J. Thompson, 12th Bengal N.I.; F. S. Sotheby, Bengal Artillery; H. Delafosse, Bengal Artillery; G. R. Crommelin, 1st Bengal Cavalry; C. D. Blair, 10th Bengal Cavalry; E. Sanders, Bengal Engineers; T. Seaton, 35th Bengal N.I.; J. H. Cragie, 20th Bengal N.I.; J. Ferris, 20th Bengal N.I.; W. Anderson, Bengal Artillery; J. B. Backhouse, Bengal Artillery; T. H. Scott, 38th Bengal N.I.; Brev. Major (local rank in Afghanistan) R. Leech, Bombay Engineers; Brev. Major (local rank in Afghanistan) F. Makeson, 14th Bengal N.I.

Captain Thomas Bouchier, R.N., a Companion of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath, to be a Knight Commander thereof.

The following officers in her Majesty's Naval Service to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order:—

Captains the Hon. F. W. Grey; P. Richards; Sir J. E. Home, Bart.; Lieut. Col. S. B. Ellis, Royal Marines; Captains C. Richards; H. Kellett; H. B. Watson; W. H. A. Morshead; R. Collinson.

Colonel John M'Caskill, 9th Foot, with the local rank of Major General in India, to be a Knight Commander of the Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath.

The following officers in her Majesty's Service, to be Companions of the said Most Hon. Military Order of the Bath:—

Colonel S. Bolton, 31st Foot; Lieut. Cols. M. White, 3rd Light Dagoons; A. B. Taylor, 9th Foot; G. Hibbert, 40th Foot; T. Skinner, 31st Foot; G. H. Lockwood, 3rd Light Dragoons; Majors Franklin Lushington, 9th Foot; F. White, 40th Foot.

Admiralty, Dec. 23rd.—Naval promotions which have taken place in consequence of the recent war in China:—

Commanders to be Captains.—H. Boyce, Esq.; C. Frederick, Esq.; C. Richards, Esq.; H. Kellett, Esq.; R. B. Watson, Esq.; W. H. Anderson Morshead, Esq.; R. Collinson, Esq.; E. N. Troubridge, Esq.

Lieutenants to be Commanders.—J. Tudor, Esq., the Hon. East India Company; R. B. Crawford, Esq.; J. J. McCleverty, Esq., the Hon. East India Company; C. Wyse, Esq.; G. Skipwith, Esq.; J. G. Harrison, Esq.; C. Starmer, Esq.; J. Fitzjames, Esq.; H. C. Hawkins, Esq.; J. Stoddart, Esq.; P. A. Helpman, Esq.; T. F. Birch, Esq.

Mates to be Lieutenants.—Messrs. Henry Clarke; A. T. Freese, the Hon. East-India Company; E. L. Strangways, the Hon. East India Company; E. W. Vansittart; A. R. Henry; H. P. N. Rolfe; A. P. Greene; H. S. Lillyar; H. Phelps; A. Anderson; G. H. Hodgson; N. Vansittart; C. K. Jackson.

In addition to the above promotions, orders have been transmitted to Vice-Admiral Sir William Parker, the commander-in-chief, to report, for promotion, the names of the senior lieutenants and senior mates of ships engaged; the services of which ships shall, in his opinion, entitle them to such reward, and who shall not be included in the foregoing list.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

DEC. 5. *Ullswater*, Gibson, from N. S. Wales, June 22; *Richmond*, Fauber, from Algoa Bay, Sept. 21; *Prince of Orange*, Deas, from Batavia, Aug. 4.—6. *Carnatic*, Cunningham, from China, July 22; *Iris*, Linton, from Ceylon, July 24.—7. *Wave*, Scollay, from Bombay, Aug. 3; *John Christian*, Whythcomb, from China, July 15; *Chusan*, Laird, from China, June 13.—8. *Marquess of Bute*, Lamont, from Bengal, July 21; *Lord Althorp*, Whiteside, from Bengal, July 30.—9. *Allerton*, Chatterton, from Bengal, May 26; *Oriental* (st.), Soy, from Alexandria, Nov. 23.—10. *Reward*, Salmon, from Ceylon, —; *Glen Huntley*, Cleland, from Bengal, June 29; *Middleberg*, Rodenkirk, from Batavia, Aug. 14.—12. *Robert Benn*, Ritchie, from Bombay, July 13; *George the IV.*, Brownless, from N. S. Wales, June 28.—13. *Gratitude*, Harvey, from China, July 16; *Albatross*, Milne, from Bengal, June 29.—16. *Pink*, Paterson, from Bengal, July 15.—17. *Henry*, Walmsley, from V. D. Land, Aug. 23; *Fleetwood*, M'Kay, from Mauritius, Sept. 21; *Kilmaurs*, Smith, from Batavia, Aug. 26.—19. *Cleveland*, Marley, from Bombay, April 20; *True Love*, Coulton, from Batavia, March 20.—21. *Renown*, Hoskins, from N. S. Wales, April 14.—22. *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, from Madras, Aug. 26.—23. *Cinderella*, Edwards, from Bengal, June 11; *Courier*, Scott, from Cape of Good Hope, Oct. 23.—24. *Java*, Haggars, from Batavia, —.—26. *Margaret*, Kerr, from Bengal, Aug. 5; *Thunder*, Small, from Singapore, Aug. 3; *Carleton*, Colepepper, from Singapore, Aug. 25.—28. *Matilda*, Livesay, from Hobart Town, Sept. 18; *Britannie*, Hardie, from Bengal, July 17; *Assam*, M'Alpine, from Bengal, Aug. 2.—31. *Warlock*, Nicol, from Batavia, Sept. 14.—JAN. 3. *Mary Jane*, Peche, from Singapore, July 12.

Departures.

DEC. 3. *Venilia*, Martin, for Cape, from Falmouth.—4. *Neptune*, M'Donald, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Jumna*, Kerr, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Lady Lilford*, Scott, for Bombay from Liverpool.—6. *Crown*, Fletcher, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—8. *Joanna*, Lovett, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Agostina*, Voluns, for Launceston, from Deal; *Sultana*, Wilson, for Zanzibar, from Deal; *Eliza*, Rankin, for Mauritius, from Clyde.—10. *Sappho*, Dunlop, for China, from Portsmouth.—11. *Gunga*, M'Kinney, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—12. *Joseph Albino*, Hannah, for Adelaide, from Kingstown.—14. *Conservative*, Lind, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Sarah Maria*, Oldridge, for St Helena, from Deal.—15. *Bidston*, Harmer, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—16. *Winscales*, Conolly, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool; *Gentoo*, Cubitt, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Reis Effendi*, Pringle, for Cape, from Liverpool.—17. *Charles Jones*, McFie, for China, from Arklow.—18. *Henry Curwen*, Wicker, for Mauritius, from Marseilles; *Juggleboro'*, Rea, for China, from Liverpool.—19. *Mary*, Rendall, for Bengal, from Deal; *Lydia*, Brunton, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Enchantriss*, Askew, for Cape, from Deal.—20. *Corea*, Kerr, for Bombay, from

Belfast.—21. *St. Paul*, Schacht, for N. Zealand, from Hambro'; *Stratheden*, Howlett, for N. S. Wales, from Deal; *Atkinson*, McDonald, for Bombay, from Shields; *Sumatra*, Duncan, for Ceylon, from Portsmouth.—22. *Thomas Houtt*, Uppleby, for Cape, from Portsmouth.—23. *Mary Barbara*, Mahmaud, for Aden, from Deal; *George*, Donaldson, for Cape, from Deal.—25. *Parkfield*, Whiteside, for Sydney, from Deal.—28. *Euphrates*, Wilson, for Bengal, from Deal; *Samuel Boddington*, Noakes, for Bombay, from Deal; *Gazelle*, Lamzed, for Sydney, from Deal; *Stag*, Young, for Bengal, from Gravesend; *William Jardine*, Jones, for Bengal from Gravesend; *Devonshire*, Stephens, for Batavia, from Gravesend.—29. *Emerald*, Peterkin, for Ceylon, from Gravesend; *Arbutnot*, Smith, for Bombay, from Clyde.—30. *Rachel*, Scott, for N. S. Wales, from Gravesend; *Alicia*, Scott, for N. S. Wales, from Gravesend; *Strabane*, Pook, for Aden, from Newcastle.—JAN. 1. *Antilla*, Bushby, for China, from Liverpool.—2. *Palmyra*, Cousens, for Hobart Town, from Gravesend; *Emma*, Carne, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool; *Margaret*, Dye, for Hobart Town, from Deal; *Margaret Pollock*, Pye, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Superb*, Short, for Bombay, from Deal; *Paragon*, Coleman, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Davidson*, Cairncross, for V. D. Land, from Liverpool.—3. *Nestor*, Crawford, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Frankland*, for Batavia, from Liverpool; *Argyllshire*, McNeil, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Ward Chipman*, Bilton, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Leo*, Bell, for N. S. Wales, from Liverpool.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per *Anna Robertson*, from Madras:—Mesdames Capt. Cramer, Sheriffs, and Ratcliff; Capt. Cramer, Capt. Sheriffs, Mr. Ratcliff, children and servants, all landed at Cape. Mesdames Grant, Trail, Chapman, Studdy; Capt. Douglas, Capt. Humphreys; Miss Douglas; Lieut. Col. Ross, Capt. Aldworth; Lieuts. Jackson, Cleg-horn, Wilkinson; Messrs. Walpole, Hornblow, and children. *From the Cape*:—Mesdame Hutton, (children), and Lloyd; Miss Sparrow, Mr. Wollaston; the Misses Ellis.

Per *Cinderella*, from Mauritius:—Mrs. Kelsey and children; Miss Hart; Capt. Steele, Capt. Wolley, *From Cape*:—Capt. Reddington, Mrs. Reddington and child, late of the wrecked ship *John Bagshaw*.

Per *Indian*, from Batavia:—Capt. Sims, of the late ship *Copeland*,

Per *Hebe*, from Ceylon and Cape:—Messrs. Gunner and Gill, second and third mates of the late ship *Waterloo*.

Per *Oriental*, from Alexandria:—Maj. Gen. Willis, Maj. Gen. Barton, Maj. Gen. Semple; Capts. Young, Mitford, Forbes, Whittingham; Lieuts. Murray and Brown; Cornet Gough; Masters Swainson and Roebuck; Sir A. M'Donald, Rev. Mr. Jackson; Messrs. Appleton, Fraser, M'Uins, Patrick, Brown, Balfour, Clarke, Hufall, Bradshaw, Elwes, Pengelly, Harrison, Burt, Street, Spencer, Pelly, M'Kenzie, Grant, Pollard.

Per *Persian*, from Ascension:—Capt. W. Lee, Roy. Marines, late Governor of Ascension.

Passengers expected.

Per *Henry*, from Calcutta:—Capt. W. C. Ormsby, 63rd N. I. commanding detachment; Capt. J. Free, 10th light cavalry; Lieut. G. H. Whistler, 72nd N. I.; H. Bowling, surgeon medical charge; Mrs. Bowling; Mrs. Free and 2 children; Miss Scott; Mrs. Lewis; Miss Lewis; Master Lewis; Miss Duncan; Rabbeth, Esq. Steerage Passengers—Margaret Crouch and Mrs. Morat; 148 troops, 11 women and 4 children.

Per *Princess Royal*, from Calcutta.—Rev. E. Kinkaird and family.

Per *Duke of Wellington*, from Calcutta:—Mrs. Hooper, Mrs. Hickey, Dr. Hooper, Masters Hayward Rushton, Henry Rushton, Joseph Rushton, and Charles Rushton, and Miss Rushton.

Per *Charles Kerr*, from Calcutta:—Henry Graham, Esq.

Per *Hindustan*, from Calcutta and Madras.—*For Cape*—Mrs. Trotter, and 4 children, T. C. Trotter, Esq., B.C.S., —Ravenshaw, Esq., B.C.S. *For London*—Mesdames Stafford, M'Donald, and 3 children; Beavor, and 3 children; and Young and 2 children; Captains Way, H.M. 39th regiment, and Beavor, Ensign Playfair, 52nd B. N. I., W. Patterson, Esq., B.C.S., R. Stafford, Esq., W. M. Davis, Esq.

Per E. I. C.'s steamer *Atalanta*, to Suez:—A. Mackenzie, Esq.; Edmund Smith, Esq., and Mrs. Smith; Mr. Spencer; His Excellency Sir Lopez de Lima, late Governor of Goa, and lady; John Hinde Pelly, Esq., C.S.; Major-General Willis, Bombay army, Mrs. Willis, Miss Willis; Master Swanson; Mrs. Sutherland; Major C. Barton, 14th Lt. Dragons; Lieut. and Mrs. Forbes, Bombay army; Mr. Street; Capt. G. Macan, 2nd E. Rt.; Mrs. Stewart; Asst. Surgeon E. G.

Balfour; John Smith, Esq.; Capt. Woodward, E. Rt.; Asst. Surgeon D. A. Carnegie; R. C. Clark, Esq., two European, and two native servants. Second Class Passengers: Madam Serizes; Mr. S. Lefevre; Mr. S. Marelly.

Per the steamer of 1st of Dec., from Bombay (corrected list):—Major and Mrs. E. Butcher, and three children; Doctor and Mrs. Rose, and child; Mrs. Col. Ovens and two children; Mrs. Reade and two children; Mr. and Mrs. Husehke and children; Colonel Douglas; W. Delano, Esq.; D. B. Smith, Esq.; William Black, Esq.

Per Higginson, from Bombay:—Mrs. Miller; Mrs. MacDougal and four children.

Per Winchester, from China:—Drs. Campbell and Priaux; Mr. Webb; Mr. S. Fearon.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Samuel Boddington, for Bombay:—Mrs. Rippon, Miss Baker; Messrs. Bacon, Johnston, Proctor, Blake, Becher, Child, Maude; Lieut. Shepherd, Mrs. Shepherd, Mr. Noakes; all for Bombay. *For Cape:*—Mr. and Mrs. Montague and family; Dr. Stanger, Mrs. Stanger, Mrs. Middlemore.

Per William Jardine, for Bengal:—Rev. Mr. Roberts and lady; Mr. and Mrs. Shaw, and children; 3 Misses Roberts; Mr. McNeil, Capt. Pereira; Messrs. Black, Nicholson (and lady), Campbell (and lady), Foote, Begbie, Woodbridge, Cooper, Arnard, Stewart, Hutchison, Tireman, Frazer, Hilliard, Dr. Mackie, Lieut. Brummell, 25th Regiment; Capt. Roy, Lieut. Nicholls.

Per Sumatra, for Ceylon:—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Burt; Mr. and Mrs. Hackett; Misses Swan and Laidlow; Messrs. Rudd, Read, Little, Kidd, King, Davison, Johnson, Frazer.

Per Superb, for Bombay:—Mr. Price and family; Mr. Conyer, Mr. Soames, Mr. and Mrs. Ferguson, Mrs. Hendy and child.

Per Cumbrian, for Madras and Calcutta:—Rev. M. Schleicher, Mr. Santeman.

Per Stag, for Madras (see As. Journ. Dec.) additional:—Messrs. Sandes, Turner, Barrow, Tozer, Martineau, Sanctuary, Pollock, Fraser, Gibbs, Cubitt, Jervis, Hughes; Misses Robertson and Ogilvy; Mr. Brown.

Per Conqueror, for Madras and Calcutta:—Messrs. J. C. Paterson, W. R. James, Crosse, Ford, Baillie, Burge, Gillon, Scatchard, Coomb, and Bishop; Capt. James, H.M.'s 50th Regt.; Ens. C. T. Cormick.

Per Possidone, to China:—Messrs. Prince, Brown, Meredith, McCarthy, and Brooks.

Per Oriental, for Alexandria:—Mrs. Astell; Mrs. and Miss Bertram Ogle; Mrs. Grant and child; Mrs. Richardson; Miss Johnson; Messrs. Le Bas, R. Le Bas, Dalrymple; Rev. John Coley; Capt. Butler; Mr. Woodward; Lieut. Worley; Major McKinley; Messrs. Miller, Astell, Maxwell, Anderson, Tristram, Warburton, Cheek, Livingston, Gibbs, Chadwick, Bird; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sanley; Messrs. Smith, Henderson, Nicol, Leach, Christian, Pollexfen; Mr. and Mrs. Ashburner; Mr. Dana; Major Christie; Messrs. Tielden, Langley, Smith, Dickson, Tolomache, Roberts, Morris, McKay. *For Malta:*—Capt. Bondam; Mr. Whyte; Rev. Mr. Rawes; Hon. A. Cole; Hon. — Cole; Col. Whitehill, lady, and family.

Per Cambridge, for Bombay:—Mr. R. Pelly.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The *Belvidera*, Stephenson, Bombay to China, was burnt at Singapore, 13th September, with a cargo of cotton and opium, to the amount of £75,000; the masts had gone overboard; the hull had been run on shore.

The *Chatham*, Sarjeant, London to New South Wales, was lost during a heavy gale of wind, twenty miles south of Figuero, coast of Portugal, on 26th November. Mr. Challenger and Mr. Whitney, Messrs. Michelmore and Stevens, Midsh. E. Hayes, steward, and passengers, were drowned. The ship will be a total wreck. (Since gone to pieces.)

The *Clifford*, Sharp, from New Zealand to Singapore, was lost by grounding on a coral reef in Torres Straits, on 16th August last. No lives lost.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At Malta, the lady of Capt. Fitzherbert, of the rifle brigade, son.

Dec. 9. In town, the lady of Capt. J. Fordyce, Bengal art., son (still-born).

— At Conoch Manor House, near Devizes, the lady of Maj. Gen. C. S. Fagan, C.B., daughter.

19. At Stisted Rectory, the lady of the Lord Bishop of Tasmania, son.

- Dec. 23.* At Wellington Hall, Cheshire, the lady of Col. Tomkinson, son.
24. At Bow, Middlesex, the lady of Wm. Collingwood, Esq., of the East-India, House, daughter.
25. In Norfolk Crescent, Hyde Park, the lady of Capt. W. S. Moorsom, daughter.
26. At Liverpool, the lady of Capt. Walter H. Whitehead, Hon. Company's service, daughter.
30. In York Terrace, the lady of J. Fraser, Esq., daughter.
Jan. 4. At Stock Grove, Bucks, the lady of F. Smith, Esq., late Bengal C.S., daughter.
Lately. In Park Street, Grosvenor Square, the lady of Col. Lluellyn, C.B., son.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 13.* At St. Mary's, Creting, Suffolk, W. C. Douglas, Esq., late captain 17th lancers, to Lydia, daughter of Maj. Gen. Charles Turner.
 — At Christchurch, Marlbone, C. B. Bidwell, Esq., registrar to the mixed commission courts at Sierra Leone, to Amelia, daughter of John Finden, Esq.
27. At Monmouth, Lieut. Holbrow, Bengal army, to Mary Ann daughter of Mr. C. Hough.
28. At St. Peter's Walworth, Mr. Henry J. Hampshire, of Kingsland, to Sophia Jane, only child of the late R. C. Cole, Esq., and Mrs. S. Cole, of Madras.
Jan. 4. At St. George's, Hanover Square, G. Jenkins, Esq., Lieut. I.N., to Jane, daughter of J. Jones, Esq., of Crosswood, Montgomeryshire.
7. At Brighton, T. Rees, Esq., to Louisa, daughter of Capt. Thos. Marquis, H.C.'s service.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 15.* At St. Petersburg, John Parland, Esq., in his 86th year.
Dec. 5. At Portobello, near Edinburgh, Lieut. Col. Thomas Bates.
 — At Woburn Place, Russell Square, Catherine, relict of the late T. G. M'Intyre, lieut. and adj. 91st regiment (Cape of G.H.)
6. At Abbey Lodge, Regents's Park, Charles Norris, Esq., late of the E.I.C.'s civil service, and chief sec. to government at Bombay, aged 51.
7. At Oak House, Battersea, George, the youngest son of J. C. Constable, Esq., and late a lieut. in 13th Bombay N.I.
8. At Wellington Terrace, St. John's Wood, Mrs. C. A. Pollok, wife of Major Thomas Pollok, C.B., Madras Infantry.
9. At No. 4, Union Place, New Road, Capt. D. Sutton, late of the H.C.'s maritime serv. aged 67.
 — At Rouen, Lieut. P. C. Murray, 36th regt. Bengal N.I., third son of the late James Wolfe Murray, of Cringletie, Peeblesshire.
10. At his seat, Ilardwick Grange, Shropshire, General the Right Hon. Viscount Hill, G.C.B., G.C.H., &c., col. of the royal regt. of horse guards, blue, governor of Plymouth, and late general commanding-in-chief of the British army.
 — At Brighton, Margaret, the widow of Alexander Macleod, of View Field, and formerly of the Rev. A. Campbell, leaving two daughters, Isabella, wife of the Hon. H. B. Dalzell, and Bannatyne, wife of Capt. Horsford, both of the Bengal artillery, her only surviving children.
 — At St. Asaph, R. H. Peel, Esq., brother of the Right Hon. Sir Lawrence Peel, chief justice of Bengal, and cousin of Sir Robert Peel.
17. At 57, London Road, Reading, Jane, relict of the Hon. W. Robertson, late fiscal of Demarara.
18. At Castle Hill, Ealing, General Sir Frederick Wetherall, G.C.H., aged 88. [He served meritoriously in the Hon. E.I.C.'s serv., from which he retired in 1815.]
 — At Edinburgh, W. H. Ker, Esq., formerly of H.M.'s Ceylon civil serv.
19. At Hawkestone, Elizabeth, mother of the present Viscount Hill.
26. At Rome, aged 17, Arthur Haworth, fourth son of John Lewis Cox, Esq., of Red Lion Square.
27. At Bath, Caroline, relict of the late Sir W. Dick, Bart., aged 63.
29. At Ramsgate, John Hay, Esq., late of Madras Medical Board.
30. Major-General Sir Charles Deacon, K.C.B., of Great Berkhamstead, Hertfordshire.
Jan. 4. At Sheerness, Julia, the wife of Major Raines, 95th regt. (Ceylon).
Lately. W. F. H. Rooke, youngest son of Maj. Gen. Sir H. W. Rooke.
 — On his return from China, the Hon. C. H. Stratford, capt. 18th Royal Irish, and son of the Earl of Alborough.
 — Dr. Lyonsworth, inspector gen. of hospitals in India.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 20, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
— Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	— Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 7	@ 4 8
— Bottles 100	8 0	— 8 8	— flat do.	4 10	—
— Coals B. md.	0 4	— 0 6	— English, sq. do.	2 12	—
— Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	34 6	— 34 12	— flat do.	2 5	—
— Brasiers' do.	—	— 34 4	— Bolt do.	—	— 2 8
— Ingot do.	—	— 33 4	— Sheet do.	4 6	— 4 8
— Old Gross do.	—	— 33 4	— Nails cwt.	10 8	— 14 0
— Bolt do.	37 0	—	— Hoops F. md.	3 8	— 3 11
— Tile do.	33 4	—	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	—	— 34 0	— Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 15	— 7 0
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 13	— 6 14
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	10 D.	— 16 D.
— Copperas do.	1 2	— 1 4	— Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
— Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	2 4	— 8 0	— Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	13 0	— 13 2
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	— Stationery do.	15 D.	— 45 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	— 0 6.9	— Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 6	— 6 12
— Cutlery, fine. P.C.	20 D.	—	— Swedish do.	10 12	— 11 0
— Glass Ware 16 D.	—	— 18 D.	— Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 0	— 16 8
— Ironmongery 35 D.	—	— 45 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	5 0	— 9 0
— Hosiery, cotton. 1 D.	—	— 20 D.	— coarse and middling. 1 2	—	— 1 12
— Ditto, silk 10 A.	—	— 12 A.	— Flannel, fine. do.	0 7	— 1 6

MADRAS, Nov. 20, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
— Bottles 100	7½	@ 8	— Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
— Copper, Sheet. candy	287	— 290	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	245	— 270	— Lead, Pig. do.	none.	—
— Old do.	250	— 255	— Sheet do.	none.	—
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	— Spelter do.	none.	—
— Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	— Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Gingham do.	3	— 7	— Steel, English candy	55	— 90
— Longcloth, fine do.	7	— 8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
— Iron, Swedish candy	33	— 35	— Tin Plates box	17	— 17½
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	19	— 20	— Woollens, Broad-cloth yard P.C.	—	— 10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	— 23	— Flannel, fine do.	1½	— 2

BOMBAY, Dec. 1, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
— Anchors cwt.	—	@ 20	— Iron Hoops cwt.	5	@ 12
— Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10.0	—
— Coals ton	12	— 16	— Sheet do.	5.8	—
— Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	58	— 58.8	— Rod for bolts St. candy	28	—
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' .do.	58	— 58.4	— do. for nails do.	26	—
— Plate bottoms do.	60	—	— Lead, Pig. cwt.	10.8	—
— Tile do.	51	—	— Sheet do.	11	— 11
— Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. lb.	0.5½	— 0.10	— Millinery do.	50 A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 do.	0.11	—	— Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
— Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	— 15 D.	— Spelter do.	20	— 24
— Earthenware 20 D.	—	—	— Stationery P.C.	—	— 20 D.
— Glass Ware 20 D.	—	— 40 D.	— Steel, Swedish tub	10.4	— 10.8
— Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	— Tin Plates box	15	— 15.8
— Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	— 40 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4½	— 10
— Iron, Swedish St. candy	52	— 53	— Long Ells do.	18	—
— English do.	24	— 24.4	— Flannel, fine do.	1	— 1½

SINGAPORE, Oct., 1842.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
— Anchors cwt.	5½	@ 7	— Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble. corgie	3	@ 4
— Bottles 100	3	— 3½	— do. do. Pullicat doz.	1½	— 2½
— Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	37	—	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24 pecul	25	— 28
— Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd. 33-36 pcs.	1	— 1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	26	— 39
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	1½	— 1½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 60. do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	2½	— 3½	— Cutlery Turkey red, No. 30 to 60. 30 D.	—	— 40 D.
— do. do. 40-43 do.	3½	— 4	— Iron, Swedish pecul	4	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	— 7	— English do.	2½	— 2½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	— 2½	— Nail, rod do.	2½	— 2½
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	1½	—	— Lead, Pig do.	6½	—
— two colours do.	2	— 2	— Sheet do.	6½	— 7½
— Turkey reds do.	4	— 5	— Spelter pecul	10½	—
— fancies do.	3	— 3	— Steel tub	6½	— 7½
— Cambric, 12yds. by 42 to 44 pcs.	1½	— 3	— Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7½	— 8
— Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	1½	— 4	— Camblets do.	22	— 27
— Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	3½	— 5½

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Nov. 20.—The import branch of our trade has been strongly affected to improvement by the accounts from China, by the result of our operations in Afghanistan, and by the favourable advices by the September mail. The apprehension of reduced supplies of manufactures has given activity to demand, and imports have generally commanded improved prices. With the improvement in demand for imports severally, Metals have been in better inquiry. The gales of Copper have been more extensive than in the previous months, and some parcels of tile, ingot, and South American, have been taken up for up-country supply. Transactions in the trade of Cotton piece goods have been very considerable; demand has been principally for shirtings, long cloths, madapolams, jaconets, books, and cambrics.—The demand for Woollen goods remains languid, but appears to be improving, and prices are somewhat higher.

Bombay, Dec. 1.—The market for Cotton piece goods is very flat, and prices are receding. Printed goods are excessively dull, and selling at very low prices.—Yarns are in good demand, particularly the lower numbers of mule and water twist.—The demand for Beer still con-

tinues dull. Dealers appear to be well supplied, and though stocks in importers' hands are small, and firmly held for an advance, no more than our quotations can at present be obtained, unless it be for Bass's brew, which, in consequence of its greater scarcity than Allsop's, is worth Rs. 70 per hhd.

China, Oct. 8.—Trade was dull, owing to the uncertainty prevailing relative to the new scale of duties.—“The Hong merchants' monopoly is at an end. Masters of tea have been forwarded to Hong-Kong by her Majesty's plenipotentiary; the price is moderate, and the report on their quality generally favourable. The captured junks have been restored, and trading between the English and Chinese has commenced in the Yang-tse-Kiang.” This is very cheering news for British interests in China, and will give at once some confidence to our merchants as to future operations in that part of the world.—Cotton Yarn: stock large, very little demand; sales not large, price looking down.—Iron, small sales reported, stock and demand both moderate.—Lead, stock large.—Long Cloths, no sales this week, stock rather large.—Long Ells, prices nominal, on account of the quantity smuggled.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Nov. 20, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	9 4	9 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of		
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } prem.	8 0	9 0
able in England .. } per cent.		
Second { From No. 1,151		
5 p' ct. { of 15,200 accord- } disc.	4 0	5 0
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. .. disc.	4 0	8 0
New 5 per cent. disc.	2 0	4 0
4 per cent. disc.	9 6	9 8

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,600	a 2,650
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	90	a 95
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co.'s Rs. 500)	175	a 180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	3 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6 do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Nov. 20, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 1, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 1d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.8.
Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (Apr.ct.disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99.12 to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs. (Ditto.)

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105.12 to 106 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105.12 to 106 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 88.8 to 89 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 86 to 86.5 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 108 to 109 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, Oct. 28, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London — Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 8½d. per do.

Macao, Oct. 4, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dollar.

LONDON PRICE CURRENT, Jan. 7, 1843.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Coffee, Bataviacwt.	2 7 0 @	2 14 0
— Samarang.....	1 9 0	1 13 0
— Mysore.....	2 0 0	2 4 0
— Sumatra.....	1 4 6	1 8 0
— Ceylon.....	2 19 0	4 15 6
— Mocha.....	2 10 0	5 0 0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0 0 3½	0 0 5
— Madras.....	0 0 3½	0 0 5
— Bengal.....	0 0 3½	0 0 5
— Bourbon.....	—	—
Drugs & for Dyeing.		
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2 5 0	— 12 0 0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3 4 0	3 8 0
Borax, Refined.....	3 0 0	3 5 0
— Unrefined.....	1 19 0	2 3 0
Camphire, in chests.....	12 0 0	13 0 0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....lb	0 1 11	0 2 6
— Ceylon.....	0 1 0	0 1 4
Cassia Buds.....cwt.	5 0 0	5 10 0
— Lignea.....	3 6 0	4 4 0
Castor Oil.....lb	0 0 6½	0 0 10
China Root.....cwt.	2 0 0	2 6 0
Cubebs.....	2 17 0	3 3 0
Dragon's Blood.....	2 10 0	21 0 0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..		
— Arabic.....	0 19 0	— 3 15 0
— Assafoetida.....	1 4 0	— 4 10 0
— Benjamin.....	1 17 0	— 2 6 0
— Animi.....	4 0 0	— 28 0 0
— Gambogium.....	12 0 0	— 12 0 0
— Myrrh.....	2 10 0	— 3 6 0
— Olibanum.....	0 17 0	— 10 0 0
Kino.....	9 10 0	— 0 0 4
Lac Lake.....lb	0 0 1	— 0 0 11
— Dye.....	0 0 5	— 4 0 0
— Shell.....cwt.	1 14 0	— 2 16 0
— Stick.....	0 12 0	— 2 10 0
Musk, China.....oz.	0 6 0	— 0 8 0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.	—	— 0 4 0
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0 7 6	— 0 0 3
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0 2 0	— 0 0 3
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1 15 6	— 0 0 2
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0 0 2	— 0 0 10
— Mace.....	0 0 2	— 0 0 7
— Nutmegs.....	0 0 9	— 0 0 2
Rhubarb.....	0 3 0	— 0 0 5½
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 1 0 0
Senna.....lb	0 0 5½	— 1 0 6
Turneric, Java.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 2 10 0
— Bengal.....	0 18 0	— 0 0 6½
— China.....	1 4 0	— 0 1 1½
Galls, in Sorts.....lb	2 10 0	— 0 0 2½
Hides, Buffalo.....	0 0 2	— 0 0 7 9
— Ox and Cow.....	0 0 2½	— 0 0 7 3
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue.....	0 7 3	— 0 0 6 9
— Fine Purple.....	0 7 0	— 0 0 6 6
— Fine Red Violet.....	0 6 9	— 0 0 6 3
— Fine Violet.....	0 6 6	— 0 0 5 3
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0 5 6	— 0 0 4 3
— Good Red Violet.....	0 6 3	— 0 0 2 6
— Good Violet and Copper.....	0 5 3	— 0 0 5 8
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0 4 3	— 0 0 4 6
— Low consuming do.....	0 3 3	— 0 0 2 6
— Trash and low dust.....	0 0 8	— 0 0 4 6
— Madras.....	0 4 3	— 0 0 4 6
— Oude.....	0 2 9	— 0 0 4 6

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt.	2 5 0	@ 2 15 0
Shells, China }		
Nankeens.....piece	0 2 0	— 0 4 10
Rattans.....	0 11 0	— 0 13 0
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0 15 0	— 0 1 0
— Patna.....	0 9 0	— 0 13 0
— Java.....	0 2 0	— 0 6 10
Safflower.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 11 0
Sago.....	0 12 0	— 1 6 0
— Pearl.....	1 4 6	— 1 8 0
Saltpetre.....	0 8 0	— 0 18 0
Silk, Bengal Novi.....lb	0 18 0	— 1 1 6
— China Tsatlee.....	0 8 6	— 0 17 0
— Canton.....	0 4 3	— 0 7 6
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0 1 0	— 0 2 3
— Cloves.....	0 2 0	— 0 7 4
— Mace.....	0 2 0	— 0 5 8
— Nutmegs.....	0 15 6	— 1 4 0
— Ginger.....cwt.	0 0 3	— 0 0 4½
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0 0 4½	— 0 1 0
— White.....	2 18 0	— 3 10 0
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	0 15 6	— 1 5 0
Siam and China.....	2 2 0	— 3 7 0
Mauritius.....	0 15 0	— 1 4 0
Manilla and Java.....	0 0 7	— 0 0 10
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0 1 2½	— 0 2 2
Congou.....	0 1 3	— 0 2 10
Souchong.....	—	—
Caper.....	0 0 4	— 0 1 8
Pouchong.....	0 1 3	— 0 1 9
Twankay.....	0 0 9	— 0 2 5
Pekoe.....	0 1 8	— 0 4 10
Hyson Skin.....	0 0 9	— 0 3 8
Hyson.....	0 1 0	— 0 3 10
Young Hyson.....	0 1 1	— 0 4 8
Imperial.....	3 7 0	— 3 8 0
Gunpowder.....	0 10 0	— 1 7 0
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	0 4 6	— 0 5 0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	7 0 0	— 9 2 0
Vermillion.....	5 5 0	— 8 0 0
Wax.....cwt.	7 0 0	— 13 0 0
Wood, Saunders Red.....	—	—
— Sapan.....	—	—

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood.....foot	0 0 4½	— 0 0 6
Oil, Fish.....ton	37 0 0	— 43 0 0
Whalebone.....ton	188 0 0	— 200 0 0
Wool, Fine.....lb	0 1 7	— 0 2 2
— Good.....	0 1 4	— 0 1 6½
— Middling.....	0 1 0	— 0 1 3
— Ordinary.....	0 0 7	— 0 0 11
— In the Grease.....	0 0 5	— 0 0 10
— Lamb.....	0 0 6	— 0 0 2

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
Aloes.....cwt.	2 0 0	— 2 10 0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	—	— 0 16 0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0 10 0	— 0 0 6½
Hides, Dry.....lb	0 0 3½	— 0 0 6½
— Salted.....	0 0 3½	— 0 0 6½
Oil, Palm.....ton	30 0 0	— 32 10 0
Raisins.....	7 15 0	— 8 10 0
Wax.....	9 0 0	— 15 0 0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	8 0 0	— 10 0 0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	7 15 0	— 8 5 0
Wood, Teak.....ton	0 0 6	— 0 1 7
Wool.....lb	—	—

PRICES OF SHARES, Jan. 7, 1843.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India....(Stock)....	113	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock)....	87½	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	105½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	1 prem.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	½ prem.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	28	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australian).....	53½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	33	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7½	—	10,000	100	20	March.

DAILY PRICES OF STOCKS, from Dec. 3, 1842, to Jan. 4, 1843.

Dec.	Bank Stock.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	3 Pr. Ct. Consols.	3 Pr. Ct. Red.	New 3 Pr. Cent.	Long Annuities.	India Stock.	Consols for acct.	India Bonds.	Exch. Bills.
5	171 173	94 1/2	Shut.	100 1/2	Shut.	12 1/2	Shut.	94	—	50 52p
6	171 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	94	45 47p	50 52p
7	171 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	94	—	45 48p
8	172 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	46 48p
9	172 174	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	47 48p
10	172 174	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	47 49p
12	172 174	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	47 49p
13	172 174	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	51 53p
14	172 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	51 53p
15	172 174	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	50 52p
16	172 174	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	—	—	93 1/2	—	50 52p
17	171 173	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	50 52p
19	171 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	44 46p	50 52p
20	171 173	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	49 51p
21	171 173	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	49 51p
22	170 172	94 1/2	—	100 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	49 51p
23	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	49 51p
24	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	51 53p
26	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	45 47p	51 52p
27	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	53 55p
28	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	53 55p
29	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	50 52p	53 60p
30	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	58 60p
31	170 172	94 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	93 1/2	—	—
Jan.										
2	171 173	95 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	94 1/2	52 54p	60 62p
3	170 172	95 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	94 1/2	52 54p	60 62p
4	172 173	95 1/2	—	101 1/2	—	12 1/2	—	94 1/2	52 54p	60 62p

BARRY and Co., Stock and Share Brokers,
7, Birch Lane, Cornhill.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (via Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(via Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per Cleopatra)	40	Feb. 18 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4	March 14. (per Heronice)	39	March 22	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9. (per Victoria)	37	April 15 ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6	May 12. (per Cleopatra)	37	May 20 ..	45	May 19.	44
May 6	June 8. (per Beronice)	33	June 16 ..	41	June 17.	43
June 4	July 8. (per Victoria)	35	July 16 ..	43	July 19.	46
July 6	Aug. 6. (per Cleopatra)	31	Aug. 13 ..	38	Aug. 17.	42
Aug. 4	Sept. 6. (per Beronice)	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 17.	44
Sept. 6	Oct. 13. (per Victoria)	37	Oct. 18 ..	43	Oct. 20.	44
Oct. 4	Nov. 14. (per Cleopatra)	41	Nov. 20 ..	47		45

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *via* Falmouth, on the 31st Jan., and *via* Marseilles on the 4th Feb.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>via</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	Cleopatra	Feb. 8.	39	Feb. 11. (per Oriental)	42
Feb. 1	Beronice	March 10 ..	38	March 15 .. (per Gr. Liverpool)	43
March 1	Victoria	April 5.	36	April 11 .. (per Oriental)	42
April 1	Cleopatra	May 4.	34	May 11 .. (per Gr. Liverpool)	41
May 3	Beronice	June 6.	36	June 10 .. (per Oriental)	39
May 23	Victoria	July 4.	42	July 9. (per Gr. Liverpool)	47
June 18	Beronice	Aug. 4.	46	Aug. 8. (per Tagus)	52
July 19	Semiramis	Sept. 3.	48	Sept. 7. (per Gr. Liverpool)	50
Aug. 27	Victoria	Oct. 8.	43	Oct. 13. (per Oriental)	48
Oct. 1	Cleopatra	Nov. 8.	41	Nov. 12 .. (per Gr. Liverpool)	43
Oct. 15	Zenobia	Nov. 24 ..	36		—
Nov. 1	Atalanta	Dec. 6.	41		—
Nov. 30		Jan. 9.	40		—

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE
TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Marquess of Bute</i>	543 tons.	Lamont	Jan. 20.
<i>Reaper</i>	420	Thompson	Jan. 20.
<i>Lalla Rookh</i>	400	Kenny	Jan. 20.
<i>Carnatic</i>	578	Drayner	Jan. 25.
<i>Robert Small</i>	655	Hight	Feb. 20.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Mary Imrie</i>	314	Boyd	Jan. 13.
<i>Wigeon</i>	300	Capes	Jan. 15.
<i>Tory</i>	500	Row	Jan. 25.
<i>Anna Robertson</i>	500	Hamilton	March 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Ann Miln</i>	565	Thoms	Jan. 20.
<i>Regular</i>	550	Carter	Jan. 15.
<i>Fortitude</i>	640	Buckham	Jan. 15.
<i>Scotia</i>	800	Drayner	Jan. 30.
<i>Slains Castle</i>	504	Petrie	Jan. 25.
<i>John Brown</i>	300	Thornhill	Jan. 26.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	1365	Richardson	Feb. 10.
<i>Hindoo</i>	400	—	Feb. 10.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Arundel</i>	210	Richardson	Jan. 12.
<i>Eleanor</i>	319	Jackson	Jan. 25.
<i>Indian</i>	591	English	Jan. 20.
<i>Rookery</i>	311	Bourne	Jan. 25.
<i>Emu</i>	400	Scanlan	Feb.
<i>Passenger</i>	300	Watson	Feb. 15.

FOR SINGAPORE.

<i>London</i>	250	Tait	Jan. 16.
<i>W. S. Hamilton</i>	300	Brown	Jan. 15.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Brunette</i>	300	Cousens	Jan. 15.
<i>Tigris</i>	426	Symons	Feb. 10.
<i>Iris</i>	300	Linton	March 15.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Lady Emma</i>	244	—	Jan. 9.
<i>Union</i>	750	Surfen	Jan. 15.
<i>Ione</i>	354	Moffatt	Jan. 20.
<i>Thomas Rickenson</i>	260	Newby	Jan. 25.

that is necessary to be done in bringing them the word of life, and inducing them to come up to the courts of the Lord's house.

"A lay assistant would be most valuable to me here, to assist me in getting the children to the schools, to read and talk to the people, and to commend the Church to them, and induce them to attend my Lectures.

"Let me add, that had I any means of my own, I would not think of applying to our Society for aid, so many pressing demands are now being made upon it."

It is truly painful to the Committee to receive such applications as these, and not to be in circumstances to return immediately a favourable reply; and they therefore urgently renew their entreaty for an increase of their funds, in order to extend the assistance which is continually requested at their hands. With the utmost caution they have been enabled to reach this present period without embarrassment; but in looking forward to the future they are full of anxiety.

The Society's grants are now in aid of 243 incumbents, having under their care an aggregate population of 1,832,552, or each, on an average, the charge of 7,500 souls, while the average amount of their incomes is only 161*l.*; and 129 of these incumbents are without parsonage-houses.

These grants are to provide stipends for 242 clergymen and 32 lay assistants, at a charge to the Society, when all the appointments shall be made by the incumbents, of 21,110*l.* At the present time, 194 clergymen, and 31 lay assistants, are supported in their labours by the Society, at a charge of 17,705*l.* per annum. After the ordinations to be held during the present and ensuing months, it is expected that, at least, fifteen more curates will be appointed to occupy grants now vacant, requiring a further sum of not less than 1,300*l.* per annum. The Society will then be paying at the rate of above 19,000*l.* per annum for its grants only, an amount which exceeds their present income; and which it will, therefore, be impossible for them to continue, except the liberality of the Christian public shall immediately place larger means at their disposal.

The Committee are thankful to announce the receipt of the following contributions recently received:—

	£	s.	d.		£	s.	d.
Mrs. Elling Elliott, Brighton	200	0	0	A part of a large share of the abundance of the late harvest, offered also in thankfulness for other special mercies since then vouchsafed by Almighty God. Directed to be sent by Sir William Geary, Bart.	100	0	0
T. J. R., per Messrs. Nisbet & Co.	50	0	0	A Lady at Bath, per Rev. J. H. Gurney	100	0	0
Mrs. Dawkins Pennant, Wimpole-street	10	0	0	Archdale Palmer, Esq., Cheam	10	0	0
T. Graham, Esq., Temple	21	0	0	A Clergyman	25	0	0
Collection by Miss Fearon, Hastings ...	60	0	0	The Misses Chapman, Twyford-house	2	0	0
Rev. E. T. Beynon, Carshalton	5	0	0	Legacy, late Mr. John Lamb, Carlisle..	90	0	0
Loftus Wigram, Esq., Lincoln's-inn ..	25	0	0	Ditto, late Mrs. E. Salmon, Edmonton	90	0	0
J. Turner, Esq., Stoke Rochford	20	0	0	E. E. M., per Record	4	0	0
W. G.	50	0	0	J. M. H., Pimlico	14	0	0
The Misses Erskine, Portobello	5	0	0	J. S. J.	8	18	6
H. Wilkinson, Esq., 22, Cumberland-terrace	100	0	0	H. and E., per W. Woodroffe, Esq. ...	6	0	0
E. E. A., per Record	5	0	0				
A. W. S.	2	10	0				

Subscriptions of any amount will be thankfully received in London, by the Treasurer, Committee, or Secretaries. Also at the Banking-houses of Messrs. WILLIAMS, DEACON, and Co., Birchln-lane, and Messrs. HERRIES, FARQUHAR, and Co., St. James's-street; and by Messrs. SEELEY, HATCHARD, and NISBET, Booksellers. It is requested that Communications may be directed to "The Secretary of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, Temple Chambers, Falcon court, Fleet-street."

Contributions may be remitted through any country bankers, who should be requested to desire the London correspondents to credit the same to "Messrs. Williams, Deacon, and Co., Bankers, for the Church Pastoral-Aid Society." The Secretaries to be informed, by the first post, of the amount, with the names of the Contributors, and of the firms through which the remittance is made.

Tyler & Reed, Printers, Bolt Court, London.

And from what one can see of the working of this little plan, I judge that it will be an engine of great power for the best purposes. If we can train up the younger part in the good and safe paths, it will give us a hold over the hearts and habits of the elders of the parish.

"The little expenses for books, schoolmaster, (*i. e.* the parish clerk, as a sort of assistant,) and such like things, I pay myself.

"And altogether, I can assure you, that the liberal grant to us from your good Society is neither undervalued nor misapplied."

The Committee cannot close this paper without calling on the members of the Society to thank God for the mercies, which, by its instrumentality, He is granting to our country. At the same time, it is a saddening reflection, how many places are still applying for aid, and, from the inadequacy of the Society's resources, are necessarily refused. Of recent cases brought under the Committee's notice, the following are examples.

An applicant for aid writes thus :—

"My church contains accommodation for 1,100 persons. The district assigned to it is eight miles in circumference, and has a scattered population of weavers, dyers, and printers. The moral condition of the inhabitants is most deplorable. Before the church was built, (four years ago,) the people were destitute of pastoral superintendence, and lived in a state of literal heathenism. Since the erection of the church, the utmost exertions have been used, and singular success has attended those labours. Schools, (daily and Sunday,) three in number, have been established—a provident and clothing society, well-conducted sick and burial societies, a parish library, a tract society, &c., &c.; of which the inclosed report may give the best idea. There are two full services in the church on the Sunday, and two Lectures in the course of the week in the school-rooms, besides Cottage and other Lectures, as often as time will allow; so that my time (in the superintendence and working out of this machinery) is more than fully occupied. My principal reason for asking clerical assistance from your Society, is in order to establish two efficient Sunday-evening services, the one in a large school-room, spacious enough to hold a thousand persons, and the other in the school-room, in another township, which the district contains. There is every prospect of these Lectures being both well attended, and exceedingly useful. The people are so poor, that they are unwilling, in their tattered apparel, to appear in church, but are *very desirous* to attend such Lectures in the school-room. I have made the trial several times, (whenever I could obtain the assistance of a clergyman in the church on the former parts of the day,) and the result has been most encouraging. Numbers have flocked in, and begged that such services might be continued. It will be apparent at once, that *alone* I could not perform these Lectures, or take them alternately, as I have two full services in church, three Sunday-schools to superintend, besides the occasional duty of christenings or funerals. Besides the effective performance of these Sunday-evening services, it would be in my power (had I the assistance of a useful curate, who would be willing to spend and be spent in his Master's service) to found several Cottage Lectures, which are specially wanted; for the people have been so accustomed to neglect the ordinances of the gospel, that they need to be visited at their homes, and a few gathered together here and there, and to be literally taught, like children, the first principles of religion. I have tried these Cottage Lectures, and with success—want of time and strength alone prevent my having them regularly.

"The population of the district is 3,000; and though the number may be less than other districts may contain, I am sure there is not one which requires pastoral attention more than this, or offers greater prospects of success to such labours. It is not to relieve myself that I ask for aid, but solely to extend the labours and pastoral instruction for the benefit of the parish, which is certainly so very much required."

Another clergyman writes :—

"The circumstances of my case are these. I have a large district church in this town, the income of which is, at the outside, 180*l.* a-year. There is no house attached; and all that the church can make, in the present state, is not more than the sum I have named, which includes a precarious donation of 50*l.* a-year. The church is consecrated, and there is a large district legally assigned to it, extending a good way into the country round about, and containing upwards of 2,000 souls, all, *with very few exceptions, extremely poor*. I have now been here six months among them, and what with two services on Sunday in the church, and other occasional services and duties, I find this population are beyond my reach; and, week after week, I am grieved to see that so little spiritual food reaches them, and that so many are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death, and that it is utterly impossible that, by myself, I can do the work

Some of them are the children of Infidels and Socialists, who, I am happy to say, in a few instances, have been induced to come to church, at first with a view to hear what was said to their children, and afterwards, I trust, from a better motive, to hear the truth for themselves. This is very encouraging. The congregations in the church have much increased, and the number of communicants is about twice the number that it was eight months ago. On the Wednesday, at half-past seven in the evening, we have a Lecture, and I am happy to say that several regularly attend, who for years previously never attended any place of worship."

The two next cases differ much from those preceding. They serve as examples of the benefits derived to rural districts, as well as to town populations, from the Society's grants. In both cases, as in many others on the Society's books, the aid given is for the maintenance of a minister in a new church, to which no sufficient endowment is as yet secured.

From the incumbent of an agricultural population scattered over a parish six miles by five in extent. In this case, a grant, to be considered of a temporary nature, was made for a curate, in order to encourage measures for the erection and endowment of a new church required for the distant hamlets.

"I am very glad to tell you, for the information of the Committee, that the results of their grant for the benefit of this parish are most satisfactory. In June last, the chapel of ease (of which I have made mention in previous communications) was consecrated and opened for Divine Service. Its situation is in or about the centre of the parish—two and a half miles from the parish church. It is calculated to accommodate between 270 and 280 persons. We have morning and afternoon service every Sunday, which my curate and myself take alternately with the other church. The morning congregation has been uniformly very good; the afternoon congregation has been, and continues to be, larger than the church can conveniently seat—they can only be accommodated by extra benches in the aisles, &c. A more attentive and interesting congregation I have never seen. By far the greater part of them have heretofore been habitual Sabbath-breakers. Being at a considerable distance from churches and meeting-houses, they formerly were rarely to be found within any place of religious worship, and the habits of many were dissolute and immoral to a degree. I trust, indeed, that in their now regular attendance in the house of God, marked as it is by the deepest attention to the word that is preached to them, we are permitted to see the beginning of great good, which, by the Divine blessing, may result from this increase of the means of grace. And, indeed, I may say, that I am not without individual instances of the good which it has pleased God already to effect. A Sunday-school in connexion with this new church has been opened, which is well attended—the difficulty that presents itself is not to bring children to it, but to provide efficient teachers. The people are well pleased with their sanctuary, and, I believe, are very grateful for it. The opening of this new church has not diminished the congregation of the mother church; so far from it, that I do not hesitate to say that there has been an increase in that congregation during the year past. We have now four full services in the churches on every Lord's day, and four Cottage Lectures in the week."

From the incumbent of a new church and district. The building of the church was undertaken, and the district formed, in consequence of a grant towards the support of a minister, until a sufficient endowment could be obtained.

"With regard to any good resulting from this grant, I may state thus much. This village was formerly (till within these three or four years,) a wild, heathenish place; the resort of poachers and smugglers. Now it is comparatively a rare thing for us to meet with open instances of vice or crime. Regular agricultural labour is far more sought for than it used to be; and in the same proportion are the morals of our parishioners improved, and their outward condition raised. Twice on the Sunday we have a goodly congregation; and as far as I can judge from the experience of about six months here, I should say our congregations are on the increase; in fine weather our little church is sometimes filled. In the country, however, the numbers of a congregation fluctuate very much with weather and season.

"The most important feature in our recent efforts is the establishment of a Sunday-school. We commenced last Michaelmas. Several dozens of children, girls and boys, are already on our list, and more always coming. We have no house or school-room for them at present, and therefore catechise them in church before service.

vidual and eternal salvation, but, moreover, that it is the foundation of civil order and social happiness.

"My district is immediately adjoining those in which, during the late disturbances, so much disaffection and insubordination prevailed. It gratifies me, however, to be able to state, that not one joined the rioters, although they twice or three times traversed the district, stopping the mills and weaving rooms. When I consider that employment had been very scarce for a considerable time, that seditious as well as Socialist lecturers have visited and endeavoured to lead astray the place, and that the vast majority of my people are poor handicraftsmen, I am the more gratified with their patience, and disapproval of the late proceedings. I would ask the world, Sir, I would ask our rulers whence those insubordinate spirits sprang which overran this neighbourhood, threatening devastation, and causing the greatest and most justifiable anxiety? Did they not come from Stalybridge and Ashton, Oldham and Scholes, and a nucleus of other such densely-inhabited, seditious, and awfully neglected places, where for years there was not a pastor for 20,000,—we may safely say 20,000,—no man that cared for their souls? It was cheering to watch their progress through the various neighbourhoods they passed: it was cheering in this point of view, that where the ordinances of religion were most inadequately, most disproportionately supplied, there insubordination was ripe; whilst, where the Church was seen, there, as by an unknown spell upon the hearts of many, peace prevailed, and every solicitation to revolt was studiously resisted. It was the case in my own district; it was so in others."

A clergyman having charge of a manufacturing population of 7,500 souls, income 90l.,—no parsonage-house,—aided with a grant for a curate, writes to the same effect.

"The mass of the people, who are suffering much distress, only want an increase of wages; but the enemies of religion and order avail themselves of the disturbance to circulate their own sentiments, and endeavour to increase their own importance by teaching the people to mistrust their real friends. It is sad to see the labour of years in a measure frustrated by the wild and Satanic spirit which these people seem to infuse into many of their hearers. My congregation is a satisfactory illustration of the benefits of our Church principles of subordination and order. Not one of my congregation has taken part in the riots, and to a man they have offered themselves to serve as constables for the protection of property."

From an incumbent in charge of nearly 10,000 souls, with an income of 190l.,—no parsonage-house,—aided with a grant for a curate.

"Our population, by last census, exceeded 20,000 souls. We have only two churches, and up to the period of the Society's grant, only two clergymen! My church has neither parsonage-house nor endowment, and stands in the centre of a district of nearly 10,000 souls, most of whom are miners, with scarcely half-a-dozen persons of property; so that without your help we must have continued to struggle on alone, and single-handed. My district has obtained for some years an unenviable notoriety for Socialism, Chartism, and even, of late, Mormonism. Popery was rapidly increasing and the various denominations in almost undisputed possession of the town. Your help, however, in a great measure, already has reassured the fainting hopes of the Church,—three large congregations in the church on Sundays,—a steady and increasing attendance at the weekly service,—instances continually occurring of persons attracted to the Sabbath worship, through the instrumentality of Cottage and School Teachers,—upwards of 500 children in the schools, exclusive of an average of eighty in the infant and daily schools,—and an attendance at the Lord's Supper, which has at least quadrupled the number antecedent to the Society's aid,—do present a result most gratifying to record, and calling for deeper humiliation and thankfulness on our part, that the Lord has so deigned to bless us. It may not be inapplicable to the above to state, that while our parish was under grievous apprehensions during the late riots, and expected to be the most disturbed locality, as indeed its character justified the supposition, no actual outbreak in the town itself was permitted to take place."

The incumbent of a manufacturing district also writes:—

"I cannot transmit the enclosed return without expressing my thanks to the Committee for the grant made to this poor and populous place. The good resulting will be best estimated by a simple statement of facts. In the first place I must observe, that we have Infidelity, Socialism, and Dissent in almost every form to contend with. Eight months ago, there was no School in connexion with the Church in all the district; now we have a Sunday-school of 184 children, and I expect, as soon as I can erect a School-room, to have a much larger number. Most of these children were accustomed to spend, or rather profane, the Sabbath in the streets of the village.

The two next letters exhibit the nature of the testimony which the Society continues to receive of the value of a well-directed lay assistance :—

From an incumbent, in charge of a town population of 15,000 souls :—

" In again soliciting the renewal of a grant for a lay assistant at your hands, I beg to state that I do so, with a grateful impression of the vast good that has been effected in my parish through the labours of the lay agent, who has been working under me. Since he came, and penetrated the masses of the ignorant, a new spirit seems to have been excited amongst them. The Church has been seen and felt in a manner that has impressed the people with a conviction of her worth. His constant visits from house to house have done much to awaken a desire for instruction. He has been the pioneer of the clergyman in numberless instances. Many who never saw or heard their minister in the church have come and sat under him. Where the Bible has been bought, the Prayer-book, also, has generally been applied for. I confess that I knew but little of my poor before he came and worked with me, compared with what I know now. His going amongst them, and talking with them, has opened new channels of communication, which I have been glad to avail myself of for their good. My own pastoral work has been certainly much increased since he came to help me. And so far from regretting this, I can but bless God that it is so, inasmuch as it affords a pleasing evidence of my agent's labours. One most important thing, connected with an increase of labour on my own part, which has arisen entirely out of the co-operation of Mr. —, is the establishment of a second lecture in the week, for the use of the poor. I had previously had a religious service in one of my school-rooms, for the parish generally; but I found that it was too far removed from the poorest parts of my parish to be of much use to those who were too careless to seek for instruction: I therefore adopted the following plan: Dividing the parish for the work, I selected certain spots favourable for the purpose, and there having sent my agent to collect the people, I met them, week after week, in rooms which were lent me, till I completed the round of the parish, in the course of a quarter of a year. This has answered exceedingly well. My congregation has sometimes amounted to 40 or 50 persons. The Church has thus been brought to the people, and I have reason to know that much good has resulted from it. It is, I may remark, just in an instance of this sort that the worth of a lay agent is experienced. The gathering of the people together could not be done by the minister himself; and besides, there is a work which follows the visit of the minister, for which the lay agent is peculiarly useful; I mean, that of going to ascertain the result of the ministerial labours. This is attended with no little benefit: he learns who want Bibles, Prayer-books, &c.; he tells of the Sabbath-schools; and in other ways follows up the work of the minister, in a manner calculated to make it effectual. I am myself so thoroughly convinced of the value of lay agency in many particulars, that I must be allowed to urge its continuance as essential to the perfection of your truly admirable Society. The benefits which my lay agent has been the means of effecting are, indeed, more than I can here enumerate. Various efforts to improve the condition of the parish have arisen from his coming amongst us. The formation of a Sunday-school, which now consists of between 200 and 300 scholars, was one of the first fruits. I have recently established an agency for circulating the homilies and tracts through the parish, (an agency which I find most valuable;) and this has resulted from his labours; so that I may well beg at your hands a renewal of the grant by which all this good has been effected."

From an incumbent, with a population of 14,000,—an income of 200*l.*—no parsonage-house,—aided with grants for a curate and a lay assistant:

" It is with unfeigned pleasure I inform the Society, that my lay assistant is not only of the utmost importance to me, but, without one single drawback, worth his salary. If it were not for the help afforded me thus in a parish of nearly 14,000 inhabitants, I could not be possible for me, even with two curates, to find out one-half of the cases requiring ministerial visits, laying aside the necessary domestic calls. Neither age nor infirmity requires them. His services are eminently useful, not only in regards my schools, in visiting the parents of children; and thus frequently an opening is made for pastoral usefulness. I may also add, that I invariably hear the people speak in the most pleasing and satisfactory manner about him."

To the statements contained in the three following extracts the Committee beg particular attention. They form a small portion only of an amount of evidence, which demands the serious consideration of every Christian Englishman, because it attests the important truth, that the pure and faithful ministration of the Gospel of Christ is not only the means of individual

the same sad description; their poverty, however, drives them into the same neighbourhood, and then they have to bear their ills in silence and in sorrow. I fear that many fall a prey to death, because, through the want of proper nourishment, when disease seizes upon them, there is not sufficient strength of constitution left to resist its attacks. From this statement, it will easily be conceived that the duty of visiting the sick is one of no small difficulty, often demanding much exertion and self-denial. In this respect, my curate has begun to render me essential service, by taking a good part of the burden upon himself. Being thus partially relieved, I am able to direct my attention to another point. I am now engaged in visiting the congregation, from house to house, and speaking to them in their own homes; a portion of duty I have had some difficulty hitherto in accomplishing.

"We are also permitted to give additional attention to the examination, catechising, and religious instruction of the children of our daily and Sunday-schools, a sphere of labour which I hope we shall yet make far more effectual, through the help of God, than it is at present."

The two following short communications serve as examples of the spiritual work which, there is reason to trust, is going on extensively in many places where the Society's aid is received.

From an incumbent in charge of a district of 8,500 souls, income 132*l.*,—no parsonage-house,—aided with a grant for a curate:—

"For a long time, I felt much discouraged; and sometimes (if I dare) ready to fly; but now, I trust, I have reason, *much* reason, to rejoice, though in some instances with trembling. I shall mention a few particulars of our arrangements."

The writer then enters into a statement of the usual weekly duties in which himself and his curate are engaged. He then proceeds:—

"In addition to the above weekly, we have two more monthly meetings—one for teachers, the other for communicants; the latter grows more and more interesting every month. I generally give notice of it in the adult class the Sunday night before, when I take the opportunity of inviting any person who feels at all uneasy or anxious about his or her everlasting peace to come and welcome: by this means I generally have one or two new ones at each monthly meeting. At our last, two joined us who were led to serious concern through means of the adult class. One of them in particular seemed much affected, and wept very much, saying, 'Alas! Sir, I fear I have left it too long: I have left it too long: Jesus Christ will scarcely receive such a hoary-headed sinner as I am!' To such an one the invitation, 'Come unto me, all ye that travail and are *heavy laden*,' was truly 'glad tidings of great joy,' and fell like 'cooling waters on the thirsty soul.' Our communicants have increased during the past year, from about 56 to 86 regular monthly attendants: there are other occasional professors; but I do not include them. In fine, dear Sir, I think I can truly say, through means of your invaluable Society, 'the Lord has done great things for us;' yea, and I doubt not, will continue to do; the work is altogether his. We are but the poor instruments, and however weak and worthless in ourselves, *in his hands* we become powerful and mighty in the pulling down of strongholds."

From an incumbent appointed to a new church, with a district containing above 1,000 souls, two miles distant from the parish church. The grant is to secure a resident minister, the endowment being insufficient for the purpose.

"I beg to state, for the information of the Committee of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society, that ever since the consecration of the church in this place, the blessing of God seems to have attended the ministration in connexion with it.

"I have grounds for thinking, that several of my congregation have been awakened to a serious consideration of the things that make for their everlasting peace, and they seem to be going on steadily. The *public* ordinances of religion are valued more than they had been, and on the whole there are evidences of improvement, and I hope it is advancing. The attendance at our Sunday-school is encouragingly *regular*. Some time ago we had a delightful testimony to the value of our school, in the happy death of a young woman, who had learned to read in it, and was, moreover, brought to a saving knowledge of the Lord Jesus Christ. On her death-bed, this young person declared to me, that she was indebted to our church and school as the means of her conversion. If I had nothing else but this one fact, is not it enough to show the value of your Society, and that the blessing of God accompanies its operations?"

This assurance would be recompence sufficient for the Society's exertions : but, as has been remarked, God gives far more : and the aim of the Committee in issuing this paper has been, to furnish facts illustrating the *variety* of benefits which, by means of the Society, are being conferred upon our land, her clergy, and her people. The following extracts need no remark in explanation :—

"It now becomes my pleasing task to speak of the moral and religious condition of the people under my care. And first as regards our new churches. The one at ——— is covered in, and will be ready for consecration in the early part of summer. The other, which is intended to be built at ———, I am sorry to say, is still uncommenced, owing chiefly to the difficulty which there has been in procuring a convenient site for the church and yard. This difficulty is now, I trust, overcome, and we are only waiting for the local Committee to come over and view it; and if it should meet their approbation, I see no reason why we should not set to work in good earnest. I can assure you I shall be most heartily glad when I see the work begin. We do most earnestly hope that your Society will continue the grant, inasmuch as it was on account of the liberal aid your Society offered that divine service was ever performed in these two townships, and which has led to the building of one new church, and to the contemplation, nay, I may say, the building of another; for, in all probability, there would not have been the thought of such a thing till your Society came forward. It would be very painful to us, and I am sure to yourself also, should we be under the necessity of discontinuing the regular services in the townships. Having been brought thus far, ~~of~~ trust we may be enabled to go on. There is a wide field before us—plenty of work. Truly the harvest may be said to be great. Two townships, with a population of nearly 3,000 souls, far removed from the parish church. But your Society has brought the church in amongst them. Many have heard read to them the Book of Life: many heard the beautiful prayers of our church, to which before they were entire strangers. Whatever good has already been effected by your Society's aid, accompanied by the blessing of Almighty God, yet there is much, very much, still remaining to be done; and by the continued assistance of your Society, much good, I doubt not, will be done."

An incumbent appointed to the charge of a new church and district of about 10,000 souls, with an income of 140*l.*,—no parsonage-house,—who has a grant for a curate, thus writes :—

"I am desirous of making known to the Committee how much I feel already the benefit of my curate's assistance.

"Some time ago, I opened the church for Divine Service on the Wednesday evening, but I found preparation for the sermon demanded so large a portion of time, and became so serious an addition to my labours, that I began to fear I should be under the necessity of giving it up; indeed, I believe I should have done so, had it not been for the aid opportunely granted to me by the Society. The relinquishment of that service, in such a moral wilderness as my district is, would have been grievous to myself, and calamitous to the neighbourhood. It must be recollected, that the church is the only place of worship in the midst of 10,000 souls. The lecture is attended not only by many of the congregation, but also by a number of the labouring class, who come in their working-dress, almost directly from their employment. This duty I am now able to carry on, I thank God, with fresh vigour.

"The district is composed of streets, courts, and alleys, densely thronged with inhabitants. To give some idea of it, I may state, that one street, which adjoins the church, and which is not quite 200 yards in length, contains (according to a census made of this district, and given to me last year,) very nearly 1,800 persons; and, as if it were not sufficiently crowded, a court has since been built in it, consisting of a double tier of houses, that is, one row placed above another. Other portions of the neighbourhood are, in like manner, thronged. In the mass of human beings thus assembled, their poverty and their wretchedness are extreme—drunkenness, profligacy, vice, reign without control. In some parts, the filthiness of the streets and courts accumulates almost as fast as it is removed; this evil, together with the want of cleanliness in their houses, the foulness of the atmosphere, the scantiness and badness of their food, allows disease to make great ravages among the inhabitants. I believe the neighbourhood is never free from fever. I suppose the better class of the community have no just knowledge of the extent and depth of the misery which abounds in such a locality. Indeed, I had no proper idea of it myself until I had to penetrate into the midst of it. But many of the inhabitants, though poor, are not of

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No. XI.]

OCCASIONAL PAPER.

[DECEMBER, 1842]

"BEHOLD," saith St. James, "the husbandman waiteth for the precious fruit of the earth, and hath long patience for it, until he receive the early and latter rain."

The Committee of the Church Pastoral-Aid Society feel that they, and the friends of their Institution, must be prepared to exercise this patience. The growth of a good work in an evil world is ordinarily slow, and it must not disappoint nor discourage those who labour for God if, in the general course of things, they are enabled to mark but few occurrences from time to time indicating extraordinary success. Their mark especially applies to that class of duties which constitutes the occupation of our parochial clergy. Their's is a daily renewal of quiet, steady toil in the culture of the Lord's vineyard, and as we look upon their field we must not forget the Lord's own words,—“first the blade, then the ear, after that, the full corn in the ear.” That God does not leave the Society's operations without a sufficient blessing to cheer on its supporters in their Christian path, this Occasional Paper will prove. Nevertheless, it is well to be reminded, that the Pastoral labours which are sustained by means of this Society, such as tend far more to the gradual advancement of truth and goodness, than to any immediate and startling triumphs. One of the Society's most valued correspondents well observes, in a recent communication, “When every thing is going on quietly, and the Sunday services, Cottage lectures, and Pastoral Visitation, are carried on in a regular and uniform manner, there can seldom be anything of a striking or popular character to report.” He then adds, “Such is the case with us at present. We have more to do than we can accomplish, and without your aid our efforts would be paralyzed. You hold up our hands in the work of the Church, which otherwise would soon hang down for very weariness.”

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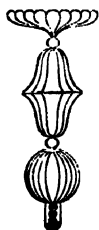
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NOTICE.

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REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LXII.

THE mail which left Bombay the 1st January, brings papers from Calcutta to the 23rd December, from Madras to the 18th December, and from China to the 19th November.

The several brigades of the army of Affghanistan, which, according to last month's advices, had emerged, though with some serious loss, from the pass, were making their way through the Punjab to the point of their immediate destination, Ferozepore, where, by the latest accounts, the first brigade had arrived. From the Sikhs, both people and government, the retiring army experienced the most friendly treatment, but all the divisions appear to have suffered, some corps very severely, from sickness of various kinds, including small-pox, and, it is said, a species of plague, under which many Europeans and several officers have sunk. Nor is this the only, though it is the most serious, misfortune that has attended the triumphant return of the army to its own territories; jealousies and bickerings amongst the superior officers seem to indicate a bad spirit in the force. One field officer has been put under arrest, and courts martial are talked of. The honourable reception prepared for them by the head of the government may, perhaps, dissipate this spirit, which is apt, if not speedily checked, to extend and become inveterate. The great military pageant to be exhibited on the banks of the Sutlej, is designed, probably, not merely to gratify those for whose honour it is immediately designed, but to produce at the same time a political effect by the congregation of a large body of troops (estimated at 60,000 fighting men) on the frontiers, after having chastised a distant enemy whose treachery had offered an outrage and insult to the name and power of the British Government. If it be true, as asserted, that the Governor-General has detected a ramification of political intrigue, connected with our reverses at Cabul, amongst some of the Mahomedan princes of India, it is evident that the drama to be enacted in the neighbourhood of Ferozepore, including the meeting between the Governor-General of British India and the Maharajah of the Punjab, must not be viewed, as many affect to view it, merely in the light of a spectacle dictated by vanity, and indulging a love of show, but as conveying a silent lesson of prudence to the mischievous, and of confidence to the well-disposed. If we are not grievously mistaken in our prognostications, the imprudent policy which carried our arms beyond the Indus, the disasters they sustained there, and the unhappy circumstances which accompanied the necessary measures of reparation, have already sown the seeds of much evil to British interests in India, although their fruits may not be apparent for some time to come.

The Governor-General has, very properly, recalled his ungenerous requisition that Dost Mahomed Khan shall, upon his liberation, present himself at his durbar, and has paid the Ameer a visit on his route to Feroz-

pore. This chief, whom the sudden tide of events has thus unexpectedly rescued from perpetual imprisonment, is said to exult in his liberation, and to profess great regard for the British. He invited the European gentlemen at Mussoorie to an entertainment to celebrate his return to liberty. He was to be escorted by a guard of honour to the frontiers of his own country, where he intends (it is said) to wait, in order to determine what course it will be prudent for him to pursue amidst the conflicting interests and dissensions which seem at present to lacerate a country that, under his rule, and before our appearance there, was, according to Burnes, a scene of greater tranquillity and content than it had ever enjoyed under any of its legitimate princes.

How far Dost Mahomed Khan, if he succeeds in re-establishing his authority in Cabul, will satisfy the demands of the Governor-General in the chief with whom the government of British India will consent to hold friendly relations, must depend upon the views which the Ameer shall take of his own and of his people's interests. His magnanimity of disposition and his better knowledge of the British character may induce him to forget the personal mortification to which he has been subjected, and the temporary loss of power; but his own political interest, and the sentiment of intense hatred towards us which we have planted in every Affghan bosom, must, we fear, strongly force the views of the Ameer to relations with powers adverse to the British. "It has been affirmed," says a sensible Indian journalist,* "by those who are hostile to the war, that, in the invasion of Afghanistan, we have subverted the views of the Russian cabinet and effectually promoted its objects; with how much greater truth may this be predicated of the transactions of the present year, in which we have sown the dragons' teeth of revenge in every orchard we have uprooted, and every town we have delivered to the flames!" The proceedings of the British army, on leaving the Affghan territories, have scarcely met with a single defender; the general condemnation of the manner in which the measures of destruction were effected, as well as of their policy, which was uttered in India, has been re-echoed in Europe, and nowhere more loudly than in the two Houses of Parliament: the eloquent objurgation of Lord Brougham draws a most humiliating comparison between the ignorant Mahomedan Affghans and their refined Christian invaders. This is one of the subjects, however, upon which more information will soon be laid before the public.

The latest accounts from Cabul represent that the young King, Shahpoor, still retains his authority, and that he has a party strong enough to maintain it. The powerful chief, Ameenoola Khan, the prime mover of the insurrection which expelled the British from the country, has espoused his cause, and given him his daughter in marriage. This Khan, according to Capt. Eyre, was the son of a camel-driver, but by his bravery, talent, and cunning, rose to be one of the most powerful chiefs in the country; and has accumulated immense wealth and possessions, which are held by his family. He

* *The Friend of India.*

was an object of fear even to Dost Mahomed Khan, who kept him away from the capital. The whole of the Logur valley is his property, and he could bring 10,000 men into the field. His coalition with Akhbar Khan was the chief cause of the latter's success, and this fact, which must have been within the knowledge of the late Sir William Macnaghten, renders his conduct in embracing the improbable proposal of Akhbar Khan, to which we have elsewhere alluded, utterly incomprehensible. Captain Mackenzie does not hesitate to ascribe the proceedings of the late Envoy in this particular to aberration of judgment, occasioned by the vexation he had undergone, and there is no other alternative which can exempt his memory from a deep stain.

One of the officers who had been a prisoner in Affghanistan, has furnished an account of a few natives of that country who had attached themselves to the British, and had accompanied the returning army in the hope of obtaining some support from our Government, having, on our account, been compelled to abandon their country and property. Their names, which figure in some of the Cabul transactions, are Seyud Haya-oo-deen, Salah Mahomed Khan, Seyud Moortaza Shah, Nayub Mahomed Shereef Khan, and Jan Fishan Khan. The first rendered valuable service to the British during the blockade of Cabul. The second, Salah Mahomed, was (as we have stated) a Subadar in Captain Hopkins's corps, but deserted to Dost Mahomed Khan before the battle of Bamcean, in October 1840. He became a fugitive at the defeat of the Amcer, but when the insurrection broke out in Cabul he became a confidential officer under Mahomed Akhbar, and was intrusted with the conveyance of the English prisoners into Toorkistan, whither they would have been sent but for the prompt and skilful proceeding of Mohan Lal (detailed by himself, p. 106), and Moortaza Shah. We may here remark, that the statement, circulated by the Indian papers, that Akhbar Khan had directed that all the prisoners who could not be removed to Toorkistan should be put to death, is contradicted. Salah Mahomed said he had received such orders, to enhance the value of his forbearance, but no such orders were given. The third chief is the Moortaza Shah just referred to, a Cashmeeree and dealer in cloth at Cabul. To the success of his negotiation with Salah Mahomed the release of the prisoners is primarily owing. He (as well as the other) has received the stipulated reward. The fourth personage, Nayub Mahomed Shereef Khan, is a Kuzzilbash, and was the minister of Sooltan Mahomed Khan, sirdar of Peshawur. He saved the life of Mr. Moorcroft and fought for him in 1832; he escorted Sir A. Burnes to Cabul in his travels in Central Asia, and was of much use to him on his mission to Cabul. From that day he was known as a well-wisher of the English, and abused by his countryman, who called him "Burnesee." When the army of the Indus reached Ghuznee, Nayub Shereef induced all the Persians to desert Dost Mahomed Khan. After the arrival of the Indus army in Cabul, his house resembled that of an English gentleman. He was in the habit of giving dinners to the officers, and his country-house in Kurgha

was their pleasure-seat. When the insurrection took place, he saved the lives of two Christian writers in the Pay-office, and kept them concealed in his own house for two months, while the rebels had bribed some men to destroy his life. He also saved the life of Mohun Lal, by conducting him from the house of Mahomed Zeman Khan, Barukzye, and placing him under the protection of the Persian chief. While the rebellion was going on, Nayub Shercef was employed by the late Sir W. Maenaghten, at great personal risk, to negotiate with the Ghilzie chiefs; he procured and paid money for government purposes, and exerted himself very much to promote the cause of the British Government, not as a stranger, but as if he were born in England, and his livelihood and prosperity depended on British success. The fifth individual, Jan Fishan Khan, seems to have been in straits till the return of Shah Shooja, when he obtained employment under Sir A. Burnes. During the insurrection, Jan Fishan Khan was placed to watch the Khoord Cabul Valley, which he performed with fidelity, and afterwards joined Captain Conolly in the Bala Hissar. When the preparations were made by the British to leave the country, he took shelter under Mahomed Osman Khan, Barukzye. After some time, he entered the service of Mahomed Zeman Khan, and fought against the royal family in the siege of the Bala Hissar, though, in fact, he is a well-wisher of the English Government.

Few of the Cabul transactions have provoked a greater amount of animadversion than the restoration of the gates of the Somnath temple. The act itself seems almost as difficult to justify as the style of the proclamation in which it is directed. Even the colleagues of Lord Ellenborough at home do not venture to commend the latter, and limit their justification of the act to the assurance, derived from his Lordship's private correspondence, that "nothing was further from his mind than to invest the proceeding with anything of a religious character, or to violate any religious scruples which he could respect in other people; and that he believed that, in the course he pursued, he was not open to the censure of being indifferent to the religious scruples of the people, but was merely bringing back to India that which had been a monument of a former conquest of the Affghans, and which might be a monument in future of the conquest of the British arms." But whatever may have been the real intentions of Lord Ellenborough, he has, in his proclamation, invested the proceeding with something of a religious character, and has afforded ground for dissatisfaction not only to the Mahomedans but to the Christians in India, as well as to the people of England. He has, moreover, manifested his ignorance of facts; for it turns out that the temple of Somnath, or so much as remained of it, after Mahmood's visit, had been converted to a Mahomedan mosque before it fell into its present state of dilapidation, and that Mussulman rites are still performed there, the population of the place being mostly Mahomedan. We see nothing censurable, but the contrary, in withdrawing this trophy of a successful invasion of India from Affghanistan, and if it had been sent without pomp or ceremony to Benares (as suggested by a writer in India), where

the gift would have been properly appreciated, no one would have had ground of complaint. As it is, the affair is ridiculous, if not something worse.

There is not much which invites remark in the domestic news from India. The Bundelkhand insurrection is not yet put down, but it is evident that there is nothing formidable in it, and the strong measures adopted will in the end eradicate a source of perpetual apprehension. The policy determined upon with respect to Scinde is pretty evident. The territories of the Ameers, in spite of the dislike of the present Governor-General of India to conquest, will be curtailed for our advantage, and their rulers be reduced to a more complete dependence. If such a cause could ever justify spoliation, their utter neglect and misgovernment of their possessions by the Ameers would warrant the transfer of them to a power that will administer the resources of the country with more justice and wisdom.

Under the presidency of Madras will be found a case of some importance to the interests of Christianity in India. It appears that the children of an English gentleman, who left considerable funds for their support and education in this country, have been actually educated in Hinduism.

The intelligence from China is satisfactory. The arrangements consequent upon the treaty seem to be proceeding with perfect good faith; the Emperor has withdrawn his objection to one of the articles of the treaty, and there is reason to believe that our commerce in China will be placed upon a better footing than heretofore. The Americans have applied for the extension of the privileges of the treaty to their traders, which the Chinese government seems disposed to concede.

A shameful act of spoliation has been perpetrated by some individuals belonging to the British forces upon the celebrated porcelain tower of Nanking.

THE RUINS IN YUCATAN AND AFFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: I do not know whether any other person has been struck with a fact, which attracted my observation in Mr. Norman's account of the further extraordinary discoveries of ruined cities in Central America, namely, that he has figured amongst the ruins of Chi-chen, in Yucatan, what he terms a "Dome"—a structure of beautiful proportions, resting upon a finished foundation of masonry, and which (as far as external appearance enables one to judge) is an exact counterpart of the *Topes* of Affghanistan. The circumstance is, perhaps, worth notice, when we consider that the history of both these late-discovered antiquities is wrapt in obscurity.

I am, &c.

B.

في القناعت

درین دو روزه توقف که بُوکه خود نبود
 درین مقامِ فسوس و درین سرائیِ فریب
 چرا قبول کنم از کس آنکه عاقبتش
 زخلق سرزنشم باشد از خدایِ عقیب
 مرا خدایِ تعالی ز آسیایِ فراز
 که عقل حاصلِ آنرا نیارد به حسیب
 چو میدهد همه چیزی بقدرِ حاجتِ من
 چنانکه بی خبرِ سیبِ ماهِ رنگ به سب
 زبهرِ حفظِ حیات آنچه بایدم زکفاف
 زبهرِ کسبِ کمال آنچه بایدم زکشیب
 هزار سال اگر عمرِ من بود بمثل
 مرا نیاز نباشد به آسیایِ نشیب
 دو نعمت است مرا کآن ملوک را نبود
 بصبحِ راحتِ شکر و بشامِ رنجِ شکیب

SKETCHES OF THE GOOMSUR CAMPAIGN.

BY CAPTAIN H. CONGREVE.

No. IV. AND LAST.

In the beginning of May, 1836, the farmers of Lower Goomsur for the most part had returned to their dwellings, and things began to assume a pacific aspect in this part of the country. The north and north-western districts, however, remained in a disturbed state. Most of the insurgent chiefs of the Panwar and Dundassie tribes, who had been most forward in fomenting the rebellion, were in custody, or had paid the penalty of their misdemeanours. Brundawun Bunj had been hanged on a lofty gallows, on the summit of the Bear rock, at Russell Khondah; his remains, swinging in the wind, read a lesson to the inhabitants of the contiguous hills, from the crests of which for many miles away they might be seen, that could not fail to be most impressive. Chusan Sing and Vencatasamy Soondera, two chiefs of note, had likewise been executed in conspicuous spots: indeed, trials and executions were quite the order of the day. The executions were carried into effect in a variety of ways: sometimes the victim was carried upon an elephant's back, when the gallows was lofty or the branch of a tree used, and he was swung off the back of the animal. On other occasions, less ceremony was observed, and the unhappy wretch at once run up to the tree. An officer belonging to the force, who had seen service in the Kemidy campaigns, and evidently had a taste for performing the duties of an executioner, had superintended so many executions, and preserved the ropes used thereat, that his tent was hung in festoons with them.

Notwithstanding the tranquil state of Lower Goomsur, there yet remained much to be done, which it was expedient should be done quickly, because the monsoon was fast approaching, when operations in the field must necessarily be brought to a termination. Dorabesoi was still at large; the massacre in the Dugerpersaud pass had to be avenged; the instigators of it to be apprehended, and our munitions and other property, which had fallen into the hands of the enemy, to be recovered. As the search after Dorabesoi was now becoming hotter than ever, and *dowers* taking place after him in every direction, it was hoped he could not escape shortly falling into our hands. On one occasion, he had been so closely followed, that his capture seemed certain. The party in pursuit came suddenly upon him and a few of his friends sitting round a fire cooking rice. They had prepared to rush forward and seize the Dora, when the cracking of some dried twigs under the foot of a sepoy created an alarm in him and his party. Without turning to see whence the noise proceeded, Dorabesoi, with great presence of mind, cast himself headlong over the rock on which he was seated, into the brushwood which overgrew the side of the contiguous ravine, and thus effected his escape.

About this time, I was stationed at a place called Muzzerguddah, which was a perfect Golgotha, in consequence of the numerous deaths which took place there. The 44th regiment of Native Infantry suffered more than any other. So callous had the sepoys become to the ravages the fever was committing amongst their comrades, that at length it was a matter of great difficulty to persuade them to bury the dead; and then the graves were dug but a few inches below the surface, and within a few yards of the tents. The subsequent morning, the first sight that presented itself to any person on the skirts of the camp was the heads, legs, and arms of the dead, projecting through the

earth to the surface : during the night, the hyænas, wolves, and jackals, that inhabited the forest environing the camp, had partially disinterred the bodies to feed upon them, whilst legions of vultures hovered over head, waiting for an opportunity to indulge their appetites. On the north side of our encampment, the ground had been cleared of forest to a distance of about seven hundred yards, where the villagers raised their rice : at present, it was a barren waste, and made to look more dreary by the sight of a man hanging in chains at its opposite end. Early in the war, when Muzzerguddah was first converted into a military station, the Goomsurians used to congregate at the end of this open spot, and menace the post. A chief of consequence, more bold than the rest, one day advanced to within five hundred yards of the camp, and used many threatening gestures ; the officer commanding desired that a shot should be discharged at him from the howitzer belonging to the position. The serjeant of artillery, who had always been reckoned an expert marksman, forfeited none of his fame that day : loading his piece with a shrapnell shell, he fired it with such precision, that, bursting in the air a few yards over the chief's head, the fragments of the shell and small shot inside cut the man into ribbons.

I had not been long at this place before I received instructions to proceed to Coormingia, a post above the ghaut, where my services were required. On my way I passed through Doorpingay, a small post at the foot of the mountain, up which lay the road. At Doorpingay, I had an opportunity of performing the offices of a good Samaritan to a brother-officer, the only European there, who commanded the post. Sickness had so greatly reduced his force, that the remainder was inadequate to protect the place. On him the fever had alighted, and I found him lying nearly insensible in a hut of the village. His servants had been "frightened out of their propriety" by the incessant yells and sounding of tomtoms that the enemy kept up in the mountain overlooking the position. I hastened to apply restoratives and leeches, which in India are of such dimensions that one acts as a lancet, and then proceeded on my route. When about half-way up the pass, I heard a few desultory shots ; they increased in frequency, and then several heavy discharges of musketry followed. Conjecturing that some party of the British descending the pass had been attacked by the Khonds, by this time accustomed to the use of the muskets that had fallen into their possession in the Dugerpersaud pass, I pushed on my detachment to its assistance, and on reaching the scene of the encounter, discovered that my suspicions were just. As the party we met descended, the fire of the Khonds was transferred to mine, though our assailants were so awkward in the use of fire-arms, that none of our men were touched. Finding they could make no impression, the Khonds slackened their fire, and in a short time ceased to annoy us. The rest of our way to Coormingia was traversed in quiet.

Coormingia is pleasantly situated near the head of the pass, in a valley formed by low hills covered with jungle, and higher than Woodagherry by about three hundred feet. The head of the Dugerpersaud pass is close by, and from the top of it used to be seen a number of small red flags, which the Musulman sepoys had fixed to the tops of the trees growing over the scene of the massacre. On many of my *dowers* by night through these mountain passes, I frequently observed a very curious insect crawling along the ground ; every part of it presented a luminous appearance ; it was two inches long, the body of a pale blue flame colour, with streaks down the back of a brighter yellow, its legs and *antennæ* being of a bright yellow.

Depending in a great measure on success in the chase for their supply of meat, the mountaineers of this country construct, at the usual watering-places of the deer and other denizens of the forest, small huts of branches and leaves, with a loop-hole to fire through. They also excavate pit-falls, with sharp stakes inserted along the bottom. Frequently our men met with serious accidents by falling into these, the aperture being concealed by a thin framework, covered with leaves and grass. An officer was severely wounded by falling into one of these *trous de loup*, one of the stakes piercing his arm and another his leg. In the course of the hill campaigns of the Northern Circars, it would happen, owing to the distance of the commissioner's camp from the scene of the capture, and the rapid decomposition of bodies after death in this hot climate, that when men, upon whose bodies, dead or alive, rewards had been set, perished resisting, it was found necessary to decapitate the bodies, and send the heads packed in baskets to head-quarters, on purpose to identify them before the rewards were bestowed. This course of procedure gave rise to many preposterous stories amongst the natives, always prone to exaggerate a fact to our discredit; indeed, I have been told by one who firmly believed every word he uttered, that many of our districts were held by the zemindars on condition that they would contribute a certain number of human heads, which were duly despatched to the Governor of Madras. The chiefs of the zemindaries in Orixia have often tried, it need hardly be said in vain, to intimidate the collectors from proceedings not conformable to their wishes, by causing an arrow, to which were fastened scraps of paper, expressing their desires, to be shot into the gentleman's window. The purport of the message was easily to be conceived, the arrow-head being at one end of the shaft, and the conditions of safety at the other.

Just before the troops broke up and left the field, the amount of sick in camp had reached the prodigious number of one thousand. The last duty that devolved upon me at the close of the first campaign was to place defensive artillery in position at the new cantonments established in Goomsur. Bullybaghoo, Kolada, Tomooroo, Muzzerguddah, and Giridah, were protected by artillery. The last two rebel chiefs of consequence tried and executed prior to the termination of the campaign, were Bungomoolika and Huttiram; the first was the chief instigator of the unprovoked attack of our troops in Kondistan: he boasted he had with his own hand cut down Lieut. Bromley. Huttiram, after many escapes, fell into the hands of our seebundies, when bathing in a tank. To obviate all chance of his escape, these heroes took the precaution of breaking one of his legs with a matchlock-ball, before they threw themselves upon him: he ascribed his misfortune to having put aside his amulet before he entered the water.

A number of Khond prisoners were committed to my charge to convey under a proper escort to the fort of Gangam. Throughout the journey, a degree of sullenness and obstinacy was exhibited by them which I was not prepared to expect. Rambling amidst some rocks, one day, about a mile from camp, in search of game, I encountered an enormous bear, which I shot, and, with other spoil, returned to my tent. Knowing that, in their own land, they regarded the flesh of this animal as a delicacy, I offered the carcase of the animal to the prisoners, appropriating to myself the skin as a trophy: they rejected the favour with disdain. At the expiration of the rainy season, a second campaign in Goomsur was commenced, for although we had possession of the young rajah, the last of the Bhunj family, still Dorabesoi and other chiefs had eluded all pursuit in the first campaign, and

were still at large. Government, finding that half-measures and a scanty supply of troops would never bring the war to a conclusion, at this late period, resolved to carry it on in a more efficient manner. In addition to the regiments already in cantonments there, many others were marched into Goomsur, along with a *ressallah* of irregular horse from Hyderabad, under Capt. Byam, of the Madras artillery. The irregular cavalry proved highly serviceable in hunting down the Khonds, and hence were regarded by them with great terror. A threat to hand him over to the tender mercies of these cavaliers, on many occasions, extorted important information from a Khond prisoner, though usually they were so true to their own cause, that they seldom revealed any thing. The plan pursued in this campaign, for the most part confined to Khondistan, was comprehended in the destruction of the enemy's villages and their fields of standing grain; cutting off their supplies of salt, by prohibiting the Brinjarries, upon whom they entirely relied, from carrying it amongst them—the failure of this article of consumption necessarily created great sickness amongst the Khonds; they suffered severely from small-pox—in hunting them down in every direction, and hemming them in their forests. In retaliation, they attacked small parties of our troops, and kidnapped our sentries when not on the alert. After night-fall, a few active Khonds, crawling on their bellies, would approach the sentries, and then, suddenly flinging themselves upon them, carry them off to the neighbouring jungle before they could raise an alarm. On many occasions, when hunger and other privations had rendered them desperate, they have attacked large parties and fought valorously. In the middle of the second campaign, a detachment under two officers was sent to surprise a village conjectured to be the hiding-place of some insurgent chiefs; as usual, the enterprise failed, and the place was found deserted. Halting, the sepoys piled arms at one end of the main street of the village, and, with the exception of a guard, dispersed and proceeded to make their breakfast. Seated in a hut, the commanding officer was making coffee, with his back to the entrance. Some persons, coming “between the light and his nobility,” attracted his attention; presently he was further aroused by a bugle sounding the alarm. He rushed out of the house, and perceived a dense body of Khonds advancing down the main street, discharging arrows before them; he had barely time to rejoin his detachment, by this time assembled at the opposite end, when a regular combat ensued. The Khonds advanced, under a heavy fire, in battle array; and not until most of them had fallen did they relax in their efforts to recover their village, and retreat. A party of sepoys, with some palanquin-bearers, crossing the Khond country, were attacked and cut up near Gungabad, with the exception of one bearer, who, wresting an axe from a Khond, cut his way through his opponents, and gained the jungle. When he arrived at the next British post, he gave an account of what had taken place, and was ordered to conduct a party to a wolsa he thought he had observed indications of on the side of a hill overlooking the place where he had been attacked. As soon as they arrived at the foot of the hill, which was by day-break, the party concealed themselves in the jungle, and sat down to deliberate on their best course to pursue. At that moment, a thin column of white smoke was seen issuing from the forest on the side of the hill, some hundred yards above; presently, a noise was distinctly heard resembling that which proceeds from the natives beating rice. The officers, now satisfied of the position of the wolsa, poising their rifles, preceded their men up the side of the hill. They arrived at some high grass which grew in front of several very high trees sheltering the spot occupied by

the men whose trail they were on ; then, for the first time, they ventured to stand upright, and look over the crest of the waving grass. Their eyes first met the sight of three sepoy hanging to the branches of the trees ; a more minute inspection revealed the destroyers of them : they were several Khonds, who had donned the coats of their victims and were admiring themselves in them. Beside them sat some women, employed pounding grain. A few more steps, made with great caution and silence, brought the leading files of the party and the officers within shot. Raising their rifles, every Khond of the party was aimed at. A simultaneous discharge woke the forest's echoes, and sent the men "to the sleep which knows no waking." Their bodies were substituted for the sepoy suspended over-head, who were buried. The women were taken into camp, and kindly treated.

I shall no longer trespass on the attention of the readers of this Journal by relating the incidents of the separate dowers : to have told the adventures of one is almost to tell them all. The last affair of consequence was an expedition made by Mr. Russell towards the Boad country, the king of which had informed him of certain chiefs being concealed in the house of Nuncocomce, better known as "king of the Khonds," at a place called Baringee. The following insurgent chiefs were captured : Baubalandra, Tengia Moolika, Pooneah Naig, Nunda Besoi, and Coodoo Moolika.

The war was finally concluded by Dorabesoi being surrendered by a zemindar on the Bengal frontier, on condition that the chief's life should be spared, and he himself reap the reward offered for his apprehension. The Dora was subsequently confined in the hill fortress of Gooty. The affairs of Goomsur have ever since been administered by the East-India Company.

PERSIAN ANTIQUITIES.

M. Eugène Boré, in a letter to the President of the Royal Academy of Inscriptions and Belles Lettres, dated Julia, in Persia, states that the Baron de Bode, secretary to the Russian embassy in Persia, had discovered, in a journey to Shahpoor, some remarkable inscriptions, in a character entirely new (resembling the Indian), six or seven parasangs from Bahbahan, the chief town belonging to the Koghhaloo tribe, in the mountains of Bahmai, at a place called Tengi-Saoolek. Amidst a forest of oaks and cypresses, are too large detached stones ; on one of them, which is of a dark colour streaked with yellow, are two bas-reliefs, with three inscriptions in the character mentioned, and of which copies are given in the *Journal Asiatique* for April. One of the bas-reliefs consists of an altar, at the foot of which is a mobed, well preserved ; other figures behind, as well as one of a horseman throwing down a lion or bear, are almost effaced. On another part of the stone is a personage resting on his arm, and extended on a kind of sofa. At his feet are two figures holding spears ; one of them, who is crowned, resembles a female. Behind the principal figure is another standing, and below this group are three other figures, very indistinct. Opposite this block is another of the same kind of stone, on one of the faces of which is a bas-relief representing a personage on horseback, armed with a lance, galloping. Behind him are two pigmies, apparently desirous of attacking him, one letting fly an arrow, the other trying to hurl a stone, which he is raising with both hands above his head. There is a third dwarf lying on the ground, his hair in disorder. "These sculptures," the Baron observes, "which are rude, seem to indicate a Sassanide origin by the form of the head-dress, if the pigmies, with their attributes, do not recal the Babylonian antiquities."

COL. MILES' "HISTORY OF HYDUR NAIK."**

OF late years, European literature has been enriched, principally by means of the Oriental Translation Fund of Great Britain and Ireland, by many versions of Eastern biography—a department of general history of which there is no penury amongst the people of modern India. This form of composition is said to be most attractive to readers; it is undoubtedly one infinitely pleasing to the individuals who are the subjects of "Biography of the Living," and, by anticipation, to all who can either command or purchase the grateful incense with which a biographer can perfume their posthumous reputation. Burns, when, in his earlier years, he heard that his poems were to be published in America, spoke of the "delicious thought of being regarded as a clever fellow, though on the other side of the Atlantic;" and the little artifices daily practised by mankind, in order that they may "cling to the skirts of Fame," shew how strong is the desire of being reflected from the ἀνθρώπων βίη κατοπτρον. In this universal quality of our nature, the Eastern nations, with all their imputed apathy, participate as largely as ourselves.

The rule commonly applied to biographical composition, and which is pretty well observed amongst us, requires that the writer should deal gently with his subject; keep as much as possible out of the reader's view the dark parts of the deceased's character, and bring out into prominent relief the luminous points:

Atque ita mentitur, sic veris falsa remiscet.

The art of the biographer is displayed in this authorized compromise between truth and falsehood; in not suppressing, whilst he palliates, defects and vices of character; in softening asperities, subduing ruggednesses, heightening brightness into splendour, and interposing before the mental eye of the reader a hazy medium, which presents to it a false outline of the objects seen. This rule is deduced from the maxim, that we should say nothing ill of the dead, and nothing false of the living—which we surmise to be, like many rules of criticism, of *ex post facto* origin. Had the theory preceded the practice, the rule would probably have been, "to say nothing false of the dead, and nothing ill of the living," which is far more consistent with natural equity and social advantage, but which would offer violence to the weaknesses of the human heart. Here, again, the Orientals pursue a parallel course with ourselves; they, indeed, give to the rule what lawyers term a liberal construction, and not only say nothing ill of the dead, but exalt his vices into virtues, and exaggerate these into miraculous qualities. If European biographies please, as they are said to please, by virtue of the slight infusion of romance which they contain, Oriental readers, who delight in romance, may pardonably require a larger adulteration of this grateful ingredient.

* The History of Hydur Naik, otherwise styled Shums-ul-Moolk, Ameer-ud-Dowla, Nawaub Hyder Ali Khan Bahadoor, Hydur Jung; Nawaub of the Karnatic Balaghaut: written by MEER HUSSAIN ALI KHAN KIRMANI. Translated from an original Persian Manuscript in the Library of Her Most Gracious Majesty: by COLONEL W. MILES, of the Hon. E. I. Company's Service. London, Printed for the Oriental Translation Fund. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

These reflections were suggested to us by the perusal of Colonel Miles's very able translation of the history of the celebrated Hydur Ali, composed, in the inflated style of Persian "fine writing," by a "student in the school of ignorance," who was in the service of Hydur and his successor, and who, though he has misrepresented some notorious facts and bedaubed his subject with nauseous flattery, has the confidence to assert (under cover of the rule adverted to) that "he is certain nothing but fact and truth has found an entrance into his work!"

Hydur, the author tells us, was the son of Futteh Muhammad, who was the son of Shaikh Ali, who had been entertained in the service of Shah Muhammad, governor of Kolar, in the Carnatic, whither he had emigrated from Bijapoor, his father being Wuli Muhammad (of the tribe of Koreish*), a Mushaikh, or devout person, who was attached to the Durgah, or tomb, of Bundah Nawaz, at Kalberga, in the reign of Mahmud Adil Shah, King of Bijapoor; though in the list of Adil Shahi kings hitherto extant, there is not one named Mahmud or Muhammad. The genealogy given by his eulogist, however, satisfactorily disproves the pretension, set up by Hydur himself, to a descent from the kings of Bijapoor. Hydur's father left Kolar, "without the permission of his elder brother," and entered the service of the Nawaub Saadut Ullah Khan, the Sahib Souba of Arcot, as a jemadar. He distinguished himself by his military qualities, but, on the death of the Nawaub, he retired with his family to the Balaghaut province of the Mysore, the polygar of which country entertained him in his service, and gave him the title of "Naik." This designation, as Colonel Miles remarks, is ambiguous; it originally signified a chief, or leader; it then became a mere title, as *dux* originated *duke*; it was that of the Hindu rajas of Madura and Tinavelli, and is now the denomination of the lowest native non-commissioned officer in the East-India Company's army, whence Hydur has been sometimes called "Corporal Hydur."

Hydur Ali was born A.H. 1134 (A.D. 1721), when "the sun was in Aries," the astrologers announcing from his horoscope that he would certainly arrive at kingly dignity, and "be the sovereign of the two Carnatics," connecting with the prognostic the speedy death of his father. Thereupon, his relations determined that the child "should be fed with the milk of death, and laid to sleep in the cradle of eternity." His father, however, interposed, and with a Mussulman's resignation, observing that "good and bad proceed alike from God's decrees," saved his life. The prognostic was fulfilled three years after, when Futteh Muhammad was slain in resisting the Nawaub, which exposed his family to oppression. Hydur Ali, then three or four years old, and his elder brother, Shahbaz Sahib, eight years of age, were, by a refinement of cruelty, which the former learned to imitate, confined in a kettle-drum, the head of which was beaten, to torment them. By the interference of the polygar of Mysore with the soubadar of Sura (their oppressor), at the entreaty of Hydur Sahib, the cousin of the children, they were released. Another author states that Hydur Sahib ran-

* Hindu converts to Muhammedanism often call themselves Koreish.

somed them with money. This relation brought up the orphans with great care and attention, teaching them manly and military accomplishments.

Hydur Sahib procured the introduction of his two cousins to Nundi Raj, the chief minister of Mysore, who was particularly pleased with the conduct of Hydur Ali, at Seringapatam, and "neither in business nor pleasure did Nundi Raj ever separate himself from him." Hydur continued to attract the admiration of all ranks by his bravery in putting down insurrections in the country, and he had the title of "khan" given to him, and permission to enlist a body of 4,000 foot, to be disciplined after the European mode. He married one wife, when at the age of twenty, and another a few years afterwards (by permission of the first), and on the 19th November, 1749, his son, Tippoo Sultan, was born. The khan, on the bestowal of this great gift, "rubbed his forehead on the earth of acknowledgment, and offered up the thanksgiving and praise due to the Creator of all life; the rose-buds of his friends' hearts expanded and blossomed in this breeze of pleasure," &c. The child was named Tippoo, from the saint Tippoo Mustan, at whose intercession his advent was supposed to be owing.

When Chunda Sahib, who, by the assistance of the French, had got possession of the province of Arcot, attacked Trichinopoly, Suraj ud-Dowla applied for succour to the Mysore government, offering in return the fort of Trichinopoly and its dependencies. Nundi Raj, contrary to the wish of the Raja of Mysore, levied a large army for the relief of the place. In the conflicts which ensued, Hydur Ali displayed great valour, making night attacks upon the French troops. When, by the death of Chunda Sahib, and the retreat of the French, Suraj ud-Dowla was released from apprehension, he deserted his engagement with the Mysorians, and when Nundi Raj besieged the fort of Trichinopoly, he applied to the French for aid, and the Mysorians were obliged eventually to retire.

Nundi Raj, after this, fell into straits. The Mahrattas ravaged the country, and his troops rebelled, and placed him in *dhurna*, for want of their pay. This was the arena in which a man of energy like Hydur was sure to make a figure. The minister reposed unbounded confidence in him, and by his authority he inflicted summary vengeance upon the rebels. Nundi Raj then wanted money, and Hydur, "without delay, like a raging lion," soon extorted from the Nairs and Mapilas a large sum. He conquered the rebellious polygars, and established order (as it is termed) in the Dindigul and Palghaut country; but, his successes having excited jealousy, he hastened, with a considerable force, to Seringapatam, the country around which he found in the possession of the Mahrattas.

The cowardly chiefs of Mysore, according to the worthy biographer, had "lost all sense and discretion, and, like old women, waited tremblingly for a man to enter the field of valour for them." With Hydur's arrival, "the breath entered anew into their lifeless carcasses," and the raja, appointing him commander-in-chief, gave him a discretionary power to act as he thought fit. This was a critical epoch of his career. He could muster

about 5,000 horse, 12,000 infantry, seven guns, and "Manuel, the European, with his risala;" and, "having given the curl of enterprise to the moustache of his manhood," he marched to Bangalore to attack the Mahrattas, under Gopal Rao, whom (though superior in numbers) he defeated in several battles, and expelled from Mysore.

Upon his return to Seringapatam, he found the troops in open mutiny on account of their pay, the raja and his minister being prisoners. This dangerous disturbance was put down by Hydur with a dexterity and success, which greatly enhanced his credit. This he soon employed to get a creature of his own, a brahmin, named Khundi Rao, placed in the office of prime minister, in the stead of Nundi Raj. The reputation of Hydur, moreover, induced the French at Pondicherry, when attacked by Suraj ud-Dowlah and the English, to invoke his aid, offering a large territorial bribe. He immediately "stained the finger of the vakeel's request with the henna of accordance," and despatched a force of 11,000 men thither, under his half-brother, Mukhdoom Sahib, which relieved the fort, in spite of the English.

Meanwhile, the new minister, Khundi Rao, jealous of the designs of his late master, whom he detested for his faith, began to plot his ruin, with the tacit countenance of the raja. He wrote secretly to Madhoo Rao, of Poona, that "a certain Musulman of inferior rank had usurped the whole power of Mysore, leaving the raja nothing but a name;" and that, if the Poona state would assist in removing him, a large yearly tribute would be paid. The Mahratta chief caught at the tempting offer, and despatched 40,000 horse and 20,000 foot, with artillery. The success of his intrigues encouraged the brahmin to throw off the mask; he closed the gates of the fort, and attacked the camp of Hydur, whose suspicions having been previously excited, he was not taken unawares, and repelled the assault. He was obliged, however, to retire to Bangalore, where he raised a large sum by loans, and, recalling the troops he had despatched to Pondicherry, prepared for the anticipated attack.

The Mahrattas followed him to Bangalore, and adopted their characteristic system of tactics, by ravaging the country; but they were foiled in their attempts upon the fort, even before the arrival of the Pondicherry force, under Mukhdoom Sahib, who, with the aid of 200 Kulahposh (Europeans), surprised the Mahrattas and routed them, the chiefs flying on foot with bare heads "to the deserts of shame and bitter reflection" from the hands of Hydur's "blood-drinkers." Their defeat, however, does not appear to have been so complete as the biographer pretends; for it was only on the intercession of Nundi Raj that the Mahrattas consented to retire upon receiving a sum of money from Hydur. He, however, pleaded poverty, but promised to pay "as soon as he should have established his power." The crafty Mahrattas thereupon requested he would give up to them the Barh Mahl; "and, as they strenuously insisted on this gift, Hydur, to please them, and as a temporary expedient, sent an order, written in the name of the Foulidar of Kishengiri, to give up the district of the Barh Mahl; sealing it with his large seal, but without enclosing it in

an envelope, he thus despatched it to the Mahrattas." The latter, thinking all was right, retired from Bangalore; whereupon Hydur joined his force to that of Mukhdoom Sahib, and wrote secretly to the Foudjar of the Barh Mahl not to give up the district to the Mahrattas, who were thus tricked by an act of treachery over which the biographer chuckles with great delight, as highly creditable to his master.

Hydur now advanced to the capital, placing garrisons of his own troops in the forts on his route, when he received letters, privily despatched by the grandmother of the raja, to the effect that the selfish views and enmity of the ministers had so deranged the power of their ancient house, that the seditious were waiting to seize upon its possessions; and exhorting him, therefore, as "their thrice-fortunate adopted son," to restore the government to order, which would be "consistent with his name and character." Hydur considered this invitation as a patent (*sunnud*), which "established his claim to the supreme authority of the *Khodadad*," a name signifying 'gift of God,' by which he designated the state of Mysore; and acting in conjunction with Nundi Raj, who had a body of troops in his service, he proceeded to meet the bramin Khundi Rao, who was advancing to attack him at the head of 19,000 horse and foot, and Manuel, the European, commanding 800 Chittakars, with ten or twelve guns. The battle is related by the biographer in a few words: "the heavy fire of Hydur's guns and musketry at once defeated this force, which was totally dispersed." After this, it appears, the troops of the bramin joined Hydur, "the friend of the soldier and the poor man's friend," with their arms, and this accession enabled him to commence an attack upon the fort of Seringapatam. Some shot striking (by design) the Dewan Khana (palace), the raja and his women were terrified, and the former, remonstrating by a messenger with Hydur, received for answer "that he was the faithful adherent of the raja and his government; that an ungrateful servant had sought refuge in the fort, but if he were given up, he (Hydur) was the same friend he had ever been." The sequel may be anticipated. The raja was obliged to comply, and sent Khundi Rao to Hydur, after extorting from the latter the most solemn oath and engagement that he would not put him to death. The biographer is wild in his encomia upon that "dispenser of good to the world," his master, in that, "instead of impaling or dismembering the bramin, which punishment he richly merited, Hydur put him into an iron cage, like an inauspicious crow, and sent him off to Bangalore."

Nothing now remained but to take possession of his "God's gift" in the most discreet manner. Accordingly, having "fulfilled his duty in offering unlimited thanksgiving and praise to the Almighty for his favours," Hydur sent a message to the raja, that, if permitted, "he would visit his family in the fort." The raja could do no less than, "with great readiness and pleasure," give orders to admit the man who had just bombarded his palace and forced him to give up his minister. He even went to meet Hydur, and, "to obtain his friendship, showered an abundance of gold and jewels on his

valiant head." He invited his "servant" to enter the fort with him; but the former, "cautious and penetrating, considered that entering the fort in company with the raja would be an act quite incompatible with the prudence and circumspection indispensable to understanding men;" he made an excuse, and next morning entered with a strong body of troops, posting confidential men of his own at the gates and offices, and even at the raja's hall of audience and zenana. He next visited Nundi Raj, and, "with the policy and regard to expediency of a conqueror and a statesman," placed that minister, his family, and dependants, in confinement, "and then," such is the easy transition of the biographer, "prostrating himself before the throne of the All-powerful Dispenser of Grace and Favour, his drums and trumpets made the city resound to their joyful strains!"

In short, Hydur Ali was now sovereign of Mysore; "and why not," asks his biographer, "when he had restored the country, already half-dead, to new life and vigour?" We cannot answer the question in a condemnatory spirit without impugning the characters of many men upon whom general consent has bestowed the epithet of "great." The biographer pursues the subject, and erects the title of his master upon the services he had rendered to his country, in the defeat of the Mahrattas and recovery of the territory they had seized, and lastly upon the bad return he met with from "the foolish raja," who allowed his enemies to cast his merits to the winds. The corollary seems to be, that a meritorious public servant, who meets an inadequate reward for his services, may displace the government that neglects him. It must not be omitted, however, that the biographer ascribes the exaltation of Hydur to the act of God, who "made him a king in territory and power," for the good of the country. This "regulation" of the state (as it is mildly termed) took place in September, 1757.

Having thus conducted Hydur, according to the narrative of Meer Hussein Ali, from the lowest to the highest estate, from the inside of a kettle-drum to the musnud of Mysore, we shall not follow the details of his subsequent career as chronicled by the "student in the school of ignorance." All the actions of the Nawaub, as he was soon after styled (having been raised to that dignity by Busalut Jung, the soubadar of the Sura), of whatever quality, are related in the same encomiastic strain, and all the disagreeable edges and angles of his character are neatly rounded off, so as to present the modern "Rustum" as a prodigy of valour, of kindness, of wisdom, and of statesmanlike policy.

The particulars we have lately given from the pen of Colonel Lindsay, one of the sufferers, of the conduct of Hydur in the fatal affair of Conjeveram, may provoke the curiosity of our readers to know how the varnish of biographical art can conceal his demerits. The treatment of the prisoners is, of course, unnoticed; in other respects, the events of Col. Baillie's defeat are related with great candour in this work.

The biographer states that General Munro, with 6,000 regular infantry, 1,500 regular cavalry, and 2,000 European troops, advanced from Madras to drive back the conquering Hydur from the Carnatic. Colonel Baillie, at

the same time, marched from Kottoor, with 3,000 regular infantry, 400 Europeans, and 8 guns, towards Arcot. These numbers are accurately stated. The nawaub despatched his son Tippoo against the colonel, whilst Sidi Hillal Khan Bukshi, with the light troops, was to harass the camp of the general, stop the supplies, and shut up the road, so that reinforcements could not be sent to Baillie. Tippoo engaged Baillie's force, which defended itself bravely, marching on, fighting, to Tukool and Purimpauk, six kos from Gunjee. The colonel was reduced to great difficulties, and in consequence, General Munro "selected from his army fourteen first companies, called in the language of the English *grenadiers*," with stores, which he despatched to his assistance. This is quite correct, the reinforcement of 1,500 men, under Colonel Fletcher, comprising the flank companies of the whole army. The biographer observes that, had Colonel Baillie made a night-march after the companies joined him, he would have reached Gunjee in safety; but, as the troops composing the reinforcement were overpowered with fatigue, he halted them for the night. This is likewise accurate. When Hydur heard this intelligence, he broke up the siege of Arcot, and made a forced march to assist his son, blocking up all the roads of escape to Colonel Baillie's force. The latter continued its march, when they were attacked by both Hydur and Tippoo. On one flank, Muhammad Ali, with the Chittakars under M. Jani, a Frenchman; on the other, M. Lalli, who had deserted the service of Basalut Jung, with 2,000 regular infantry, 500 Europeans, and 100 Allemand horse, "by pouring perpetual volleys of balls and bullets on the English, so straitened the field of battle on their troops, that, notwithstanding the bravery and great exertions of the colonel, it was impossible for him to join the main army." The biographer says that, in spite of the dreadful havoc made amongst them, the troops of the colonel stood firm, till Lalli, "discovering by the telescope of his intellect and science, the position of the enemy's ammunition, fired a shot at the colonel's tumbrils," which blew up, and by the shock, "the bonds of union of the colonel's force were broken up." Upon this, the household cavalry charged the broken troops on one flank, whilst the Silladars fell upon the other, and the troops were crushed, not, however, without the loss of 2,000 or 3,000 of Hydur's men. Colonel Baillie was taken prisoner, with a number of his officers, "by the address or management of the French officers."

The reader, who shall compare this account with that given by Colonel Lindsay,* will be struck with its extraordinary exactitude and fidelity.

The closing scene of Hydur's career, his "last expedition," as the biographer expresses it, "to his eternal abode in Paradise," is related with less hyperbole than might have been expected. In 1781-2, he received an accidental scratch upon his shoulder; the wound became a boil or abscess, which daily enlarged, till the physician pronounced it to be *surlan*, or cancer. The increase of the disorder compelled him to keep his bed. He dictated a letter to his son, enjoining him "not to neglect or forget his

* *Asiat. Journ.*, vol. XXXIX. p. 42.

duties to the government for a moment." On the last day of Mohurram, he inquired what day it was, and bathed, in opposition to the advice of his physician. "Then, having put on clean clothes, he repeated some prayer or invocation on his finger, rubbing his face, and at the same time despatched 2,000 horse to plunder and ravage the country of the Polygars north of Arcot, and 5,000 towards Madras, for the same purpose, to alarm the people there. He next sent for some of his officers, and gave them strict orders for the regulation of their departments, and afterwards swallowed a little broth, and laid down to rest: the same night, his ever-victorious spirit took its flight to Paradise."

Thus terminated the life (at the age of sixty) of a man whose talents, both as a soldier and a statesman, are acknowledged, and if we concede to him the same indulgence which has been extended to other usurpers, because he perpetrated no more evil than was necessary to gain and to secure his supremacy, his character will stand fairer than many Eastern despots, for it is not disfigured by deep and gratuitous crimes. His animosity to the English, which makes him odious in our eyes, was no blot. We were his natural enemies, and he never owed to us either allegiance or obligation.

We cannot dismiss this work without again commending the ability with which Colonel Miles has executed his translation.

SCRIPTURAL ILLUSTRATION.

"For this cause ought the woman to have power on *her* head, because of the angels."—1 Cor. xi. 10.

This passage, which is variously explained by theological writers, refers to a Rabbinical notion, that angels cannot endure the sight of an unveiled female. An anecdote of Mahomet, noticed by M. Weil,* will illustrate this notion and the passage.

Cadija, the wife of Mahomet, whilst in doubt as to the veracity of his asserted mission, hearing her husband speak of his being visited by an angel, and knowing from tradition that these beings were shocked at the presence of a woman with her head uncovered, resolved to test thereby the truth of his statement. She begged him, therefore, to advertize her when the angel appeared to him. One day, Mahomet said to her, "Here is the angel!" Cadija took him upon her knees, saying, "Do you see him now?" He replied, "Yes." She then hid his head in her bosom, and asked, "Do you still see him?" Upon his replying in the affirmative, she removed the veil from her head, when Mahomet immediately exclaimed, "I do not see him now!" The doubts of Cadija respecting the prophetic character of her husband were then banished.

* Journ. Asiatique, July, 1842.

REMINISCENCES OF THE BURMESE WAR.

BY CAPTAIN F. B. DOVETON.

No. XIII. AND LAST.—CONCLUSION OF THE WAR.

AFTER the fall of Sittang, in January, 1826, the Pegue force, under Colonel Pepper, was forced, much against the inclination of us all, to remain inactive for some time at Shoeghein, waiting for reinforcements and supplies from Rangoon, immediately upon the arrival of which we were to push on to the strong and important town of Tongho. The advance to Shoeghein from Pegue, and its occupation by our troops, without any material opposition, have previously been touched upon, but the importance of the place, and the interesting natural features that distinguish it, will, I think, justify me in again lightly referring to the subject.

For some days previous to our reaching the point in question, our march was through the densest jungle, which, however grateful as a shelter from the sun's rays, was most inconvenient for encamping. The last day's march was most fatiguing, for, though the distance was only eleven miles, and the column got under arms at three in the morning, it was not till one in the afternoon that we were halted in a comparatively open space, about three-quarters of a mile or so in front of Shoeghein, which was still effectually concealed from view by a screen of towering forest trees and thinly scattered underwood, though its position was pretty well indicated by certain heavy columns of smoke and the summit of a pagoda or two. In this glade we piled arms and refreshed ourselves for half an hour; and a picturesque scene we presented, scattered about in groups on the turf. In due time, the troops were formed up in three columns, with the guns, six in number, on the right; and every arrangement was made for an attack upon the town at three different points. Our armed columns had a striking effect, drawn up amidst the verdant underwood.

We were all soon in motion, and upon emerging somewhat suddenly from the jungle, the heads of the columns were checked by the Sittang river, a rapid stream with lofty rugged banks, on the opposite side of which, on a bare plain, was the strongly stockaded town of Shoeghein, at the distance, perhaps, of 300 yards, whilst in the background was a sea of jungle, terminating in the lofty and teak-clad mountains of Martaban. The guns were speedily got into position on a rising ground to our right, and, under cover of their fire, our 1,700 bayonets might have been seen sturdily stemming the stream breast-high, in the direction of their fancied opponents, and in three distinct bodies. But from the stillness that pervaded the place when it first opened upon our view, not a shot having been fired at us, I was early impressed with a conviction that it was deserted, and so in truth it proved. A few rounds were fired from the guns, to which no answer was returned, and in a few minutes we entered the town unopposed, and learned from some infirm beings, who had been left in the rear, that the inhabitants had vacated the place only an hour previous to our arrival, thus cheating us out of all the honour and glory upon which we had been fondly building, and for which loss we thought ourselves poorly compensated in the abundant supply of pigs and poultry that the fortune of war had placed at our disposal.

The town of Shoeghein, the capital of an extensive district, and containing probably a population of 30,000 or 40,000, was well built, and strongly

stockaded, and its site, at the confluence of the Sittang river and a minor stream, and in the heart of a densely-wooded and mountainous country, was highly picturesque. In its neighbourhood were several points of interest, in religious edifices and pagodas, whilst the sportsman found abundance of work for his gun in the surrounding jungle. By energetic but conciliatory measures, on the part of our brigadier, the panic-stricken population soon returned to their old quarters, when our force was well supplied with all the ordinary productions of the country, buffalo beef and rice being, however, the staple commodities.

On the 7th of March, about two months after our arrival, we were reinforced by 120 of H.M.'s 45th and the 1st M.N.I., 500 strong. This addition to our strength enabled us to commence a forward movement once more, after leaving an efficient garrison in Shoeghein. On the 9th we moved out in high spirits, about 1,500 strong, and encamped in the jungle, and on the following day we made a similar march, halting on much the same ground: the ultimate point of attack was Tongho, the key of this part of the country, distant some 150 miles, but there was a strong stockade, called Conkimew, which we calculated upon reaching on the following morning. On this day an event of much interest transpired.

Marching in Ava was a very different matter from marching in India; our comforts were few, and all our establishments were on the most contracted scale, owing mainly to the difficulty of getting draft and carriage cattle to the extent we required. Few officers enjoyed the luxury of a tent to themselves, two or three generally chumming together in a small bechovah or rowtie, somewhere about eight feet square. At this late period of the war, however, we were most of us mounted on the tough little ponies of the country. On the day in question, long before the first streak of dawn was visible in the east above the dark mass of forest, we were roused from our sound slumbers, and dreams of sweet, though distant, home, by the familiar beat of "the general." Our encampment was an imperfectly cleared space in the very heart of the jungle, very inconveniently sprinkled with stunted bushes and stumps of trees. On all sides we were enveloped in impervious forest, through which wound the narrow and tortuous road, or rather pathway, that was *said* to lead to Tongho; and as day dawned upon us, in every direction might be heard the crowing of the jungle cock and the screaming of the parouquet and peafowl, which, though not the most euphonious music in the world, had nevertheless an enlivening effect, especially upon a sportsman's ears. In due time, our tents were struck, our traps packed, and the music having ceased, bayonets were unfixed, and, "marching at ease," the column might have been discerned, though not without difficulty, by the dubious morning light, dragging its slow length along the rugged forest track before spoken of, and which on either side was deeply overshadowed by the matted and verdant foliage. The officers, according to custom, had left the ranks and mounted their sturdy Pegue ponies, and a group of us, wrapped closely in our boat-cloaks (for the forest morning air was raw and humid), followed in the rear of the corps, smoking our cheroots, and chatting on passing events. That morning's march did not exceed seven miles, but the road was execrable, and great were the difficulties our artillery had to contend with, for a gun would occasionally stick fast in a quagmire, or in the bed of a rivulet, from which it could only be extricated by the timely assistance of an elephant, who, at the word of command from his guide, would apply his forehead to the gun, and

push it out bodily. This process I have witnessed, and an interesting spectacle it is, though in the East, that land of wonders, by no means an uncommon one. On these marches, our breakfast, generally in the shape of bullocks or buffaloes, preceded the head of the column, all alive, so that, by the time we were ready for them, beefsteaks smoked upon the mess table, somewhat fresh to be sure, an hour having perhaps scarcely elapsed since the animal was alive, but it was not the less relished on that account.

Our encampment in this instance was on tolerable ground, but very rocky, and, to our extreme annoyance, sadly infested with scorpions, which were crawling about in all directions. It might have been about noon, and most of us, after a hearty breakfast on the aforesaid buffalo steaks, were enjoying a siesta, when a most unusual and exciting shout roused us from the repose we were courting. We soon learned that despatches had just reached our brigadier, informing him of peace having been at length concluded between the British and his golden-footed majesty, within forty miles of the capital, upon which Sir Archibald Campbell was marching with the main army; the European prisoners had been given up to us, and twenty-five lacs of rupees paid down in hard coin, and there was satisfactory evidence that this time the Burmese were in earnest. This happy result was brought about by the rapidity with which our gallant troops followed up their successes on the banks of the Irrawaddy. To be sure, the opening of the campaign in November was inauspicious, our troops having met with a serious reverse at Wattegaun, in the neighbourhood of Prome, when Colonel McDowall was killed, and 250 other officers and men killed and wounded; this failure, however, was soon forgotten in subsequent successes, and a series of victorious affairs at Sembike, Nepailee, Melloon, and Pajahm Mew, costing us, however, many valuable lives, had at length the effect of humbling the pride of Ava, and compelling its king to sue for peace to save his capital from destruction. Grateful as was the intelligence to some, it was not so to all, for there was a large portion of restless and adventurous spirits, especially amongst the European part of our force, who would gladly have exchanged all the blessings and comforts of peace for the rambling and exciting mode of life which upwards of two years on active service had not only rendered quite familiar to us, but absolutely attractive. Of this class I believe I was one, a predilection that may perhaps be thought excusable at the age of twenty, and my appointment to the adjutancy of the regiment, which reached me by the same mail that brought us intelligence of the peace, barely reconciled me to a removal from the grenadier company, to which I had long been attached, and the loss of all the honour and glory promised by a march through the jungle to Tongho, to say nothing of the chances of picking up the fever *en route*.

We halted a clear day upon the receipt of the above intelligence, and on the 13th of March we re-entered our old quarters at Shoeghein. It must be observed that, on the very day upon which we commenced our retrograde movement, a most virulent fever broke out amongst us, carrying off many in a few days, and filling our hospitals rapidly; so that had it been our destiny to advance instead of retire, it is probable that the greater part of us would have perished in the jungle, whilst the remnant of the small force would have fallen an easy prey to the foe, for undoubtedly the malignant fever that so suddenly shewed itself originated in the vast mass of putrifying vegetable matter with which that sea of forest abounds.

All the British troops in Ava were now retiring upon Rangoon, in virtue of

the treaty just concluded, and the Pegue column soon moved by detail in the same direction. It was not, however, till the 25th of March, that the force finally quitted Shoeghein; and indeed it so happened, that we were literally driven out of the town some hours before we intended, not, however, by a human enemy, but by fire; some mischievous vagabonds, it is to be feared, amongst our own people, having set fire to the town, at different points, during the night, and from the inflammable nature of the materials of which it was mainly constructed, at the hour we marched, the best part of the town was destroyed. Great was the excitement of that night; we laid ourselves down ready drest, but sleep we could not, and long before dawn we were summoned together by the beat of the *long roll*, and were marched through the flaming streets amidst the crackling of burning bamboos and the noise of falling rafters, which somewhat interrupted the martial strains of our band. This conflagration, originating probably in sheer mischief, was doubtless much to be regretted; had the town been fully inhabited, it would most likely never have occurred; but, strange as it may sound, the moment it was rumoured that we were about to fall back, the native occupants rapidly deserted the town, and moved in the direction of Rangoon, apprehensive, perhaps, of the vengeance of their Burmese rulers for having aided and abetted us *rebel strangers*. Thus, the comparatively empty state of the place offered a temptation to certain *mauvais sujets*, which they could not resist, for having a bon-fire on a grand scale, in honour, no doubt, of the peace.

In due time, after quitting Shoeghein, we reached the small post of Meekoo, on the Sittang river, passing one day the bodies of some of our sepoy, who had fallen in an encounter with the enemy only a few days previously, the terms of the late treaty perhaps not having been quite comprehensible or congenial to the obtuse intellects of the forest rangers of these parts, who, accordingly, would not let us pass through their domains, though for the last time, without a parting shot. At Meekoo we halted for nine or ten days, our old quarters at Pegue not being ready to receive us. We were encamped on an arid plain, without a tree to shade us, and the heat, under canvas, was intolerable, the thermometer being, at midday, usually 120° in our tents: indeed, the hot season of Ava was now at its height.

During our short stay at Meekoo, I had rather an interesting meeting with a party of Burmans, who had formed a portion of the garrison of Sittang, which place, it may be remembered, has been described as fifteen miles below the village of Meekoo, and on the reverse bank of the stream. The stockade had been entirely destroyed by us after its capture by assault in January, but it had been since re-built and occupied as before (so at least we had been given to understand), and the individuals now alluded to, about a dozen, were a sort of piquet, thrown out apparently from the stronghold of Sittang to watch our movements. I found them, on my return from a shooting excursion, with their canoes drawn up under the bank, about a mile below our encampment. They were all armed with muskets, and the head of each was adorned with a sort of cap, made of peacocks' feathers, an unusual circumstance, which attracted our attention, and we found, upon inquiry, that the honour of wearing these feathers was assigned them for the gallant and successful defence of Sittang when attacked by the 3rd Light Infantry on the 7th January.

On the 7th of April we once more entered Pegue, after an absence of three or four months, and re-occupied our old position at the base of Shoemadoo Prau, and here we were to wait patiently till summoned to Rangoon, to em-

bark finally for India. In the meanwhile, Sir Archibald Campbell had reached Rangoon, and the greatest exertions were made for the expeditious removal of our troops from the country. Several regiments had already embarked for India; but our corps, although one of the first to arrive in Burmah, was to be detained in the country till nearly the last.

The buffalo of Pegue has been occasionally alluded to as differing much from that of Hindostan. It is monstrous in size, and most savage in temper, though a domestic animal. It has the same antipathy to scarlet as horned cattle in England, as we soldiers often found to our imminent hazard, and many of our poor fellows were gored. In one instance, I was taking an evening ride with a brother officer in the neighbourhood of Pegue, when, in skirting the old ditch that encircles the fort, we came somewhat abruptly upon a large herd of these animals taking their evening bath, their heads only being visible above water. On our approaching, one fellow rose up from the mud in which he had been wallowing, and stared at us most inauspiciously; this movement was instantly followed up by a similar one on the part of the whole drove, who simultaneously dashed out of the water, and rushed after us at full speed! We of course put spurs to our ponies, and galloped off into the jungle by the first track that presented itself; and it was only by this means we escaped their fury, for soon on all sides we heard the underwood crackling before them, but luckily they did not take our road, when we were soon beyond their reach. I lost my cap, however, in the race, though I found it again the same evening, having returned when the coast was clear. Whilst in the act of escaping the brutes, I contrived to slip off my red jacket and tuck it under my arm, for this it was that caused the alarm. On another occasion, three of us were out shooting near the same point, when one of these monsters came down upon us at the charge step; there was, of course, a general retreat, and the enemy's progress was only checked by my discharging at him my fowling-piece, which was loaded with snipe shot.

Amongst the incidents of the day at Pegue, must be noticed the fact of several of our European soldiers at this place deserting to the Burmese, having doubtless been attracted by extravagant offers on the part of their emissaries. Not less than a dozen men, including a sergeant, dropped off, one by one, generally at night, and we never had any further tidings of them. Peace having been made, the matter was of less importance; and the deserters were mostly such worthless characters, that they were not much missed by us. Such desertions, however, were by no means confined to the Madras European Regiment.

At length the order for our embarkation arrived, and in furtherance of it we bade a final adieu to Pegue on the 7th of June, duly arriving at Rangoon without meeting with any unusual adventures on our passage, embarking forthwith on the transport *Argyle*.

The period had now arrived when the link that had bound us and our fortunes to Ava for upwards of two years was to be severed, and probably for ever. Some there were, who quitted with absolute regret the soil upon which had passed some of the most exciting and interesting events of their lives, and to whom a camp life, with all its discomforts, had become not only familiar, but absolutely sweet; such individuals now looked on with a melancholy air, as the tents, under the folds of which had been spent so many merry hours, were being consigned to the vessel's hold! Others there were, and those not a few, who had connected themselves with the country by *liaisons* of a far

different and more tender kind; but this is delicate ground, and I must tread softly: suffice it to say, that now, in very many instances, where Burman damsels and British soldiers were concerned,

— there were sudden partings, such as press
The life from out young hearts, and choking sighs
Which ne'er might be repeated;

many fond hearts, in fact, that had long been united, were now to be torn asunder by the iron hand of military discipline, which did not allow any native ladies accommodation on board the transports, though in many cases they tried to avail themselves of it, even in disguise! The tears that were shed on the occasion in question were most abundant.

Though it required three large vessels, or about 1,800 tons of shipping, to convey us originally to the seat of war, one vessel only, and that under 500 tons, sufficed to take back the tattered relics of the corps, reduced now to about 200, including officers; though a little more than two years previously we had landed in all 900 strong. Of these, not less than 600 had been cut off by disease and the sword, whilst the 100 unaccounted for were probably sent off previously to the coast invalided. In addition, however, to ourselves, there were embarked somewhere about 400 camp-followers, making, together with the crew, not less than 700 souls, in a vessel of 450 tons! The crowding of so many human beings together for a voyage that would probably extend to a month or six weeks, owing to the prevalence of the south-west monsoon, was a most ill-judged measure, and the inconvenience and misery it entailed on all, especially on the poor ill-clad followers, who, during the whole passage, were unavoidably exposed to all the inclemencies of the weather, were inconceivable. The officers were about a dozen in number on board, and nine of us occupied the gun-room, in common with most of our servants, there being literally no room for them elsewhere, and in addition there was our baggage, so that altogether we had a tolerable cram. One of my servants, however, who had served me faithfully through the whole war (but certes a scamp of the first order, having served his apprenticeship as cook-boy in an European regiment), having asked permission to go ashore, never returned; and when looking over my traps, I found the rascal had relieved me of all my ready cash. The country had evidently charms for him that could not be resisted, and I heard afterwards of his having set up a grog-shop at Rangoon, doubtless with my abstracted rupees. There was one less, at all events, to crowd the gun-room of the *Argyle*.

It was, I think, on the morning following our embarkation, that we bid farewell to Burmah, that land of pine-apples, pagodas, and poonghies; and as we gazed from the poop for the last time upon the now rapidly-receding spire of Shoe Dagon, there were some heavy hearts amongst us, for the link was now effectually severed, and the prospect of playing at soldiers again, perhaps for years, on the arid parade-ground of Masulipatam, by no means reconciled many of us to a cessation of the honours and the hardships of active service.

After a short sojourn of three days at Acheen, which the monsoon obliged us to visit, we pursued our course to India, and anchored once more in the Masulipatam roads by the end of July, after a most rough and disagreeable passage of six weeks from Rangoon. Upon landing, we found the old place (the most unpopular station, by the way, of the Madras army) looking in all

respects as ugly though as natural as ever, and as the war-worn relics of "the Lambs," reduced now to a sort of *elegant extracts* of some 150 rank and file, marched off to their old quarters, their appearance contrasted painfully with their strong and efficient state when they embarked at the same point for foreign service, upwards of two years before; indeed, a month or two after we landed, the corps was reduced to such a skeleton, that we only mustered thirty-five file, or seventy men, on parade.

Before concluding, I must briefly revert to Lord Amherst's general order on the successful termination of the war, in which, though with the best intentions towards us, he certainly promised more than he was able to perform. It was at Pegue that this celebrated G.O. gladdened our sight, and much was there in it to recompense soldiers for the perils and privations they had undergone. There was the usual liberal distribution of double full-batta; then certain words of victorious import were to be emblazoned on the colours and appointments of all the corps that had fought in Ava; and last, but certainly not least, suitable medals were *distinctly promised to all* the Company's troops—that is, gold medals to the officers, and silver ones to the men; and the order went on to say that, on her Majesty's sanction being obtained, the same distinction would be bestowed upon the royal troops that had shared in the Ava campaign. Now, the batta was all duly paid and as duly expended; the words "*Ava*," "*Arracan*," and "*Kimmendine*," glitter in letters of gold on the colours of the corps, as they were respectively engaged at each place; but, strange to say, the much-coveted medal, though originally promised to *all*, was in the end presented to *the native troops only*; and now we have in India the anomalous spectacle of native officers and men decorated with gold and silver medals, whilst the European officers by their side, aye, and the European soldiers, who bore the brunt upon all occasions, are wholly unadorned for the same service. This was surely a most unwise measure, and calculated to lower the European in the eyes of his native fellow-soldier: the cause of it was never properly understood, but it was rumoured at the time that the Home Government had refused the extension of the medal to the European troops, on the ground that the Waterloo medal had caused so much jealousy and ill-will. Such objections, however, are no longer of any force, for brevet rank, the honours of the Bath, and medals, are now being distributed with a liberal hand, and as it is never too late to do an act of justice, I will encourage the hope, in behalf of myself and all concerned, that some true friend to the Indian army, amongst our honourable directors, will interest himself in our favour, and avail himself of the opportunity that late events in China and India have offered, for securing to us what may perhaps almost be considered as a right.

Here end my "*Reminiscences of the Burmese War*;" and if their perusal shall have awakened in the breasts of my old friends and comrades in the East any pleasing recollections of our arduous but interesting campaigns in Ava, the consideration of having in any degree contributed to their pleasure will ever be to me a source of the greatest gratification.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

NO. VIII.—AN ENGLISH EMBASSY.

AFTER Vasco di Gama, by the discovery of a south-eastern passage to India, had diverted the European trade with that country from its accustomed channel, it continued for the best part of a century to be carried on almost exclusively by Vasco's countrymen, the Portuguese. That nation obtained military possession of, or established fortified factories in, almost every seaport on the whole line of coast from Muscat to Malacca, as well as in Ceylon and many islands of the Eastern Archipelago, while their armed cruizers scoured the seas, and treated every other European flag that ventured beyond the Cape of Good Hope as an insolent intruder on their peculiar domain. These high pretensions ceased, of course, with the short-lived grandeur of the Portuguese monarchy. The Dutch, who threw off the yoke of Spain much about the same time as Portugal was compelled to submit to it, extended their enmity towards their old oppressor, to that oppressor's new victim, and were the first to dispute her monopoly in the East. Towards the close of the sixteenth century, several expeditions left Holland, bound on mixed missions of war and commerce to the spice-bearing islands of the Malay seas, and soon expelled the Portuguese from all their settlements in those parts. This success of their Dutch neighbours stirred up a spirit of emulation among the English. In the course of Elizabeth's reign, two or three voyages were made to the East-Indies by private traders, and in 1599 was formed in London an association of "merchant adventurers," containing within itself the germ of the first English East-India Company, which was incorporated by royal charter on the last day of the following year. The first views of the new Company, like those of the Dutch, were turned to the trade in spices, then the most profitable articles imported from the East, as will be readily believed from the fact, that a quantity of cloves bought at Amboyna for £3,000 was afterwards sold in England for little less than £40,000. The extensive markets of the Mogul empire were not, however, overlooked, and envoys were sent to endeavour to obtain the emperor's permission to trade in his dominions.

The first British agent employed on this mission was one John Mildenhall, a merchant of London, who, proceeding by the Mediterranean to Aleppo, and thence through Kourdistan, Persia, and Candahar, reached Agra in 1606. After a tedious negotiation, and much opposition from the jealous Portuguese, who had emissaries at the capital, he at length obtained a firman, granting all his demands; but when his countrymen, hastening to avail themselves of this concession, arrived with their cargoes at Surat, then the great mart of western India, they found themselves exposed to all sorts of exactions and impositions from the local officers, and even to personal ill-treatment. The exertions of a second diplomatist were, therefore, by

no means superfluous, and nothing could be more seasonable at this juncture than the arrival at Surat of Capt. William Hawkins, who had been sent out by King James the First to represent him at the court of his well-beloved brother, the Great Mogul.

That imposing title was then borne by Acbar's son, Jehanghir, a prince not destitute of a certain kind of cleverness, but fickle, frivolous, and dissipated. He had inherited much of his father's inquisitiveness about outlandish novelties, and he no sooner heard of the arrival of an English ambassador, an event calculated to produce as much sensation at Agra, as may soon result from the appearance in London of some long-tailed representative of his Celestial Majesty, than he ordered the new comer to be ushered into his presence without delay. Hawkins was hurried off so fast that he had scarcely time to put on his best clothes; but the Emperor gave him a most cordial reception, and finding that he understood Turkish, not only admitted him to a private audience at his first interview, but made him come daily to the palace, and pass hours in talking about the various countries he had seen in the course of his travels. He soon became so great a favourite, that the Emperor requested him to remain permanently at his court, offering to make him a grandee of the empire, with the rank of commander of four hundred horse, and to assign to him a domain worth £3,200 a-year for the support of his dignity, and Hawkins, considering that in this capacity he might be best able to serve his country, and at the same time "to feather his own nest," resolved to accede to the proposition. Another mark of the royal favour was not quite so palatable. As an extraordinary honour, Jehanghir intimated his intention of bestowing on his English courtier one of the ladies of his harem for a wife. Hawkins excused himself on the ground of his religious scruples, which would not, he said, permit him to marry a Mahomedan, though if a maiden of his own faith were offered, he should be proud to accept her hand. "At which my speech," says he, "I little thought a Christian's daughter could be found;" but the Emperor bethought him of a young Armenian lady, whose father (a Christian, like the rest of his countrymen) had been a captain in Acbar's service. "So," continues poor Hawkins, "seeing shee was of so honest descent, and having passed my word to the king, I could not withstand my fortunes. Wherefore I took her, and for want of a minister, before Christian witnesses, I married her, the priest being my man Nicholas, which I thought had been lawful till I met with a preacher that came out, and hee shewing me my error, I was new married againe." It is satisfactory to find that his honourable conduct was duly rewarded, and that he was able to conclude with the words, "So ever after I lived content."

The fruits of Hawkins' negotiations were not so valuable as the Emperor's partiality gave him reason to hope. Jehanghir did, indeed, repeatedly, at his solicitation, grant permission to the English to establish factories at Surat and elsewhere; but the intrigues of the Portuguese jesuits resident at the capital, and of the Mahomedan nobles, who were little

pleased to see an obscure foreigner placed on an equal footing with themselves, as frequently caused the privilege to be revoked as soon as it was granted. In his private affairs the envoy was not more successful. The minister, whose business it was to assign him lands for his support, thought proper to select an estate in a part of the country overrun by banditti, and thus completely blighted his hopes of "feathering his nest." Hawkins was at last so thoroughly worn out by these disappointments, that he threw up his employments in disgust, and set out on his return to England, leaving the affairs of his countrymen as unsettled as he found them.

The failure of Hawkins seems to have convinced his employers that merchants and sea captains were not precisely the persons best fitted to impress an Eastern despot with a very exalted idea of the majesty of England, and the next ambassador was accordingly taken from a more suitable rank in society. This was Sir Thomas Roe, who arrived at Surat in September, 1615, and at Ajmere (where the court was then stationed) in the following January. He was a gentleman both by birth and education, and withal an acute, though somewhat prejudiced, observer. He seems to have been at once admitted into the place in the Emperor's good graces which his predecessors had occupied, and which both he and they acquired without stooping to any servile arts: on the contrary, it is not improbable that they may have been in a great measure indebted for it to their blunt, though respectful, demeanour, the novelty of which might not, perhaps, be displeasing to a prince wearied with the language of adulation.

During his residence in India, Sir Thomas enjoyed the best possible opportunities of inspecting the machinery of government, and of observing its effects on the condition of the people and the country; but though he notices these subjects incidentally in his published journal, he prefers to dwell on lighter matters—on the ceremonies and pageantry he witnessed, and on the particulars of his intercourse with the emperor and his ministers. He thus affords better means of estimating the true character of Mogul magnificence than are furnished by any other eye-witness, with the exception, perhaps, of Bernier; and though his narrative is any thing but a model of the descriptive style, we shall gratefully avail ourselves of his assistance to place before the reader one or two pictures of the splendour, as well as of the oddities, he beheld. His visit was made at a very favourable season, for in the reign of Jehanghir, female taste was allowed, for the first and perhaps the only time, to employ itself in arranging the materials of pomp, the heaps of barbaric pearl and gold, for which the Mogul court was so renowned. About four years before Roe's arrival in India, the emperor had married the celebrated Noor Jehan, a young lady of Persian family, who, by a series of events as romantic as any in a fairy tale, rose from a foundling to be a sharer in the richest throne upon earth. She exercised unbounded sway over her husband, for her matchless beauty was scarcely more remarkable than her talents and accomplishments, and her influence, as was natural, was not less visible in matters congenial to her sex, in the varying fashion of dress and furniture, and in plans of festivals and processions, than in graver affairs of state.

Our ambassador caught a fever on the land journey to Ajmere, and for nearly three weeks after his arrival there, was prevented by illness from paying his respects to the Emperor. When at last he went up to the palace for the purpose, he stipulated, before entering the imperial presence, that he should be permitted to use the customs of his own country, without being expected to perform the prostrations exacted from Asiatics; and not only were these terms acceded to, but the Emperor received him with unusual graciousness, and at his second audience, beckoned to him to take a place "above all other men," which Sir Thomas, whose fault was not unconsciousness of the dignity of his office, "ever after thought fit to maintain." His majesty was in the habit of holding what we should call public levées twice a day, on which occasions he appeared seated in a raised gallery, looking upon a court, in which the nobles, inferior gentry, and "common base people," were ranged; the two former classes standing immediately below the throne on platforms raised a little above the floor, and the vulgar herd outside a railing that separated them from their betters. Roe, from the position he occupied, could take a survey of the chamber in which the monarch sat, and confesses it was rich, but, like a true-born Englishman, little disposed to praise in a foreign land, adds that the variety of ornaments was "rather patched than glorious," and reminded him of a lady who, in her anxiety to shew off all her plate, placed her embroidered slippers on the sideboard. Besides these public meetings, a more select assembly was commonly held in the evening, to which none but persons of great quality were admitted, though the English ambassador had free access to it. He used to choose this time to discuss the objects of his mission, and endeavour to obtain redress for the wrongs suffered by the English trade, and to establish a treaty for its protection. Jehanghir generally lent a courteous ear to his overtures, but was particularly inquisitive about the benefits which he himself should derive from the proposed arrangements—what presents would be sent to him from England, and whether they would consist of jewels and precious stones like those with which the Portuguese were accustomed to propitiate him. Roe adroitly parried this awkward question, by saying that his master had not thought of sending jewels to the sovereign of a country which so much abounded in them, but proposed rather to send what would be considered rarities in India, such as "excellent artifices in painting, carving, cutting, enamelling; figures in brass, copper, or stone; rich embroideries, stuffs of gold or silver." The Emperor seemed tolerably satisfied with this reply, but said that he should like of all things to have an English horse, and when the ambassador pleaded the great difficulty of conveying the animal so vast a distance by sea, ingeniously suggested, that if six were put on board ship, one might probably survive the voyage; so that Sir Thomas was obliged to promise to see what could be done. In the meantime, as the principal presents intended for the Emperor had not arrived, the ambassador endeavoured to make the most of what he had with him. Among other things in his possession were some of the paintings he had so loudly vaunted, which he no doubt looked upon as master-pieces of art, but which, perhaps, were only on a par, in

point of merit, with some of the productions, of nearly the same period, still to be seen at Hampton Court, where the eye seeks in vain for some shady spot to relieve itself from the glare of light, and ships and horses soar amidst the clouds as cleverly as in the landscape of a China punch-bowl. If this were the case, we need not participate in Roe's surprise at finding them successfully copied in India. He had presented one of his pictures to the Emperor, when, going to visit him some time afterwards, his majesty began to banter him about the boasted superiority of European artists, and the utter inability of Indians to cope with them. When he had quizzed his visitor to his heart's content, he caused six paintings to be brought, all so like the one given by Roe, that the latter was a good deal puzzled to point out the original, and confesses that it could only be distinguished by differences not perceptible to a common eye. Jehanghir triumphed exceedingly in his painter's success, which did not, however, cause him to undervalue the productions of the English school.

One night, about ten o'clock, when our ambassador was in bed, he received a summons to attend at the palace with a picture he was understood to possess, but which he had not yet shewn to the royal connoisseur. He immediately rose, and waited upon the Emperor, whom he found sitting cross-legged on a little throne, all clad in diamonds, pearls, and rubies, with a table of gold before him, and several large flagons of wine, from which he and his nobles were drinking. When Sir Thomas drew near, and exhibited two pictures which he had brought with him, Jehanghir was particularly struck with one, a portrait, and asked if he might keep it. "I replied," says Roe, "that I esteemed it more than any thing I possessed, because it was the image of one I loved dearly, and could never hope to recover; but that if his majesty would pardon me my fancy, and accept of the other, which was a French picture, but excellent work, I would most willingly give it him." The Emperor persisting in his request, Roe said that he was not so much in love with any thing that he would refuse to give it up to please him. The Emperor bowed at this polite speech, and intimated that he would accept the will for the deed, though he confessed he never beheld so much beauty, and earnestly demanded whether such a woman ever lived. Roe answered, "there did one live that this did resemble in all things but perfection, and was now dead." Jehanghir then declared himself much pleased at the ambassador's willingness to oblige him, but that he would not rob him of his treasure. He would only shew it to his ladies, and have copies of it made, and then return it with his own hand.

It happened that this was the anniversary of the emperor's nativity, which had been celebrated during the day with great magnificence, and it was evident from the appearance of the monarch and his courtiers that they were not yet disposed to conclude the rejoicings. Roe was invited to drink with them, and was asked what wine he would take, and as he left this last point to the Emperor's decision, he received a cup of gold, with a stand and cover, set all over with turquoises and rubies, which he was desired to drink off three or four times to the Emperor's health, and then keep the cup

and its appurtenances as a present. Roe sipped the liquor, but found it the most potent stuff he had ever tasted, so that it made him sneeze, whereupon Jehanghir laughed, and sending some raisins, almonds, and sliced lemons on a golden plate, bade him eat and drink as much as he liked and no more. Jehanghir then threw a quantity of rubies and gold and silver almonds amongst the company, and a very edifying scramble for them took place amongst the grandees, in which all except the ambassador, the prince royal, and one or two more, took part. This drinking and romping continued, and the emperor and all his lords became the "finest men" imaginable, "of a thousand humours," till at last his majesty could no longer hold up his head, but lay down to sleep, and the party broke up.

Scenes of this kind were by no means of rare occurrence, for Jehanghir resembled his great-grandfather Baber in his love of the bottle, and frequently spent whole nights in drunkenness. It was only within the walls of the palace, however, that he indulged in this manner. In public, he generally preserved a sufficiently staid and decorous demeanour, and if any of his boon companions were incautious enough to allude to a recent debauch, he would affect the utmost astonishment, and sternly demand when and where such unhallowed proceedings had taken place, and who had dared to participate in them. Of course, no one ventured to remind him of his own share in the guilt, and he was thus able, with every appearance of virtuous indignation, to pass sentence on the convicted culprits, some of whom he would fine heavily, while he would order others to be whipped till they sometimes died from the effects of the punishment. This trait of humour does not suggest a very favourable idea of his amiability, but it was quite in keeping with other parts of his conduct. One of his favourite pastimes was to witness the execution of criminals condemned to be trampled to death by elephants. In his father's reign, he had caused the celebrated Abul Fazl to be waylaid and murdered. Soon after his own accession, on quelling an insurrection headed by one of his own sons, he caused seven hundred of the rebels to be impaled in a row, and then made his son be led along the line of writhing victims, to receive, as he said, the homage of his servants. Roe, who was probably unacquainted with the emperor's history, and judged principally from his own observations, speaks of him as a goodnatured, easy man, whose chief defect was want of firmness; but in spite of this smooth exterior, he was in reality a cruel and capricious tyrant, whose evil passions needed nothing but a fitting occasion to display themselves.

When Roe had been about a year at Ajmere, he was enabled to judge of the estimation in which he was held, by comparing his uniformly honourable treatment with the reception given to an ambassador from Persia. The latter's appearance might have been expected to eclipse his English rival. He made his entry into the city with a suite of fifty horsemen, all attired in cloth of gold, besides a much more considerable train of attendants on foot; and the presents which, in conformity with Eastern custom, he had brought for the Emperor, were far more costly than any

that Roe could hope to offer. There were Arab and Persian horses, mules of unusual size and beauty, camels laden with velvets, tapestry, silk carpets, and cloth of gold, abundance of "wine of the grape," rose and other distilled waters, arms set with precious stones, muskets, clocks, and Venetian mirrors. The sight of all these gifts gladdened the King's heart; but, nevertheless, the place assigned to the bearer of them, at his public audience, was a very humble one, "in the seventh rank," close by the door. Roe thought this a great dishonour, though no more than the Persian deserved for his meanness. It seems that, having come to solicit pecuniary aid towards a war in which his master was engaged with the Turks, he scrupled not, in order to gain his point, to practise all the degrading ceremonies that his predecessors and successors so stubbornly refused, and he incurred the extreme contempt of our ambassador by prostrating himself on the ground, knocking the floor with his head, "as if he would enter in," and addressing the Emperor as king and commander of the world, "forgetting that his own master had a share in it." It is worth while remarking, that he gained nothing by his servility, but that, after being compelled to put up with all sorts of slights, he had to return at last in high dudgeon from a fruitless mission.

About this time one of the Emperor's sons, who afterwards mounted the throne with the title of Shah Jehan, being appointed to head an expedition into the Deekan, commenced his march towards that quarter, accompanied by his father, who proposed to proceed as far as the southern frontier of his dominions, in order to be near the scene of operations. His majesty's procession to the camp, which seems to have been pitched at some distance from Ajmere, was a splendid sight. He himself was arrayed in cloth of gold, with a turban surmounted by a plume of heron feathers, and adorned by a ruby as big as a walnut on one side, a diamond as large on the other, and in the centre, an emerald, shaped like a heart, larger still. His sword and buckler were set all over with great diamonds and rubies; his sash was wreathed about with a chain of large pearls, rubies, and diamonds; about his neck he wore a triple chain of "most excellent pearl, so great," says Roe, "as I never saw;" at his elbows, armlets set with diamonds, and on his wrists three rows of diamonds of several sorts. His hands were bare, for though he had a pair of English gloves, he had stuck them under his girdle; but he had a ring on almost every finger, and a pair of buskins, embroidered with pearls, on his feet. Thus accoutred, he stepped into a coach, made after the model of one he had received from England, drawn by four horses, and driven by an English coachman, who was clothed "as rich as any player, but more gaudy." In front went a band of drummers, trumpeters, and other noisy musicians, as well as bearers of canopies "and other strange ensigns of majesty," and immediately behind the royal carriage came three palanquins, plated with gold and bordered with rubies and emeralds, and a fringe of large pearls a foot deep; next followed a footman, bearing a footstool of gold; then an English coach, with the Queen Noor Jehan inside; after it, a country carriage containing

the Emperor's younger sons, and then about twenty spare elephants, with trappings "so rich that they braved the sun." Fifty more elephants bore the ladies of the harem, who were carried in cages, "like parakitoes," half a mile behind the Emperor, and a train of noblemen on foot completed the procession.

The way to the camp lay through a lane formed by two rows of elephants, every one with a tower on its back, or clothed with velvet or cloth of gold. Roe, however, took a shorter cut to the royal tents, which he found enclosed with walls of red canvas, half a mile in circuit, and arranged so as to represent a fort with coynes and bulwarks, and a handsome gateway. There was a great throng here, for no one was permitted to enter, and the greatest of the land, and amongst the rest, the Persian ambassador, sat at the door waiting for the Emperor, who had not yet arrived. Nevertheless, Roe claimed and obtained admittance, which was refused to every one else, and entering the enclosure, found in the midst a throne of mother-of-pearl, with carpets under foot, and a rich canopy over-head. Around were tents for the accommodation of the Emperor, his wives, and personal attendants. The tents of the nobles were outside the imperial quarter, and were also enclosed within canvas walls, and arranged with so much order, that "the whole vale shewed like a beautiful city." Every man had two sets of tent equipage, one being always sent a day's journey in advance, in order to be constantly prepared for its owner's reception, and Roe could not help comparing these perfect arrangements with his own beggarly provision; but competition was out of the question, for, as he feelingly declares, "five years' allowances" would not procure for him one set of travelling gear like those he envied.

Our ambassador was, indeed, in rather a deplorable plight, for though it was necessary that he should accompany the court, he found it so difficult to procure the means of conveyance, that he was obliged to remain behind at Ajmere for some days. However, he contrived to start at last, and on overtaking the army, again expresses his admiration at the sight of the camp. Though little less than twenty miles in circumference, it was completely erected in four hours; the tents were disposed so as to form streets, some of which were set apart for a market, being assigned to the tradesmen of all kinds who accompanied the army, and the whole was laid out with so much method, that no one could be at a loss where to find any person or article he wanted. The camp did not, indeed, long preserve this pleasing appearance. The baggage cattle soon began to suffer from the toil of the march; numbers perished in long and difficult journeys through a woody and mountainous country, and the road was often blocked up with carts and waggons, and with women and camp-followers, who sank down to die, overcome by fatigue and want. Sometimes, too, owing to some gross mismanagement in the quarter-master-general's department, the camp was pitched in spots where little or no water was to be had, and it once required all the English ambassador's interest to obtain a small supply for himself from a pool of which a great man had taken possession.

As if these physical privations were not enough, Sir Thomas had a double share of diplomatic annoyances during this journey. He received intelligence that a quantity of goods, which he had long been expecting from England, and which for the most part were intended to be distributed as presents to the Emperor and other exalted personages, had arrived at Surat, but that the prince royal, through whose territories they had to pass, had thought proper to lay an embargo on them, to gratify "his base and greedy desire." Indignant at this outrage, Roe hastened to demand redress from the Emperor, but could obtain nothing but abundance "of very good words," of which his majesty was the more prodigal as he happened (his custom always of an afternoon) to be drunk at the time. His professions were soon found to be of little value, for time rolled on and still the goods did not arrive, and Roe, losing all patience, determined to make a second and still stronger representation on the subject. On entering the imperial presence with this intention, a curious scene took place. It would seem, for his phraseology is here unusually indistinct, that he found the goods, the stoppage of which he had come to complain of, actually in the possession of his majesty, who at this very time had all the packages open before him, and was busily examining the contents. Observing the ambassador's blank looks, and no doubt feeling a little ashamed of his own behaviour, he attempted an apology. He said he did not intend to take any thing by force, and that his apparent violence was entirely owing to his eagerness to see the English rarities; that, after all, he understood they were intended as presents to himself and his family; that he and they were all one, and that at any rate it was but right that he should be first served; if there were any thing not intended for him, but which was the private property of the merchants, he would pay fairly for it, and so he hoped Roe would not be displeased at his freedom, for at least his meaning was good. After these general observations, he proceeded to particulars, and naming every article in order, began to shew excellent reason why nothing should be given back. There were some dogs, and embroidered cushions, and a barber's case, all of which had so taken his fancy, that Roe could not be so cruel as to deprive him of them. Then there was a glass case, so mean and ordinary, Sir Thomas would never think of asking for *that*. Next came four hats—the very things for his ladies. Pictures, of which there were several, were peculiarly acceptable to so eager a connoisseur; but one, representing Venus holding a satyr by the nose, seemed at first to excite some awkward suspicions in his mind. He fancied that the two figures were symbolical of Europe and Asia, and that their relative positions conveyed an insult to his own part of the world. Nevertheless, he calmly folded this picture up with the rest, and intimated his determination to keep it also. He affected more displeasure at the sight of some wooden images of animals, which, from the description, would appear to have been common children's toys. He asked whether it was thought in England that horses and bulls were unknown in India, and whether these figures had been sent to him to give him an idea of their form; but on Sir Thomas assuring him that they had not been intended for him, but had been sent out for sale, his majesty not only accepted

the excuse, but said he would accept the toys also as a present. It thus appeared that he did not intend to part with any thing that had fallen into his hands, and it must be owned that if there were nothing more valuable than the articles enumerated, a king could scarcely be expected to be satisfied with less. However, he agreed at last to give up some bales of silks and velvet, on its being represented that they belonged to private merchants; but for the rest, Sir Thomas could obtain nothing but empty protestations of good will, and he thus found himself deprived of the resources upon which he had depended for success in his mission, without being one inch advanced towards his object.

Oriental monarchs usually travel slowly, and on this occasion it was about five months from the date of his leaving Ajmere before Jehanghir and his immense train reached Maundoo, the town where he proposed to remain while his son conducted the operations in the Deekan. Nothing very remarkable occurred till the return of the Emperor's birthday, when our ambassador had an opportunity of seeing his majesty solemnly *weighed* in public, according to usage. The ceremony took place in a spacious and beautiful garden, where Roe found the nobles sitting on carpets, round a pillar, from which hung scales of massy gold. After a while, Jehanghir appeared, "clothed, or rather laden, with diamonds, rubies, and pearls, and other precious vanities, so great! so glorious!" his head, neck, breast, and arms bound with chains of diamonds, rubies as great as walnuts, "some greater," and pearls, adds Sir Thomas, "such as mine eyes were amazed at." He squatted down in one of the scales, while in the other were placed, first, silver, of which he was found to weigh a thousand pounds' worth; then bags, said to contain gold and jewels, though Roe, with somewhat excessive caution, after all he had seen, imagined that they might be pebbles; next bales of cloth of gold, silk stuffs, linen, and spices, and finally meal, butter, and corn. Most of the things used as weights were afterwards distributed amongst the spectators or the poor; but the wary envoy, though he admits that the silver was so employed, expresses a doubt whether his majesty was equally liberal with his flour and butter, which he insinuates were carefully carried away to the imperial kitchen. While sitting in the scales, Roe says, the Emperor smiled on him exultingly, as if proud of his wonderful riches. After being weighed, he ascended a throne, and scattered quantities of silver nuts, almonds, and other fruit among his great men, who scrambled for them, "prostrate on their bellies." Finding that the ambassador did not think it seemly to join in this sport, his majesty beckoned to him to approach, and poured into his cloak a whole basin-full of the goodly fruit; but the nobles, clustering about the fortunate receiver, immediately robbed him of two-thirds of his present. On examining what remained, however, he was reconciled to his loss by finding the silver so thin that, according to his own calculation, all he had at first received could not have been worth more than six pounds sterling. At night, his majesty had a drinking bout, as usual, and invited Roe to attend; but the latter, knowing by experience that the "waters were fire," was happy to be able to plead sickness as an excuse for declining the honour.

Sir Thomas had now been two years in India, and notwithstanding the highly flattering treatment he received, had made no sensible progress in the most important business of his mission. His time had not, however, been really lost, for he had been improving himself in the diplomatic art, and began to perceive the only way of carrying on business with Mogul negotiators. Hitherto, every concession he obtained from the vacillating monarch was neutralized by the intrigues of the ministers, but he now used a golden key to obtain admittance into the hearts of the latter, and from that time all his difficulties gradually disappeared. In a few months more, he obtained a firman, granting to his countrymen the commercial privileges so eagerly desired, and in recompense for this successful termination of his labours, received, soon after his return to England, the appointment of ambassador to the Sublime Porte.

NOTICES OF ROMAN CATHOLIC BOOKS IN THE TELUGU
LANGUAGE.

BY C. P. BROWN, ESQ.

THE Roman Catholic missionaries, who visited India about the year 1600, were diligent in instructing the Telugus; and their efforts are briefly described by Navarette, one of the number, who, after being employed in China, was transferred to India and subsequently to South America.

The Abbé Dubois gives no very complimentary account of the success of the Catholic missionaries among the Tamils. The *Imitation of the Vedas*, written in Sanscrit, under the guidance of Robertus de Nobili, has been described by Mr. Ellis, in the *Asiatic Researches*; and it is to be wished that a sketch could be obtained of all the Roman Catholic treatises existing in Tamil. Those which are written in Telugu will now be described. There may, perhaps, be others; but such are unknown to the native Christians who obtained for me the following few volumes.

One of these is a translation or abridgment of the Old Testament history: this is written in a clear and easy style, and may be useful to those who are beginning to study Telugu. It is evidently translated from the Latin Bible, and the Ten Commandments are arranged as they are in English Bibles. The version of the Gospels forms a separate work; it is a harmony, or selection of chapters, taken from the different Evangelists, so as to form a continuous narrative. Some Romish legends are interspersed, particularly those regarding the Virgin; and paraphrastic remarks are mingled with the text—thus, the Lord's Prayer is quadrupled in length. The dialect used in these works is very respectable. A few Italian words are used, as *Sancto spirito* and *Pascha*, with *Baptismum* and *Baptista*; there are also a few Hindustani expressions. There is in some passages an appearance of a foreigner's composition, but in general the style is unobjectionable, unless as being a little pedantic.

These books (all unprinted) are usually styled the *Veda*; and those who desire to obtain them, should inquire for them under the name of the *Christian Veda*. But the New Testament is often denominated *Suvisesham*, which denotes 'Good News.' It is to be observed that in the Gospels the *doctrinal* portions are usually omitted.

Another volume, much read among natives, is usually called *Jnana Bodha*, or 'Instruction in Wisdom;' but I do not find any title in the volume. It is

a mere set of sermons on various doctrines, wherein there are many allusions to history (even including a notice of Cæsar Borgia); but there are few references to the Bible. It is not well written or interesting. An European reader, if acquainted with Telugu, will understand it with ease, but to the natives it is extremely obscure.

There are some trivial compositions which call for little notice, such as the *Devara Talli Dandacam*, or 'Chant to the Mother of the Lord.' Another hymn or chant is denominated *Jesu Natha Swami Dandacam*.

There remain two volumes which call for some notice, being the *Tobhya Charitra* and the *Vedanta Rasayanam*. These are written in verse.

The first of these is the legend of Tobit, written in *padya* metre, and contained in three cantos. It is an amplification of the story described in the Apocrypha, and possesses no great literary merit. It is the composition of Pingala Ellaya, the son of Māgaya, whom the introduction shews to have been a Jangam. The Jangams narrate regarding their teacher Basava a variety of legends, part of which, particularly those describing his birth, are mere imitations of the first book of the *Ramayan*; and these stories are, in the present poem, related regarding Tobit.

The *Vedanta Rasayan* is entitled to more particular notice. Like the poem last mentioned, it is in the *padya* metre, or stanzas, and is the composition of Ananda, son of Timmaya, of the Mangalagiri family. The style is purely classical; and, judging from circumstances, we may consider it to have been written about a century ago. The author's poetical powers are considerable; the taste he shews is good; and the extent of his learning, particularly in Sanscrit and the classic dialect of Telugu, has gained him much applause. His poem, which we may denominate "A Summary of the Gospels," merits a detailed notice. In the usual mode pursued by Catholic writers, it describes the five *sorrowful* and the five *joyful* mysteries, and omits much of the didactic portion. The expressions *Spirito Sancto*, *Baptismum*, &c., are retained. The four books, with the introduction, contain nearly 4,000 lines.

The first book opens with a prayer for the divine blessing on the poet's patron. Precisely following the braminical method, he now describes the family of his patron and that of Mallarusu, who is the pupil or questioner: the replies given by the teacher constituting the poem. This mode has been followed by Principal Mill, in his Sanscrit poem, entitled *Christa Sangita*.

The preface being concluded (in 260 lines), the author gives an introduction, which seems superfluous, describing the occurrence of an eclipse, a conversation regarding which leads to the real theme of the poem. Mallarusu applies to a hermit named Parvataya, or Jnāna Bodha Muni, who undertakes to describe the Christian religion. As a preliminary, he attempts to describe Deity, and refutes the braminical ideas on this subject; he urges the adoration of God alone. He next describes creation, and the nature of angels; the fallen angels, and the devil as a tempter. These subjects are treated partly in the style of the Latin theologians, and partly in a new method, such as a native of India might be expected to devise. The system of Hindu idolatry is next combated, and several of the absurd braminical legends are very justly weighed. At the close, he says: "Let them desist from regarding Siva, unless in the light of a foe; and let the emblems of such false gods be laid aside."

The second book opens with a benediction, in the name of Christ. The poet now describes creation. His description of Eve's beauty is quite in the Hindu style, though free from grossness. An exuberant description of Paradise, The forbidden fruit, The temptation and fall. Then follows a dis-

cussion on the origin of evil. The poet avoids mentioning that Adam and Eve were naked; that the devil was in the serpent's form; that the curse was inflicted; that Cain slew Abel: indeed, he throughout the work passes over in silence whatever he thinks might deter a Bramin from reading his poem.

He now passes to the history of Abraham; then to the birth of the Holy Virgin, "who lived with Joseph as with a brother." The birth of Saint John; the annunciation; the naming of John, and the birth of our Lord, are described in full detail, and in a very poetical style (but the circumcision is not mentioned). The hymn sung by the angels is well executed. The birth is stated to have taken place "in the month Margasira," which answers to December. Here arises a question why the Lord was born not in a palace, but in a stable. The coming of the "three kings." The alarm of Herod. The interview with Simeon. The flight to Egypt. The disputing with the doctors in the temple.

The third book (which the student should peruse *first*) contains about 1,000 lines. It commences with a discussion regarding the Trinity. Then follows the baptism, with an elaborate picture of the river Jordan. The temptation; various miracles. The raising of Lazarus is minutely described, in a very poetical manner. The last supper (but the bread and wine are not mentioned). The betrayal of the Jews. The crucifixion.

The fourth book (of similar length) gives further details, with a discussion regarding the possibility of such a death suffered by our Lord. Several apocryphal circumstances are introduced, with a discourse to prove the doctrine of purgatory. The resurrection. The journey of two disciples to Emmaus is minutely and well described. The doubting of Thomas. The ascension. The descent of the Holy Spirit. Then follow some apocryphal stories, such as the resurrection of the Lord's mother "on the third day." Peter appears as the head of the church. A summary of doctrines. The Ten Commandments (called *Dasa Calpana*): the second is, as usual, omitted. Instructions regarding baptism and prayer, which is to be offered before the crucifix and the Virgin Mary. The teacher concludes with very brief instructions regarding the Eucharist. The disciple returns thanks, and is baptized.

It is much to be regretted that any apocryphal doctrine should be admitted into a poem written in so excellent a spirit of piety; but the author has adhered strictly to the line laid down by the church of Rome. In poetical merit, this poem may probably stand as high as the *Tembavani*, written in Tamil, by the celebrated Beschi. That distinguished genius has introduced into his compositions some of the elegancies of Latin and Italian literature; but in the *Vedanta Rasayanam*, we have a work of great beauty, which in every page bears marks of the author being a native of India.

The poem has been well edited, and illustrated with a verbal commentary or explanation, as the style in some parts is too much elevated to be generally understood at the present day without such aid; for education is at present in the lowest state among the Telugu people, they being nearly as illiterate as were our ancestors at the period when the invention of printing led to the restoration of learning. A careful study of the *Vedanta Rasayanam* may ultimately produce a desire to emulate a poem of merit so distinguished, and will prove that the Telugus possess a Christian poet who may rival in talents a George Buchanan or a Casimir; and who, further, like Milton, had the advantage of writing in his native tongue.*

A VISIT TO THE CHINESE COLLECTION.

IF, by means of a balloon, or a rail-road, or some magical contrivance like that by which the celebrated Sancho Panza believed he was transported through the air, we could obtain a transient peep at the celestial empire of China and its curious society—its long-clawed mandarins and short-footed ladies—without the risk and trouble of a six-months' sea-voyage, how eagerly should we avail ourselves of such a convenient means of becoming acquainted with that original people ! How delightful to drive about for a few hours in the broad unpaved streets of Peking, and gaze upon its gilded shop fronts ; or to ascend the Great Wall of the great Shing-hwang-te, and after calculating the quantity of materials it contains, and wondering where they came from, to return home to a late dinner ! But since locomotion has not yet attained this degree of expedition—since we cannot, at so small an expense of time and labour, see a real China, let us visit a *fac-simile* or model of the nation in all its various phases and aspects, which is located amongst us, under the name of the “Chinese Collection.”

But before we proceed—or as we are proceeding—to the mimic temple which encloses specimens of “the costume, manners, habits, science, arts, trades, agriculture, and genius of this wonderful people,” it is fit that we should inquire how they came hither, and to whom we are indebted for them. We are told in the *Wûh-jin-thang-wan*, or, in plain English, the Descriptive Catalogue of the Collection, that an American gentleman, Mr. Nathan Dunn, of Philadelphia, an extensive and a successful merchant in China, during his residence in that country, extending to twelve years, who enjoyed extraordinary opportunities for accumulating every information respecting it, improved them by “patient research, indefatigable industry, tact, courtesy, and a degree of popularity amongst the Chinese never surpassed in the history of any foreigner ;” that he was assisted in his labours by some of the principal Hong merchants ; and that the result of his efforts has been to produce a “Chinese world in miniature.”

We have now arrived at the grotesque pagoda-looking entrance of the building, which Mr. Dunn has erected at Hyde Park Corner for the reception of his museum, copied, we are told, from an original Chinese summer-house. A staircase conducts to the saloon.

What a magnificent *coup d'œil* ! An apartment, 225 feet long by 50 wide, the lofty ceiling supported by handsome pillars, and adorned by rich lanterns suspended in a row from the centre, the walls covered with Chinese characters, is filled, but not crowded, with an infinite variety of curious objects exhibiting so much beauty, and even taste, that, although they are evidently not of European origin, we can scarcely believe them to be Chinese without offering violence to our prejudices, which have hitherto ranked China amongst the barbarous nations : yet there is no article in the apartment which is not the work of Chinese hands. “Surely, these portraits in oil, displaying an intimate acquaintance with the rules of perspective and *chiaro 'scuro*, are not done by a Chinese artist ?” “Every one,” replied an attendant. “And these specimens of inlaid work, and this delicately carved ivory, and this rich embroidery——?” “All Chinese.”

But let us examine the collection in detail. Here are three prodigious figures of Buddha, of even larger proportions than are understood by the term “colossal ;” they are the *San-paou-Fûh*, or ‘Three Precious Buddhas,’ namely,

Me-lih-Füh, the first of the triad, whose reign is supposed to be past; Hën-tsae-Füh, the Buddha now reigning; and We-lae-Füh, the Buddha who is to come. This is a bad beginning. Idolatry, in any shape, implies a degree of mental darkness in a nation which, from long habit, we conceive, sinks them to the level of savages. But, in truth, Buddhism is not the religion of China; it is a foreign, imported creed, which is but lightly esteemed in comparison with Confucianism, the religion of the state, or with that of the Taou sect, or followers of Laou-tsze.

Passing from these figures, which do not impress us with much reverence for the intellect of China, we come to an apartment furnished with chairs, tables, and other articles, richly carved and draped, containing four figures, a mandarin of the first rank (*pin*) and his secretary; a mandarin of the second rank, and a mandarin of the sixth rank, all of the civil class. The "very" great man is seated, uncovered, his cap (distinguished by a red button) being placed on a stand. The personages of inferior rank are covered. Herein the customs of China differ from ours; with them, to uncover the head, without leave, is a mark of disrespect. Caps on head, therefore, the lesser mandarins are paying their compliments to him of the red button, whose severe countenance betokens a consciousness of the interval betwixt them, and his grey beard speaks age and experience. The second dignitary is a beardless man, of an open countenance; the other is an humble-looking personage, with not inexpressive features. Both the latter have books or documents in their hands, as well as the secretary, a cheerful-looking fellow, who is placed behind the principal. The blue-buttoned mandarin is stationed on the left of the chief, the post of honour amongst the Chinese. The dresses of these figures are rich. The caps are dome-shaped, the lower portion turned up, forming a broad rim, faced with black velvet. The two principal are attired in dark purple satin, stiff with embroidery. Each has a badge, or square piece of silk, with figures embroidered in it, upon the breast and back. On the walls of the room are silk scrolls, with the following maxims: "*Chung chin kwö lae e gan*; 'To faithful ministers a nation trusts for its tranquillity;' and *Wei jin tsze che yu heaou*; 'Sons should regard filial duty as their special obligation.'

This custom of inscribing moral and political maxims in dwellings is an excellent expedient to keep the moral sense upon the alert; for, although it will not make men virtuous, it must throw some impediment in the way of habitual dereliction of the social duties.

But let us proceed to the next apartment. Here we have a somewhat heterogeneous assemblage of characters; a priest of Füh, in full canonicals; a priest of the Taou sect; a gentleman in complete mourning apparel, and his servants in mourning dress; a Chinese soldier, with matchlock, and a Tartar archer of the imperial army. The priests are fat, jolly-looking, broad-shouldered fellows, denoting thereby, and by their contented looks, that fasting to excess is no part of their functions. Their heads are shaven, and they wear yellow robes, and large rosaries. The Füh priest seems to be consoling the Chinese gentleman, a thin figure, whose attenuated form and coarse canvass or sackcloth dress, with a sort of tiara of the same material, contrast strongly with the jolly priest. His head and beard are unshorn, and his whole aspect seems to imply that he has "that within which passeth show." His servant carries a mourning lantern. The Chinese soldier is a robust man, with Tartar features; he is dressed in a red jacket and blue nankeen trowsers, and wears a badge on his breast. The cap is of quilted nankeen. His matchlock is of rude manufacture. The archer has a fine martial look; his uniform is blue,

with the same badge. His bow and arrow are of great strength ; the latter is a formidable weapon.

The next glazed apartment offers the view of three literati, in summer costume, rich but light, and suited to the easy *degagé* air of the individuals. They seem to be toying with their books, of which a small cabinet behind seems full. A young mandarin of the fourth class is apparently listening to one of the literati. All these persons are provided with fans in cases, and with what appears to an European observer scent-bottles, but in reality receptacles for snuff, out of which they supply the nose by means of a spoon, placing the snuff upon the back of the left hand.

We are now admitted to female society, for the next apartment is filled with ladies. One is a lady of rank, in rich but not gaudy costume, her hair dressed very much in the European fashion, and ornamented with flowers. Another is preparing to smoke, and a third is fingering a guitar. The dresses of all are in very good taste, and are so made as to conceal the contour of the person. The want of expression in the countenances, and the angularly-placed eye, detract from the effect of their very pretty faces. In the same apartment is a woman, with her son and daughter, of the middle class ; the boy, about six or seven years of age, has a tail three feet long ! The furniture in the apartment is extremely elegant.

The adjoining enclosure exhibits a sample of the Chinese drama, in the persons of three actors ; a tragedian in very gorgeous costume, and two boys, supporting female characters. If the dresses be, as they doubtless are, correct representations of the "properties" of the Chinese stage, they afford a very respectable idea of it. The Descriptive Catalogue (written by a gentleman who has had sufficient local experience) tells us that "the costume of the Chinese stage is sufficiently appropriate to the characters represented, and on most occasions extremely splendid ; gay silks and embroidery are lavished on the dresses of the actors, and as most of the serious plays are historical, and for obvious reasons do not touch on events that have occurred since the Tartar conquest, the costume shews the ancient dress of China." The tragedian before us is evidently a representative of one of the kings of the Ming dynasty. His tiara is after a fashion seen in old Chinese prints. He appears to gesticulate with grace and dignity, though we were told that, as there are no regular theatres in China, the actors are strolling vagabonds. The stage there appears to be in much the same condition as that of England previous to the time of Shakespeare : the actors are hired by persons of wealth at private entertainments, and the principal inns are furnished with rooms for the exhibition of plays.

How admirably the Chinese artist has succeeded in the next group of figures ! First, we have an itinerant barber, employed in his vocation, with all his apparatus and implements. A consciousness of his importance is seen in his countenance, which is overshadowed by a broad hat. The stand or stool upon which the silent patient sits (for the operation is performed with great solemnity, a Chinese barber having no affinity in character with the garrulous Dicky Gossips of England) is neatly fitted up with drawers, containing the various articles required in the profession. The razor is a strange-looking weapon, like a small hatchet ; there is the tub, the charcoal furnace, the basin. No soap is used, but the hair is scraped off with the simple application of hot water—not an agreeable mode of going through the operation, which is not confined to the chin, but extends to the head. The barbers are said to be a numerous fraternity in China ; there are upwards of 7,000 in Canton alone, who perform their functions upon the "heads of the people" in the open

streets. No individual is allowed to scrape the craniums of his countrymen till he has obtained a license, testifying his competency.

Then we have a Chinese cobbler. This must be a portrait: chance or fancy could not have produced so pure a specimen of the "natural shoemaker." His patient gravity of feature; his scanty unshorn beard; his attitude; his large spectacles fastened to his ears with packthread—make up altogether an individuality which convinces us that, if there never was exactly such an identical person, there at least ought to have been.

Then the itinerant blacksmith, between the cobbler and the barber; how true is he to nature and to art! His stock of implements are few and easily moved; but they comprise forge, bellows, anvil, &c., all of which may be stowed into a basket, which the blacksmith can sling upon his shoulder.

But let us now leave the plebeian portion of the exhibition, and pass to the pavilion at the end of the saloon, where we shall be initiated into the forms of Chinese visiting and conversation. On our way, we observe a Chinese "Card of Compliments," which is an amusing object of its kind. Imagine a "card" thirteen feet long by eight feet wide! It is, however, a real card, presented by the abbot or superior of a temple at Ho-nan, to Mr. Dunn, upon his departure from China. Its dimensions are said to be "indicative of the esteem and respect which it is intended to convey." Card-cases must be inconvenient articles there. A visiting card is sometimes large enough to extend across a room.

The pavilion, we are assured, is a perfect fac-simile of an apartment in a wealthy Chinaman's dwelling, and a very handsome apartment it is—large, tastefully furnished, with an air of *propreté* about it, indicative of a true sentiment of decorum, and containing elegant chairs, with a footstool to each, vases, flower-pots, embroidered lanterns, tea-stands, &c. The walls are hung with decorations, chiefly silken scrolls with maxims, and the tables are covered with ornamental articles. There are six figures in the room, two engaged in conversation, and two going through the formality of salutation.

It is impossible to repress the reflection, as we are leaving this curious Collection—"Are these the people we esteem to be semi-barbarians?" In their arts and works of ingenuity; in their objects of taste; in their manufactures; in their domestic economy; they appear little inferior to ourselves; in some respects they are superior to us. If this introduction to a knowledge of the Chinese people produce no other moral effect than to abate our contempt for them, and enable us to rate their merits according to a juster standard, Mr. Dunn will have deserved our thanks.

But we had nearly missed one of the most curious objects in the Collection—two shops; one of them a silk-mercier's, affording an exact idea of a Chinese retail establishment. At the door stands a blind beggar, beating two sticks against each other, as a mode of extorting charity. Two purchasers are seated at the counter, chatting together, whilst one is examining the quality of a piece of silk. The master of the shop, whose face is marked with all the anxiety of a man of business, is busily casting up an account, by means of his *swan-pan*, or calculating board, and his clerk, at the other end of the counter, is at his functions entering the amount in a book. A servant is preparing breakfast in an adjoining apartment, whilst another is peeping through a screen, to ask apparently if any article of the breakfast apparatus be wanting.

We have seldom had a more agreeable and a more rational morning's amusement than at the CHINESE COLLECTION.

THE MILITARY OPERATIONS AT CABUL.*

OWING to the calamitous incidents which attended the almost entire destruction of a British army of five thousand fighting men and twelve thousand camp-followers, the exact details of that unparalleled event, although a full twelvemonth has elapsed since its occurrence, have not yet been brought in an authentic shape before the British public. The only facts absolutely certain are, that seventeen thousand human beings—men, women, and children, including an entire Queen's regiment, and one hundred British officers—perished miserably by cold, hunger, and the weapons of the merciless Affghans, and that this mighty disaster originated in errors and was completed by treachery. The specific errors alluded to by the Governor-General of India, their extent, the individuals who are guilty of them, are points still to be determined, as they must be, satisfactorily; and the question of blame cannot be discussed simply with reference to the military merits of the movements which placed the unfortunate troops in the power of exasperated and unfeeling foes, but it is connected with other topics, of wider scope—the whole policy of the Affghan expedition; the conduct of the late Shah; the proceedings of the British civil functionaries at Cabul, and, by a necessary consequence, the merits or demerits of the Affghan chiefs and people, upon whom a punishment has been recently inflicted which can only be justified by conclusive evidence of their guilt and our innocence. The statements which have appeared before the world, since the disasters in question, concur only in shewing their magnitude, and that mismanagement of some kind was the chief, if not sole, occasion of them; but these statements, whether anonymous or bearing the signature of British officers engaged in the transactions, differ from each other far more than might have been expected, after the utmost allowance made for confusion, misinformation, and partial observation; and some of these reports have proceeded from British officers who, in their long imprisonment in Affghanistan, had ample leisure, not only for consideration, but for comparing their own recollections and memoranda with those of their brother-officers and fellow-prisoners. Direct charges are made against particular regiments, which it is extremely difficult to attribute to mistake or misapprehension; these charges have been directly denied, and retaliations are menaced: circumstances which must dispose those who are the most sceptical as to the misconduct imputed to men who wear the uniform and possess the feelings of a British soldier, to believe that such misconduct has existed, although it may be hard to fix its responsibility. This office belongs to a functionary acting judicially with all the facts before him, and until the functionary to whom this office has been confided shall have made his report, we abstain from that rigid examination of the whole subject of the Affghan expedition, which it is our full intention to lay before our readers when we are furnished with trustworthy materials.

* The Military Operations at Cabul, which ended in the Retreat and Destruction of the British Army, January, 1842: with a Journal of Imprisonment in Affghanistan. By LIEUT. VINCENT EVANS, Bengal Artillery, late Deputy Commissary of Ordnance at Cabul. Second Edition. London. Murray.

In the mean while, we have a narrative of the military operations at Cabul and on the retreat, written by a British officer (Captain Eyre), who was not only an eye-witness, but in a certain degree, in his character of Deputy Commissary of Ordnance, a portion of the machinery which moved the whole body, and this, we presume, is the reason why Captain Eyre has been placed by the Governor-General on the list of officers to be tried by a court-martial. The facts he states in his preface, namely, that the narrative was penned whilst the events were fresh in his memory; and that he has derived assistance in the preparation of it from his fellow-prisoners, including Major Pottinger, the hero of Herat; Capt. Colin Mackenzie, the political assistant at Peshawur; Capt. Lawrence, military secretary to the late Envoy; and Capt. Troup, late brigade-major to the Shah's force—all of whom, we must presume, saw the manuscript before it was sent to England for publication—afford a strong guarantee of its accuracy. We shall not, however, for the reason stated, assume it as a basis for any remarks of our own, but be content with laying before our readers the substance of Captain Eyre's statements.

When Major-General Elphinstone assumed the command of the troops in Affghanistan, in April, 1841, it appears, the country, particularly Cabul proper, Kohistan, and Jellalabad, was in a state of apparent tranquillity; although the Ghilzie tribes, between Ghuzni and Candahar, had never been properly subdued, and a partial rising took place in July and August. This was suppressed, some of their principal chiefs delivered themselves up as hostages, quiet was restored, and the chiefs of Nijrow (a district which had become the refuge of the restless and discontented) were almost the only exceptions to the outward show of submission. Major Pottinger, who arrived at Cabul, as political agent in Kohistan, in May, 1841, prognosticated the coming storm, and represented to the envoy the insufficiency of our military force there; but he was considered as an alarmist. In September, however, he came to Cabul, and succeeded in convincing the Envoy of the probability of a rise in Kohistan, and was authorized to retain as hostages the sons of the leading suspected chiefs. The first outbreak occurred in the Zoormut valley, where a small force, under Capt. Hay, employed to collect the revenue, was repelled in attempting to seize some plunderers harboured in a fort. A larger force was despatched, which induced the "rebels" to fly to the hills, and their strongholds in the Zoormut valley were blown up.

Early in October, three Ghilzie chiefs of note suddenly quitted Cabul, and, occupying the defile of Khoord Cabul, cut off the communication between the capital and Hindostan, while Mahomed Akhbar Khan arrived at Bameean, from Khoolooni, as supposed, to assist the eastern Ghilzies in their opposition to the Government. This intelligence hastened the march of General Sale's brigade to their winter quarters at Jellalabad. The advance of this force, on the 10th October, was attacked at Bootkhak, and on the arrival of the general, with the 13th Light Infantry, next day, he found the pass strongly occupied, and encountered much determined oppo-

sition on his march to Tazcen, where it was evident that the whole of the eastern Ghilzies had risen in one common league against us. He, however, as is well known, reached Jellalabad.

For some time previously, Capt. Eyre says, "the always strong and ill-repressed personal dislike of the Affghans towards Europeans had been manifested in a more than usually open manner in and about Cabul." These premonitions were neglected, notwithstanding that a large portion of our assailants at Bootkhak consisted of the armed retainers of the leading men at Cabul, where, on the 1st November, the insurrection broke out in all its violence.

The two great leaders were Ameenollah Khan, chief of Logur, and Abdollah Khan, Achukzye, a chief of great influence in the Pisheen valley. The former had hitherto been considered one of the staunchest friends of the existing government; the cruel character of the latter is recorded in Capt. A. Conolly's Travels. But though these two chiefs took a leading part in the rebellion, it had its origin in the deep offence given to the Ghilzies by the ill-advised reduction of their annual stipends, a measure which, Capt. Eyre states, "had been forced upon Sir W. Macnaghten by Lord Auckland." This statement his London editor, in the present edition of the work, has contradicted on "very high authority," observing, "I am assured that Lord Auckland never knew, until after the insurrection, that the pay of the Ghilzies had been stopped, and that the measure originated with the Envoy." But, further on, Capt. Eyre adds, that whatever "recommendations were made by the Envoy, incompatible with the retrenching system, were not received at head-quarters in a way encouraging to him as a public officer." The Ghilzies considered this reduction as a breach of faith on our part, and it would appear that the malecontent leaders represented that it was the design of the Envoy to seize the influential chiefs and send them to England. On the night previous to the outbreak, a forged order from the Shah was exhibited, "to put all the infidels to death."

At an early hour of the 2nd November, news of the insurrection reached the camp, and a hurried note came from Sir A. Burnes to the Envoy, stating that the people's minds had been excited by mischievous reports, but expressing a hope that he should succeed in quelling the commotion. The announcement of his murder soon followed; flames appeared in the city, and the report of fire-arms was incessant. Sir W. Macnaghten now called upon General Elphinstone to act, and Brigadier Shelton was despatched with a force to the Bala Hissar (where the Shah resided), whilst all the troops were ordered into cantonments.

This first outbreak, Captain Eyre says, was "an insignificant ebullition of discontent on the part of a few desperate and restless men, which military energy and promptitude ought to have crushed in the bud." Sir A. Burnes thought so little of it, that he forbade his guard to fire on the assailants of his house, and attempted to check the "riot" by haranguing the people from the gallery. In spite of the devoted gallantry of his sepoy

guard, he, his brother, and Lieut. Broadfoot, with every man, woman, and child on the premises, were massacred. Captain Eyre directly charges Sir A. Burnes with neglect of warnings, especially one given by a respectable Affghan, on the previous night, "who went in person to put Sir Alexander on his guard, but retired disgusted with the incredulity with which his assertions were received." The Shah was taken equally unawares, and Sir W. Maenaghten intimated, in a note to Capt. Trevor, his expectation that the disturbance would soon and easily be put down.

Capt. Lawrence, military secretary to the Envoy, having been sent forward to the Bala Hissar to prepare the king to receive Brigadier Shelton and his force, was suddenly attacked, and narrowly escaped assassination in view of the king from the window of his palace. Whilst Capt. Lawrence was conferring with the king, Lieut. Sturt, the executive engineer, rushed into the palace wounded, having been stabbed in three places at the gate of the Hall of Audience. Brigadier Shelton's force arrived at the Bala Hissar, but "the day was suffered to pass without any thing being done demonstrative of British energy and power." The enemy hence discovered their strength, and those who had hitherto kept aloof from the insurgents, from prudential motives, now joined them, and "encouraged the nation to unite for our destruction."

Capt. Eyre considers that the long, and painful, and wearing illness of General Elphinstone had "materially affected his nerves, and probably his intellect," and had "incapacitated him from acting in this sudden emergency with the promptitude and vigour necessary for their preservation." He adds, that the general "had some time before represented to Lord Auckland the shattered state of his health, stating plainly and honestly that it had unfitted him to continue in command, and requesting permission to resign; that Lord Auckland at first pressed him to remain, but ultimately acceded to his wishes." This is another statement contradicted, in the present edition, by the editor, on "very high authority," from whence it appears that the general joined the force in April, and in September Lord Auckland received his medical certificate, and "wrote to him by the first mail" (the date is not mentioned) "to give up the command to the next in order, until a successor could be found." The editor (Mr. Eyre) very justly observes, that his brother, having been on terms of intimate friendship with General Elphinstone, must have had his authority for making this statement. Capt. Eyre ascribes to this officer "one unhappy fault as a general—the result probably of age and infirmity—a want of confidence in his own judgment, leading him to prefer every body's opinion to his own, until, amidst the conflicting views of a multitude of councillors, he was at a loss which course to take: hence much of that indecision, procrastination, and want of method, which paralyzed all our efforts, gradually demoralized the troops, and ultimately, not being redeemed by the qualities of his second in command, proved the ruin of us all." He adds, that Sir W. Maenaghten, by his representations of the state of the people's feeling towards us, misled the general.

Capt. Eyre then describes the military position of the British troops, and censures the site fixed upon, in defiance of rule and precedent, "a piece of low swampy ground, commanded on all sides by hills and forts," instead of occupying the Bala Hissar. Not only the situation, but the form and dimensions of the cantonment are censured by him, and he says that General Elphinstone, on his arrival, saw at a glance its utter unfitness for purposes of protracted defence; but his representations were not attended with any good result. The most unaccountable oversight, and which largely contributed to the subsequent disasters, was the having the commissariat stores detached from cantonments in an old and almost indefensible fort. In vain did Capt. Skinner, the chief commissariat officer, solicit a place within the cantonment for the stores; even the Envoy pressed this point urgently, without avail. We are not told whence the resistance came. All the calamities which befel the force Capt. Eyre traces, more or less, to the defects of the position, hemmed in on all sides, exposed to the fire of forts garrisoned by marksmen, the country full of impediments, and in many places flooded.

On the 3rd November, the 37th regt. N.I., under Major Griffiths, which had joined Gen. Sale at Khoord Cabul, returned from thence to the city (closely followed by 3,000 Ghilzies), and was a valuable accession to the garrison. A reinforcement was sent to the Bala Hissar, and Brigadier Shelton was ordered to cannonade the city, and if possible fire the houses. Major Swayne, with a detachment, proceeded from the camp to the city, to endeavour to effect a junction with part of Shelton's force from the Bala Hissar, but was forced to retire. From the serious character of the insurrection, an order was sent to the officer commanding at Candahar to send two regiments of N.I., and General Sale's brigade, then at Gunda-muck, was recalled.

The following day (the 4th), the enemy cut off the communication between the cantonment and the commissariat fort, the officer in command of which (Ensign Warren) reported that he was hard pressed. The general hastily gave directions to bring off the garrison and abandon the fort! The attempt, however, failed, and was attended with the loss of Captains Swayne and Robinson; another attempt was also unsuccessful. Captain Boyd, the assistant commissary general, now laid before the general the disastrous consequences of abandoning the stores, in consequence of which orders were sent to Ensign Warren to hold out the fort to the last extremity; which orders, he stated, were not received. The Envoy now represented, that unless a fort (Mahomed Shereeff's), which commanded that of the commissariat, was taken, the latter would be lost, and the troops be without provisions. The general hesitated, and time slipped away in fruitless discussion; and when a party was ordered to reinforce Ensign Warren, that officer appeared in cantonments, having evacuated the commissariat fort, after the enemy had set fire to the gate. Capt. Eyre declares that the feeble defence of this fort, and its valuable booty, was the first fatal blow to our supremacy at Cabul, and determined the neutral

chiefs to join the general combination. The news of the abandonment of the commissariat fort excited one universal feeling of indignation in the cantonment, and the troops, especially the natives, were impatient to be led out for its re-capture. Capt. Eyre states that he strenuously urged the general to send out a party to capture Mahomed Shereeff's fort, and accordingly a storming party under Major Swayne was ordered, which Captain Eyre accompanied; but the major not rushing forward with his men, as agreed, and the gun ammunition running short, the party was recalled. "It must be acknowledged," observes Capt. Eyre, "that the general was singularly unfortunate in many of the coadjutors about him, who, with all the zeal and courage which distinguish British officers, were sadly lacking in that military judgment and quick-sightedness which are essential to success in a critical moment." On the 6th, it was determined to take the fort of Mahomed Shereeff by regular breach and assault, and it was carried by a party under Major Griffiths.

Before the commissariat fort (now partly emptied) could be retaken, large bodies of the enemy appeared and attacked a reconnoitering party. The want of provisions began to be felt in cantonment, and the Envoy could only obtain a scanty daily supply by high bribes and liberal payment, the object of the enemy being to starve them out.

The general's weak state of health requiring the presence of a coadjutor, Brig. Shelton was, at the earnest request of the Envoy, summoned from the Bala Hissar. This officer, from the first, seemed to despair of the force being able to hold out the winter at Cabul, and strenuously advocated an immediate retreat to Jellalabad. This despondency proved infectious amongst officers and men; the "croakers" increased in number, "and it is a lamentable fact," observes Capt. Eyre, "that some of those European soldiers, who were naturally expected to exhibit to their native brethren in arms an example of endurance and fortitude, were among the first to lose confidence, and to give vent to feelings of discontent at the duties imposed on them." Sir Wm. Macnaghten and his suite were opposed to Brig. Shelton in this matter, and this difference of opinion deprived the general of the aid which unanimity would have imparted, and produced a disheartening reserve at this critical emergency. Herein we have a satisfactory explanation of Sir William's letter to Mr. Erskine, wherein he laments the want of "energy and spirit" in the camp.

Capt. Eyre gives a detailed narrative of continual conflicts with the enemy, in which the latter displayed resolution, skill, and a consciousness of the advantage they possessed in superiority of numbers and of position over troops dependent upon chance for food and stores; and it is sad to find it stated, that the British soldiers (especially the 44th Foot), under the influence of the despondency alluded to, exhibited a backwardness to support their officers. Some examples of resolute valour under the most desperate circumstances were displayed. Lieut. Bird and one sepoy of the 37th N.I. defended a stable against a mass of assailants, and when rescued had killed no less than thirty! Then followed a train of "errors, disasters, and diffi-

culties, which disgusted the officers, disheartened the soldiers, and finally sunk all into irretrievable ruin."

The winter now (November 13th) began to shew symptoms of unusual severity, which led to a consideration of the expediency of abandoning the cantonment, and collecting the forces in the Bala Hissar—a plan which the Envoy from the first greatly favoured, and which Capt. Eyre firmly believes would have secured Cabul. The military authorities, however, opposed this move, for weighty reasons, which satisfied the Envoy.

A letter having been received from Gen. Sale, on the 19th, declining to return to Cabul, the Envoy stated in writing to Gen. Elphinstone his opinion that it was their imperative duty to hold as long as possible their present position; that a retreat to Jellalabad would seem not only with disaster but dishonour, and ought not to be contemplated till the very last extremity; that he had frequently thought of negotiating, but there was no party of sufficient power and influence to protect them.

On the 22nd, Mahomed Akhbar Khan arrived at Cabul from Bamecan, and on the same night, at a council held at the general's house, it was determined to send out a force under Brig. Shelton to take the village of Beymaroo, in order to protect our foraging parties. This force was next day assailed by an immense body of the enemy, about 10,000; our troops exhibited backwardness and unsteadiness, and the commanding officer (perhaps from that cause) a want of energy; a panic took place; a rout ensued, and our loss was tremendous. In this "miserable and disastrous affair," Capt. Eyre points out no less than six great errors, "each of which contributed in no slight degree to the defeat of our troops."

The army now lost all hope, and even those officers who had hitherto borne up, began to indulge gloomy forebodings. Still, Capt. Eyre says, "had the helm of affairs been grasped by a hand competent to the important task, we might have steered clear of destruction." But the spirit of the men was gone; the influence of the officers declined daily, and discipline began to disappear. On the other hand, the enemy waxed bolder every hour, and bearded them with impunity under the very ramparts.

On the 24th, the Envoy received a letter from Osman Khan, Barukzye, a near relative of the king, and supposed to be favourable to us, stating that it was not the wish of the insurgent chiefs to destroy our force, but that "we should quietly evacuate the country, leaving them to govern it according to their own rules, and with a king of their own choosing." On the receipt of this friendly communication, the Envoy requested the general to state his opinion regarding the possibility of maintaining their position in the cantonments, in order that, if adverse, he might negotiate with the "existing rulers of the country." The general's reply was to the effect that, in their then situation, he did not think it possible to retain their position in the country, and that, therefore, the Envoy should avail himself of the offer to negotiate. On the 27th, two chiefs were admitted into the cantonments, the Envoy having agreed to confer with them. Their demands being inadmissible, they took leave of the Envoy with the exclamation,

"We shall meet again in battle." At night, the Envoy received a letter from the chiefs, proposing the following insulting terms: "That our troops should deliver up Shah Shooja and his whole family, lay down their arms, and make an unconditional surrender, when the chiefs might, perhaps, be induced to spare their lives, and allow them to leave the country on condition of never returning:" a proposal to which the Envoy returned a spirited and indignant answer.

On the 6th December, the garrison of Mahomed Shereeff's fort abandoned it in a panic, "deaf to the indignant remonstrances of their gallant commander (Lieut. Hawtrey), who in vain entreated them not to disgrace themselves by such cowardly proceedings: *even the sepoys*," adds Capt. Eyre, with a cutting reproach, "who at first remained staunch, contaminated by the bad example set them by their European brethren, refused to rally, and Lieut. Hawtrey, finding himself deserted by all, was obliged reluctantly to follow, being the last to leave the fort." Two sepoys of the 37th were killed, but not a man of the Queen's 44th was touched, and they took care to carry away all their bedding. The recrimination which ensued between the Europeans and the sepoys, as to who were the "first to run," led to a court of inquiry, the result of which (though never divulged) was supposed to be favourable to the sepoys. Another party of the 44th, which garrisoned the bazar village, were on the point of abandoning it, and the disgraceful fact is recorded by Capt. Eyre, that a guard of sepoys, of the 37th N.I., was actually stationed at the entrance of the bazar, to prevent the exit of the Europeans! Even this was not sufficient, and next day (this being the weakest part of the defences), the European garrison of her Majesty's 44th was withdrawn from the bazar, and a company of the 37th N.I. substituted, the former being considered unworthy to retain that post of honour. Capt. Eyre excuses himself for the mention of such facts, which "stern truth compelled him to note down;" but we think he has done no more than his duty. He observes, that it was notorious that H.M.'s 44th Foot "had been for a long time previous to these occurrences in a state of woful deterioration," and that "the regiment fell a prey to a vital disease which the Horse Guards alone could have remedied."

The discovery, on the 7th December, that the camp had not a day's supply of provisions, occasioned the despatch of a party to fetch grain from the Bala Hissar; the attempt only partially succeeded. The following day, the Envoy, in a public letter to the general, inquired his opinion whether a further attempt to hold out would sacrifice the Shah as well as our force, and if so, whether the only alternative left was not to negotiate for our safe retreat on the most favourable terms possible. The general drew a deplorable picture of their situation, and expressed his opinion that "no time ought to be lost in entering into negotiations for a safe retreat from the country," and that "it little became him, as commander of the British troops, to regard the necessity of negotiation in any other light than as concerned *their* honour and welfare," leaving the question as regarded

the Shah, therefore, to the Envoy's "better knowledge and judgment." This opinion was subscribed to by Brigadiers Shelton and Anquetil and Colonel Chambers, and the intelligence of a victory gained by Gen. Sale, at Jellalabad, did not alter it, so far as concerned the expediency of treating.

The rebel chiefs having manifested an inclination to treat, on the 11th, the Envoy, accompanied by Captains Lawrence, Mackenzie, and Trevor, went out to meet them on the plain towards Seah Sung, a hill between the camp and the city. There were present Mahomed Akhbar Khan, Osman Khan, Mahomed Khan, Naib Ameer, Barukzyes; Mahomed Shah Khan, Humza Khan, Khooda Bux Khan, Ghilzies; Juayut Oolol Khan, Populzye; Khan Shereen Khan, Kuzzilbash; and other heads of tribes. After the exchange of salutations, Sir William addressed the Khans, alluding to past relations of friendship, lamenting their interruption, professing ignorance of the causes of interruption; stating that sentiments of goodwill towards the Affghan nation had principally induced the British Government to lend its aid in restoring the Shah, which had apparently given satisfaction to all classes; but adding, that if that satisfaction had changed to opposite feelings, it no longer became the British Government to persist, and he was, on that account, willing to enter into negotiations for the re-establishment of mutual friendship. To these propositions, Mahomed Akhbar Khan and Osman Khan, as the principal personages, with the hearty concurrence of the inferior chiefs, signified their entire assent, adding many expressions of personal esteem for the Envoy, and of gratitude for the manner in which the exiled Ameer had been treated. The Envoy then read a sketch of the proposed treaty, which embraced the following articles: that the British should evacuate Affghanistan, including Candahar, Ghuzni, and Jellalabad; that they should be permitted to return unmolested to India, supplies being furnished them on the road, and men of consequence accompanying them as hostages; that the Ameer, and every Affghan in exile, should be allowed to return; that the Shah might, at his option, remain at Cabul or retire with the British, in either case receiving a pension of a lac of rupees per annum from the Affghan Government; that the means of transport for baggage and stores should be furnished by the Affghan authorities; that an amnesty should be granted, and all prisoners released; and that no British force should be ever again sent into Affghanistan unless called for by the Affghan Government.

All these terms were cordially agreed to by the chiefs, except Mahomed Akhbar, who cavilled at several, especially the amnesty, and refused to permit the garrison to be supplied with provisions till it had quitted cantonments, which he clamorously demanded should be next morning. His violence caused some confusion; but the more temperate interfering, it was agreed that the evacuation should take place in three days; that provisions should be supplied, and that a formal assent to the treaty in writing should be sent. On retiring, the chiefs took with them Captain Trevor as a hostage.

During the interview, large bodies of the enemy's horse and foot were seen from the camp to pass from the city towards the place of conference, and Capt. Eyre states that it was "the earnest desire of Mahomed Akhbar to have seized the Envoy at the meeting, from which step he was with difficulty restrained by the other khans."

Capt. Eyre states that Sir William Macnaghten had, up to this moment, "displayed a truly British spirit of unflinching fortitude and indefatigable energy, calculated, under more auspicious leaders, to have stimulated the zeal and valour of the troops." In proceeding to the interview, accompanied by only a few troopers of the body-guard, he exposed himself to risk in order to inspire good faith in the enemy by a display of confidence. His own confidence in the spirit of the troops seems to have expired previous to the treaty; on the 9th December (the very day his letter to Mr. Erskine is dated), an important enterprise, the attack of a neighbouring fort, which had been determined upon, was not undertaken, no orders being given for the march of the troops (Brig. Shelton then commanding the garrison), or the orders not being obeyed.

The treaty was communicated to the Shah, and on the 12th, a deputation of chiefs brought a proposition that his Majesty should continue king on condition that he married his daughters to the leading Affghan chiefs, and discontinued the offensive practice of keeping the nobles waiting for hours at his gate, the Shah having carried his fondness for ceremony (which the Affghans detest) to an unpopular extent. The King yielded a most reluctant consent to these proposals.

The preparations for retreat were attended by further proofs of the relaxation of discipline and the unsteadiness of the troops, who commenced plundering the magazine. The Bala Hissar was to be evacuated by us on the 13th; Mahomed Akhbar, with a small body of followers, appeared to escort the party to cantonments. Symptoms of treachery were, however, observed; a dense crowd of Affghans collected on the Seah Sung hills, along the base of which the troops must pass; an attempt was made by Mahomed Akhbar to seize the Bala Hissar, which was repelled by force, and the party were compelled to pass the bitter night under the walls of the fort, without tents, bedding, or firewood. Early next morning, Mahomed Akhbar declared his readiness to escort them, and though, on passing the Seah Sung, they were fired upon, by his exertions the party reached the cantonments in safety.

On the 16th, Shah Shooja having, "for reasons best known to himself," withdrawn his consent to the arrangement which continued him in possession of his rights, the treaty resumed its original form. The chiefs now refused to supply provisions or forage till every fort in the immediate vicinity of cantonments was delivered up, whereby our troops would be placed entirely at the mercy of the enemy. As they were almost starving, our commanders had no alternative but compliance. Meanwhile, the delay of the necessary carriage, and the Shah's hesitation, caused the retreat of the army to be deferred from day to day, although the increasing severity of

the season rendered every hour's procrastination alarming. On the 18th, the ground was covered with snow to the depth of five inches. The chiefs now demanded that a portion of the guns and ammunition should be given up, and required Brig. Shelton as a hostage. Lieut. Sturt proposed to break off the treaty and to march to Jellalabad. Neither the general nor his advisers could be brought to adopt this spirited course. On the 21st, the Envoy met Oosman Khan and Mahomed Akhbar Khan on the plain, and four hostages were named, Brig. Shelton objecting was not insisted upon; two, Capts. Cololly and Airey, were at once given over. Capts. Trevor and Drummond were permitted to return to cantonments, and Capt. Skinner, living under Mahomed Akhbar's protection, was made the bearer of proposals to the Envoy, which, according to Capt. Eyre, "lured him to his destruction." The proposals were to this effect: that Ameenoolah Khan (the most powerful of the rebels) should be delivered up to us as a prisoner; that the Bala Hissar and another fort were to be occupied by our troops; that Shah Shooja was to continue king and Mahomed Akhbar Khan become his wuzeer, and that our troops were to remain in their present position till the following spring. These specious but improbable proposals were eagerly grasped at by Sir William, in the hope of disuniting the rebels: he signed his name to a paper consenting to them. His doom was now sealed; the scheme had been got up by the chiefs to test his sincerity.

On the fatal 23rd of December, the Envoy, attended by Capts. Lawrence, Trevor, and Mackenzie, went to a conference with Mahomed Akhbar Khan on the plain towards Seah Sung, having previously requested the general that two regiments and two guns might be in readiness for secret service, and that, as the interview would be of a critical nature, the garrison might be kept well on the alert, and the walls strongly manned. In leaving the cantonments he observed the apparent inertness of the garrison, saying, "However, it is all of a piece with the military arrangements throughout the siege." He was accompanied by sixteen troopers of the body-guard; the remainder shortly after joined, under Lieut. Le Geyt. Sir William now for the first time explained to the officers the object of the conference, and Capt. Lawrence was warned to be in readiness to gallop to the Bala Hissar, to prepare the king for the approach of a British regiment. The danger of the scheme was suggested to him, in case of treachery; he replied, "Dangerous it is, but if it succeeds, it is worth all risks;" adding, that he had no confidence in the rebels, and would rather suffer a hundred deaths than live over again the previous six weeks. Crowds of armed Affghans were observed hovering about, and amongst the chiefs who met the Envoy was the brother of Ameenoolah Khan, whose presence might have convinced the Envoy that he had been duped. The whole party having sat down near some rising ground, Capt. Lawrence called attention to the number of inferior followers around, when Mahomed Akhbar exclaimed, "They are in the secret," and instantly Sir William and his three companions were grasped firmly by the hands from behind,

their swords and pistols being rudely snatched away. The three officers were pulled forcibly along, and compelled to mount on horseback, each behind a Ghilzie chief, escorted by armed retainers, who with difficulty repelled a crowd of fanatic Ghazees, calling aloud for the blood of the hated infidels, and aiming desperate blows at them. The Envoy was last seen struggling violently with Mahomed Akhbar, "consternation and horror depicted in his countenance." On the three officers nearing Mahomed Khan's fort, renewed attempts were made to assassinate them by the crowd there, and Capt. Trevor, who was seated behind Dost Mahomed Khan (a Ghilzie chief), falling off, was instantly slain. Capts. Lawrence and Mackenzie, though they were got into the fort, were in jeopardy, from repeated attempts made by the Ghazees without, who held up to their view, insultingly, the hand of the murdered Envoy. They received assurances of protection from the Ghilzie chiefs; but Ameenollah Khan abused them, and threatened to have them blown from a gun. Capt. Eyre records a solitary instance of virtue in an aged Moollah, whose voice was raised in condemnation of the deed of assassination, which he solemnly pronounced to be "foul," and calculated to fix a lasting disgrace upon the religion of Mahomet. At midnight, the two officers were removed to the house of Akhbar Khan, who received them courteously.

Capt. Eyre says: "That Sir William Macnaghten met his death at the hands of Mahomed Akhbar himself there can be no reasonable doubt. He had pledged himself to his coadjutors to seize the Envoy that day, and bring him into the city, where the chiefs hoped to be able to dictate their own terms, retaining him as a hostage for their fulfilment. Finding it impossible, from the strenuous resistance Sir William offered, to carry him off alive, and yet determined not to disappoint the public expectation altogether, influenced also by his tiger passions, and the remembrance of his father's wrongs, Mahomed Akhbar drew a pistol, the Envoy's own gift a few hours before, and shot him through the body, which was immediately hacked to pieces by the ferocious Ghazees, by whom the dismembered trunk was afterwards carried to the city, and publicly exposed in the Char Chouk, or principal mart." The head was taken to the house of Nawab Zuman Khan, where it was triumphantly exhibited to Capt. Conolly.

Capt. Eyre subjoins to this melancholy statement a letter from Capt. Mackenzie, addressed to himself, dated at Cabul, 29th July, 1842, and one from Capt. Lawrence to Major Pottinger, dated at Zoudah, 16th May, 1842, detailing the circumstances attending the assassination of the Envoy and their own detention.

Capt. Mackenzie states that, previous to the fatal meeting, the Envoy was "driven to his wit's end" by "disgraceful imbecility on one hand, and systematic treachery on the other;" that the proposals from Mahomed Akhbar were actually communicated by Sudeeq Khan, Akhbar's cousin, who accompanied Capt. Skinner, and who added another, namely, that, for a certain sum of money, Ameenollah's head should be presented to the Envoy, who, however, shrunk with abhorrence from the suggestion. To

the other propositions he lent an eager ear, and gave a Persian paper, written with his own hand, approving of them. As a proof that Sir William's mind must at this moment have lost its equipoise, Capt. M. observes that he did not communicate the matter to Capt. Trevor and Lawrence, or to himself, who were fully in his confidence, till just before the interview. On the morning of that day, the Envoy disclosed the transaction he was engaged in to Capt. M., who (he says) immediately warned him that it was a plot against him. Sir William replied hastily, "A plot! trust me for that!" upon which Capt. M. offered no further remonstrance. At the interview, he suddenly heard Mahomed Akhbar call out, "Seize! seize!" and turning round, saw him grasp the Envoy's left hand with an expression in his face of the most diabolical ferocity. Sultan Jan laid hold of the Envoy's right hand, and they dragged him in a stooping posture down the hillock. The only words Capt. M. heard Sir William say were (in Persian) "For God's sake!" He says: "I saw his face, however, and it was full of horror and astonishment." The rest is reported by Capt. Mackenzie from hearsay. Akhbar, in the council of chiefs, in the presence of Capt. Conolly, avowed that, while endeavouring to force the Envoy on, he had *struck* him, that is, *pushed* him. Several Affghans protested to Capt. M. that they had seen Mahomed Akhbar shoot the Envoy with his own hand.

Capt. Lawrence states that, when he was seized, "he turned and saw the Envoy lying, his head where his heels had been, and his hands locked in Mahomed Akhbar's, consternation and horror depicted in his countenance." He adds, on the authority of Capt. Skinner, that "the report was, that on Mahomed Akhbar Khan's telling Sir William to accompany him, he refused, resisted, and pushed the sirdar from him; that, in consequence, he was immediately shot, and his body cut to pieces by the Ghazees." Both officers speak of the courteous conduct of Akhbar Khan towards them, and even of the kind behaviour (after the transaction) of Ameenollah Khan, who complained bitterly of the treacherous conduct of the Envoy, and shewed to Capt. Lawrence Sir William's original reply to Mahomed Akhbar's proposition, which was avowed to be a trick to ascertain the Envoy's sincerity.

This statement of facts clears up some doubtful points in the catastrophe, but it by no means settles the question of the actual guilt of Mahomed Akhbar Khan. It is to be lamented that the guilt (for we can call it by no milder name) of the late Envoy is far less problematical.

We here break off the melancholy tale, and shall reserve our examination of Capt. Eyre's narrative of the disastrous retreat, and his details of the imprisonment of himself and his fellow-sufferers, for a succeeding paper.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

BUNDELKHAND.

The main body of the Bengal portion of the field force from Banda, Mynpoore, Etawah, and Cawnpore, were assembled at the site of the old cantonment of Keitah, by the last accounts, and were about to move against Jeitpore, the chief of which place, it was rumoured, had returned there and determined to hold out; but the place, which never possessed any real strength, is now in ruins. Brigadier Young had assumed the command of the brigade, which consisted of the 8th light cavalry, the 8th irregular cavalry, the 11th, 13th, and 40th regiments N.I., the light company of the 50th N.I., with a detail of European artillery and guns from Cawnpore.—*East. Star*, Dec. 8.

Brigadier Young's detachment left Keitah on the 25th, and reached Jeitpore on the 27th ult.; here it was expected the rajah would have held out, but the place was found deserted, the rajah having fled some days previously. Efforts were made to induce him to come in and surrender himself, but without success; although the possibility of such a circumstance was still hinted at by the last accounts. The greater part of the fort is to be destroyed, but the old palace is to stand and to be strengthened, and a Government agent, with a detachment of troops, permanently retained there. Major Sleeman arrived in camp on the 29th. The whole territory of Jeitpore is to be taken possession of by the British Government, as also that of Chickaree. A station is to be formed in the neighbourhood of Chattupore, in the adjoining state, but the exact locality has not yet been determined on. Several eligible sites are available along the banks of the Dussaun river, nearly on the high road between Culpee and Saugor, and centrally situated as regards several of the most important places in the province, including Dutteeah, Jhansi, Sumpter, Teary, and Rajnuggur. Col. Watson, with the Madras brigade, joined by the 51st Bengal N.I., and two guns from Saugor, under the command of Col. Yates, of the 51st, who, as senior officer, assumed command of the whole, marched *via* Huttah on Simiria, which place they took possession of without opposition on the 27th. As Simiria is a short distance from Jeitpore, the force now concentrated in that neighbourhood is very respectable, so much so as almost to insure it from the chance of meeting with any opposition.—*Ibid.*, Dec. 11.

"Jeitghur, Dec. 7.—Yesterday morning the force received orders to change ground, and late last night orders were issued for two squadrons of the 8th cavalry, five companies 40th N.I., the rifle company 57th N.I., 50th light infantry company, and 24th ditto, under Brigadier Young, to march at two o'clock this morning, and of course it was immediately surmised that they were in hopes to catch the rajah napping at Buggovrah. The rajah had taken up a strong position in the jungles, but our men carried it gallantly; ten sepoy cut down, and Capt. Richardson, of the 57th rifle company, wounded in two places, thigh and wrist—I trust not seriously. It appears that, had the rajah waited one moment longer, he would have been taken, as he was in his tent during the action. He fled on horseback, and Capt. Ryves is after him; but I am afraid, as the jungles are so thick, they will have no chance of taking him, as he must know the country. They have taken a gun and two ammunition carts, his tents, camels, elephants, &c."—*Englishman*, Dec. 16.

MOHUN LALL ON CABUL AFFAIRS.

"Since the year of 1839, I have been in regular correspondence with my patron, Mr. Trevelyan, in London, and had repeatedly written to him that, if we do not
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rectify our conduct in the policy of Affghanistan, we will excite the whole country against us. These communications, I believe, have always been shewn to the chairman of the Court of Directors, and it is great pity, notwithstanding the late lamented Sir William Macnaghten and Sir Alexander Burnes were aware of the impending dangers which threatened the British authority, they never took steps either to prepare to meet the evils or to conciliate the chiefs. Their pay was reduced, and the manner of our proceedings had convinced them that they shall be all banished. In October last, the chiefs entered into the solemn agreement with each other, and thus the eastern Ghiljees stood up against our arms. General Sale bravely defeated the enemy, and forced his road through the different passes down to Jellalabad. While these discontented chiefs were intriguing, we bore every thing silently till the fatal day of the 2nd November arrived, and the houses of Sir Alexander Burnes and myself were surrounded by the rebels. They were not accompanied with more than fifty men, but not a battalion was sent to our protection. After poor Sir Alexander Burnes was murdered, and his house set on fire, I made a hole through the neighbouring house and was nearly cut to pieces, had I not been protected by the good-natured Nawab Mahammad Zaman Khan, and kept secretly a whole day in his house. All my property, saved during the last twelve years, was plundered, one of my servants murdered, and the house destroyed. For three days, not many people had assembled under the flag of the rebels, and the Persians were not joined by the enemy. From the house of Nawab Mahammad Zaman Khan I was conducted by our old friend, Nayab Mahmud Shareef Khan, to the house of the Persian chief, named Khan Sheereen Khan, where I lived most clandestinely, agreeably to the request of the late Envoy. I was daily in correspondence with him, and discharging my duties at the risk of my life. Nayab Shareef was employed by the Envoy and myself in several negotiations with the Ghiljees and the Persians. Every thing bid fair of our success formerly, and, notwithstanding the Ghiljee, Caboollee, Kohistanee, and Persian chiefs made solemn oaths with us, wrote the agreements on the holy *Koran* to take our cause, received abundant money from us; everybody cheated us like a devil. Khan Sheereen, the Persian chief, promised to give every assistance, which he never did. In short, every one of us was deceived. Mahomed Akbar Khan opened the negotiation with the Envoy, and promised to be useful to us, if we were to appoint him as a minister in Affghanistan; but I always cautioned the Envoy against Akbar, though I wrote him, at the request of Nayab Shereef, on part of Mahmood Shah Khan, that the latter will persuade Akbar to attach himself to the British Government. On the 23rd of December, about six A.M., wrote to the Envoy not to meet Akbar so often, as he will catch and bring him into the city; but that gentleman, considering the treacherous Akbar as honest as himself, trusted him in every thing, while he became a victim to the pistols of that villain.

“ Before the departure of Gen. Elphinstone's force from Cabool, I wrote to Major Pottinger, that if any of us were to move from the cantonment, he will either be murdered or taken prisoner by Akbar, and so it happened; all the force was destroyed, the ladies and the officers taken prisoners. I was brought again by a friend in the house of Khan Sheereen Khan, where I lived all the time, corresponding with Gen. Pollock, and was a channel of his communications with the Prince Futeh Jung and the chiefs, under a very great personal risk. When Mahomed Akbar gained an ascendancy, I was caught, closely confined, ill-treated, bastinated, threatened to be murdered, and forced to raise and pay him the money. While I was under such suffering, I neither left writing to Gen. Pollock, nor relaxed in my exertions to cause the liberty of the prisoners. Finding that my endeavours to induce the chiefs in the city as well as the letters of Gen. Pollock to their address availed nothing in behalf of the prisoners, I took the most dangerous step, with full belief either to lose my life or gain my object. To effect this cause, I supplicated, and asked Mahomed Akbar Khan to allow me to remain in the house near himself, under the pretence that my visiting him occasionally will shew his kindness to me in future. It was agreed, and I was placed under a guard as before, but not sent out of the city; after

this I sent for my acquaintance, Moortza Shah, in the confinement, on the pretence of selling some cloth to me, and told him if he goes to Bamian and speak to Salah Mahomed on my part to restore the prisoners, I shall give the latter a reward of Rs. 20,000 and to himself of 5,000, and besides this they will have some pension from Government for life. Salah Mahomed was an officer of infantry under Mahomed Akbar, and then proceeding with our prisoners to Toorkistan. Moortza Shah reached Bamian, and Salah Mahomed happily accepted my offers. In the meantime, I stole my escape from confinement, and induced the Persian chiefs to desert Mahomed Akbar Khan. I was joined with about 2,000 horsemen in the Afshar Fort, and as soon as Mahomed Akbar was defeated by Gen. Pollock, I forced a party of them to go and meet the prisoners, who, in charge of Salah Mahomed and my agent Moortza Shah, were returning from Bamian. Sir R. Shakespear also accompanied this party. — *Englishman*, Dec. 7.

HADJI KHAN KHAKUR.

A correspondent of the *Hurkaru* gives the following account of a meeting at Allygurh with Hadji Khan Khakur:—"Passing through this place, I thought I would call on Hadji Khan Khakur. I found him a well-dressed, hale old gentleman, of fifty-six or so; he may be more. A very stalwart frame he has, and his demeanour and attire were extremely good. He speaks Hindoostanee very well, with a foreign accent, and here and there a Persian proverb, or other short sentence, interpolated involuntarily. He was extremely chatty. 'You know my situation and history, of course,' said he; 'Dost Mahomed was *not* my friend, Shooja *was* my friend: but it was not from any such bias that I left the one to join the other. No; but my country was being generally dismembered; Scinde, Bhawalpore, Mooltan had revolted. Iran was seizing one province, Turan and Bokhara another, and worst of all, the Sikhs, once our own ryots, had not only turned us out of the Punjaub, but had taken Cashmere and even Peshawur; forbid our call to prayers being made from our minars, stabled their horses in our mosques, and prohibited the slaughter of oxen. I felt all this; and when I was warned not to join the Feringhee, I said, rather let me be torn to pieces by the tiger than gnawed by dogs. Besides, you had a great name; is there not Hyderabad, Oude, Rampoor, Gwalior? have you not left their possessions to hundreds of rajahs and nawabs, and even to those abhorred Sikhs? We thought you would do so with us; but when my countrymen saw me sent to Hindoostan a prisoner, and other chiefs given over to the Shah, or kept under restraint at Cabul, and the envoy did not know how to manage us, they took alarm. Akhbar Khan is a good soldier, but a tyrant. Dost Mahomed is a good man; he committed one fault, siding with the Russian. Leech and Secunder Sahib told us, 'Side with us, we will bring back Shooja-ool-Moolk, and make it worth your while. Then we will go away, and only if the Russian comes you shall help us.' Now, here I am, with five sentinels with loaded muskets, and Rs. 300 a month; what have I done to deserve this?'"

ASSAULT ON A MISSIONARY.

An assault was committed yesterday on a missionary in the neighbourhood of Tangra, at the end of North Entally road, which would have ended most seriously, but for the timely arrival of a European gentleman living near the spot. The missionary (whose name we forbear to mention) was, we understand, attempting to take a boy from a village against the wishes of the lad's friends; he persevered, and the consequence was, that a mob, armed with lattees (clubs), immediately collected, and most unmercifully belaboured the offender. We will not attempt to justify the assault; but we deprecate in most unqualified terms this religious kidnapping of children, and we hope that we shall hear no more of it, or we may be induced to offer to our native friends a remedy.—*Englishman*, Nov. 23.

A few days ago, an intelligent educated native Hindu youth (named Shama Churn Bhose), after lengthened inquiry and probation, received the rite of baptism from the

Rev. J. Small, of the Baptist Missionary Society; we saw and spoke with the youthful convert, and were much gratified with his calm and intelligent views of the step he had taken. It was his own act, entered upon after mature and prayerful deliberation. Various arts were practised to lure him away, but without success, until Tuesday last, when Mr. Small complied with the request of his friends, and accompanied him to a neighbouring village, with the professed object of seeing his uncle, who was indisposed, and to whom he was much attached. On arriving at the spot, a mob of violent men entered the place, and but for the gracious interference of Providence, Mr. Small might have been severely maltreated. The young man was carried off by force. He will in all probability never be seen or heard of more.—*Christian Adv.*, Nov. 26.

The Rev. Mr. Small, in a letter to the *Englishman*, confirms the latter account, adding:—"The young convert was stripped of his outer garments on the spot, carried out and off by six or eight men, and on my ridding myself of two who had laid hold of me, and rushing out of the house, I perceived that, out of about 200 men, two dozen at least were armed with lattees. We gave chase, however, but on my coming up with the party who were carrying off the youth (who struggled hard), I was immediately beset on every side with lattees, and after receiving several blows (fortunately not severe), I was forced to seek a refuge in a compound close at hand. They next attacked my syce and horse with their lattees, the former being severely wounded in the arm and driven away from the horse; upon which they proceeded to drag the gharry into the drain, when the European gentleman alluded to came up and seized the reins of the horse, and the crowd passed on with their prize. After carrying the lad (quite naked) for half a mile, they threw him into a boat, crossed the canal, and repaired to a house belonging to the late Cateenath Moonshi. From thence the youth was soon after removed (we have heard) to Burrnuggur, but hitherto we have not been able to succeed in tracing him any further."

AKBAR KHAN.

"You want Akbar Khan's character as a man. He is in every respect a remarkable person, gifted by nature with no ordinary abilities and with many noble qualities of *mind* (not *heart*). A neglected education and over-indulgence in youth have in a great measure nullified those advantages which, under a good course of training, would have rendered him the pride and ornament of his country. He possesses talent without knowledge, energy without prudence, courage without coolness, decision without self-control, liberality without principle. He is revengeful, passionate, and capable of any atrocity when roused; but on ordinary occasions, his acts are kind and his manner courteous. His powers of dissimulation are great, his penetration of character wonderful, and his mind more free from prejudice and open to argument than is at all usual with Asiatics. His manner towards the prisoners was always frank, friendly, and considerate; and he did his best, though not always with success, to make us comfortable at Buddeabad and Shewakkee. When marching about, our privations and fatigue were far from trifling. On one occasion we travelled all day in the rain; ladies, children, invalids and all were wet to the skin, and many were obliged to pass the night in their wet clothes. But Akbar was then a fugitive, and would have, perhaps, found it difficult to manage better for us. Our march to Bameean was terribly harassing, and our condition there was much altered for the worse. Akbar's evil passions were then at work, and the consequences might have been dreadful for us all. There can be no rational doubt that, had we not escaped as we did, he would have consigned us eventually to a life of slavery in Toorkistan, if the British Government should have refused to treat with him for our release. As for the story of his having sent an order to Sala Mahomed to put to death all who could not move, we all believed it firmly at Bameean, on the authority of Sala Mahomed himself. It is, however, a suspicious circumstance, that he never would shew the letter, although asked to do so by Major Pottinger, which makes me think the whole story was a fabrication of his own, to enhance his merits in releasing

us. The order for our advance into Toorkistan is, however, an undoubted fact, Pottinger having himself read it. You ask, whether Akbar planned and ordered the massacre of our troops on the retreat? Most certainly. On this subject I was fully informed by Conolly, who heard of his intentions through Nawaub Zemaun Khan, on the day we left Cabul, and wrote to warn the general. I know not if his letter was received. Akbar Khan and Sooltan Jan attended a council of chiefs on the morning of the 6th January, booted and spurred, prepared for a march. On being asked by Zemaun Khan where they were going, Akbar answered, 'We are going to make an end of those infidel dogs.'—*Cal. Star*, Dec. 6.

REPORT OF THE EDUCATION BOARD.

The first idea which suggests itself, on considering this Report, is, that the number of pupils in the various institutions in which knowledge is communicated by the State, through the medium of English, has not increased. Comparing the strength of these seminaries with that reported four years ago, the average attendance has not been augmented, and therefore we conclude that the thirst for English has not increased. Neither is there any thing in the present arrangements of the committee to hold out a hope that the same discouraging apathy which the natives have manifested will not be equally apparent a dozen years hence. The substitution of the vernacular language for the old Persian in the various courts has naturally produced the effect of diminishing the ardour for instruction in any foreign tongue, and thus the strongest of all incentives to the study of English has been lost. The sum devoted to national education under the patronage of Government amounts to £50,000 sterling; the number of youths whom it seems to educate does not much exceed 5,000. If this sum could be doubled, it would not afford the means of instruction to more than 10,000 scholars. It must be evident, therefore, that our present means, directed in the present channel of efforts, cannot be considered adequate to the maintenance of any thing which deserves to be called a system of national education. If the number of students under instruction is disproportionate to the magnitude of such an object, the attainments they are likely to acquire must appear still more so. With the exception of a few institutions in and around the capital, experience forbids us to hope that any of the rest will succeed in imparting, even to the majority of its students, that familiarity with English, the key of knowledge, in the hope of which the study of this language was adopted. It is vain to hope that the seminaries in the interior will supply a succession of well informed men, who shall become, so to speak, the centre of illumination to the sphere they move in. Except near Calcutta, the metropolis of English power and of the English language, the students come without alacrity to the study of our tongue, and abandon it on the first excuse which may offer. There is no adequate motive to sustain the minds of youth through the dreary years of toil which must be passed in acquiring it. In Calcutta, the seat of government and commerce, the English language has become identified, in a very large degree, with the hopes and prospects of native society. Hence it has been cultivated with a degree of assiduity and success which appears almost marvellous. In the interior of the country, it is otherwise; those motives which predominate in the metropolis are wanting. Government has comparatively small means for a system of national education, but it has large motives at its command, and the latter should be employed to supply the deficiencies of the former. These motives are furnished by the thousands of situations in the public service, the attainment of which is the highest object of the superior classes of native society. These appointments are now lost to the purposes of national improvement. They are nominally in the gift of the European functionaries; but in reality, at the disposal of the native who has succeeded in acquiring a paramount influence in the office. In nine instances out of ten, an *omedwar* (applicant) will carry his point more speedily by a suitable *douceur* to the native officer whose star is in the ascendant, than by the strongest letters of recommendation to his master.—*Friend of India*, Nov. 17.

THE DISASTERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Under this title, we have published various private letters which have appeared in the Indian papers, and amongst them two* from Captain Souter, of H.M.'s 44th Foot. In one of these letters, Captain Souter charges the horse artillery, the 37th N.I., and in fact all the native portion of the unfortunate Cabul force, with misconduct. With reference to this charge, the following letters have appeared in the *Delhi Gazette* :—

From Major C. Griffiths, 37th N.I., to Captain T. Souter, H.M.'s 44th Foot.
Camp, Cabul, 24th September, 1842.

My dear Souter : With reference to your letter to the address of Capt. Fenwick, in the *Delhi Gazette* of the 31st August, in which you state that "the officers of the 37th must have quitted their men in disgust, as not one of them were to be seen," I consider you have made an assertion (probably unintentionally) which you are not able to prove.

On my being obliged, on account of my wound which I received at the head of the regiment, to go on to the front, I left all the officers with the men, and made over the command to Capt. Rind, the senior officer. Dr. Magrath saw the remnant of the regiment march out of the pass, and he states most positively that not one officer of the regiment (with the exception of Lieut. Hawtrey, who at my own request led me out) came out of the pass ahead of it.

From your own shewing, Lieut. Steer must have been present with the regiment in the pass, as you stated to an officer now in camp, that he went forward and brought back ammunition to the rear when it was much required. You are well aware, also, that Lieut. St. George was killed in the pass at the head of his men.

Under these circumstances, I trust you will have no objection to furnish me with such a document as will enable me to wipe out the stain you have cast on the officers of my regiment.

Yours sincerely,

C. GRIFFITHS.

From Capt. T. Souter, H.M.'s 44th, to Major C. Griffiths, 37th N.I.
Camp, Cabul, 27th September, 1842.

My dear Griffiths : In reply to your letter of yesterday's date, I regret much the expression used by me in the letter in question: neither Capt. Fenwick nor myself authorized that publication. I am now happy to find by your letter that I was in error, though, as far as my observation went, I did not see any officer of the 37th at the time and place referred to. Lieut. Steer I certainly did see about half an hour after the transaction, returning from the front with ammunition.

Yours sincerely,

T. SOUTER.

From Capt. H. B. Melville, 54th N.I., to Capt. T. A. Souter, H.M.'s 44th Foot.
Camp, Jellalabad, 25th October, 1842.

My dear Souter : A letter has just been brought to my notice in the *Delhi Gazette*, to which your signature is attached, and which contains the following passage : "I do not believe the sepoy's fired one hundred shots after the first march from cantonments."

In refutation of this sweeping and most unfounded charge, I send you an account of what the 54th regiment native infantry did fire during the retreat, and request, in justice to the memory of the officers and men present with that corps during the disastrous events of January, and of the former of whom I am the sole survivor, and as a satisfaction to my brother officers still living in Hindostan, that you will, as far as the 54th regiment is concerned, retract the expression in question.

On the night of the 6th January, 1842, the 54th regt. N.I. formed the infantry portion of the rear-guard, and were in line, facing a powerful enemy, receiving and

* *Asiat. Journ.* for December last, vol. xxxix, p. 245.

pouring in rounds of musketry, for nearly two hours, losing, killed and wounded, fifty men. On the evening of the 7th, the 54th was sent out as light infantry to the north-west face of the camp at Butkak, when, after a good deal of skirmishing, keeping off a powerfully-placed party of footmen, concealed in ditches and ravines, they lost about twenty rank and file, and one officer (Capt. Shaw) severely wounded. On the morning of the 8th, the 54th regiment had charge of the treasure (two boxes) through the Khoord Kabul pass; during the whole of which march it was one continued skirmishing fight, so much so, that I should consider each man of the regiment, consisting then of about four hundred rank and file, fired ten rounds of ammunition; and I may mention here, that the attempt (I speak under correction) made by the light company of the 54th to crown the heights at the entrance of the pass, was the only such attempt made by the whole force. On the 9th our fatal halt took place. On the 10th, the 54th regiment was supported by guns or cavalry, and, reduced by intense frost and casualties to 140 men, formed the rear-guard, and had to bear the whole brunt of the enemy's "most fierce attack from Khoord Kabul to the Thungee Tareekce," where it was entirely cut to pieces, fighting to the last; four officers wounded and two killed.

The above being the case, I hope you will lose no time in retracting the expression in question.

And am yours truly,

HENRY BERESFORD MELVILLE, Lieut. 54th regt. N.I.

From Capt. T. A. Souter, 44th Foot, to Capt. H. B. Melville, 54th N.I.

Jellalabad, 27th October, 1842.

My dear Melville: In reply to your letter of the 25th instant, I beg to state, I have already, to other parties, disclaimed authorizing the publication of the letters in question. In writing them, I have expressed myself in general, and perhaps loose terms; but as far as my own observation went, I do not consider there is much inaccuracy in the sentence you complain of.

Yours truly,

T. A. SOUTER, Bt. Capt., H.M.'s 44th regt. N.I.

From Capt. H. B. MELVILLE, 54th N.I., to the Editor of the *Delhi Gazette*.

Mr. Editor: The above is a correspondence which passed between Capt. Souter and myself regarding a paragraph contained in a letter of his addressed to Capt Fenwick, H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and published in the *Delhi Gazette*. As his answer to my very reasonable request, accompanied by a statement which nearly every surviving officer can authenticate, is most unsatisfactory, may I request the favour of your publishing it, and my sentiments in reply, in your Journal, with the following remarks?—

Capt. Souter has written a letter containing ungenerous and most inaccurate remarks on every branch of the service engaged in the fatal events of January, except his own; with his most unjust sneers and insinuations against those fine corps, the Horse Artillery, the 5th Light Cavalry, and 37th Native Infantry, I have nothing to do; and I have been given to understand that he has already amply apologized to the survivors of those regiments; but with his sweeping clause regarding the native army, I, as one of the survivors, who had the honour of belonging to that arm, have; and in my letter to Capt. Souter, extracts are given from a journal written almost immediately after the events took place, and in which a complete refutation is given to his assertions. In addition, allow me to add, that the column on the first four marches extended from four to eight miles, and that it would be impossible for those in advance to hear what was going on in the rear, or *vice versa*; so that as neither he nor those from whom he derived his information could be everywhere at once, his or their testimony, as to the number of shots fired, goes for very little.

Capt. Souter must be aware that, if I chose to descend to retaliation, the task would not be difficult. The conduct of the Horse Artillery throughout the operations at Kabul was the admiration of all, and I may add, that the patience, the gallantry, and the fidelity of our native soldiers were scarcely less prominent. But if Capt.

Souter's own regiment did not always set the best example at Kabul, they did much to retrieve their character in the retreat; whatever their lives were, they died like soldiers; and I only wish that Capt. Souter would do as much justice to the brave but unfortunate native soldiery, as I am willing to do the branch of the service he belongs to.

Your obedient servant,

H. B. MELVILLE, Lieutenant, 54th regt. N. I.

Peshawur, 3rd November, 1842.

RETURN OF THE ARMY OF AFGHANISTAN.

The brigades of the army of Afghanistan were moving towards the Sutlej, and the latest Bombay paper (December 31st) reports that the first part of Gen. Pollock's force had reached Ferozepore. All the corps had been visited more or less with sickness, some of the regiments having 200 in hospital, and one (the 64th) is said to have only thirty men with its colours. The third brigade (Brig. Wild's) was suffering most. The number of sick with this brigade is stated at upwards of 800, and numerous deaths have occurred. This large number of invalids created a great demand for carriage, and unfortunately the supply appears not only to have been too limited, but also very unsuited to the exigency, many of the sick being compelled to ride on tatoes and mules. In addition to the sickness which the troops acquired in the country, and to what might be expected in a large camp, after the recent fatigues, exposure and privations, the small-pox had broken out, and made considerable ravages, particularly in the rear brigades. Great blame is attributed by several of the Indian journals to Gen. Pollock for the haste with which he was returning, to which circumstance much of the sickness is attributed; but the alleged rapidity of the movements is not very remarkable. There appears, however, no doubt of the statements from the camp, that the Governor-General had positively directed that the whole force shall be ready to cross the Sutlej on the 20th December, when they are all to march over the bridge of boats in one body with all the pomp of war. The intelligence from Gen. Nott's camp is still gloomy. There is reason to believe that the disease which has broken out is a species of the Palee plague, engendered by the peculiar circumstances in which the troops have been placed. The Europeans, it is said, have suffered most.

Salé's brigade (the first), called "the illustrious garrison," was to proceed alone from the Ravee. The 2nd and 3rd brigade will have to wait the arrival of the 4th, it having been determined upon that these three are to march together into Ferozepore, and Nott's force, in two brigades, are to march in on the following day. It is hoped the four brigades will have crossed the Ravee by the 13th December.

A letter from Brig. Tulloch's brigade (the second), dated at Vah, 17th November, says:—"We are getting over the ground splendidly; very few deaths amongst the beasts of burthen, and, at present, we do not anticipate a halt, nor do we wish for one, being anxious to cross the Sutlej, and again meet with our old and many friends. Yesterday, at Boorhan, we witnessed the very unpleasant spectacle of shooting the subadar of the 27th regiment of Bengal native infantry, for desertion and going over to the enemy at Ghuznee. A party of travelling Sikhs were assailed by the hill tribes in the neighbourhood, and several of the former were killed. No depredations have been committed upon our camp."

The Sikhs are said to have treated our retiring troops with the utmost civility, as far as they had then proceeded. Every one speaks in the highest terms of Avitabile's hospitality. A circular has been sent round the camps of the retiring armies to raise a subscription for a piece of plate to be presented to the general, as a token of the good wishes of our officers, and the sense entertained by them of his hospitality at Peshawur. Not less than fifty officers breakfasted and dined with him every day during the halt.

Much censure is cast upon the proceedings in the march through the Khybur pass, and the omission to crown the heights. It appears that the Khyberies were

led to suppose that Teera and Choorá, two of their principal villages off the regular route, were to be attacked, and accordingly they assembled their forces in that quarter; owing to which, the first division encountered so little opposition or annoyance. Finding their mistake, however, they came down upon the other two divisions at Lundeekhannah, and were enabled to harass and annoy them.

The conduct of Gen. Nott, in reference to the *Cazee*, a heavy brass gun, one of Gen. Pollock's trophies, is the subject of animadversion in the papers. It appears that Gen. Pollock transferred, on the 2nd, all his "trophy" guns, including the *Cazee* (in all, some twenty-five carriages), to Gen. McCaskill's division. This addition caused considerable delay to the column on the road between Lundeekhannah and Ali Musjid; and on the rear guard, under Wild, reaching the narrow gorge near the fortress, it was attacked by the Khyberies, under cover of the darkness and of the bush jungle which covers the hill-sides. Great confusion ensued; friend and foe, cavalry and infantry, became mingled together, dealing shots and sabre-cuts on all sides, without much distinction. Two mountain guns, under Lieut. Christie, were abandoned, that officer and most of the *golundauze* being killed. Lieut. Nicholson, of the 30th, some sixty *sepoys*, and a *resaldar* of Tait's horse, also fell. On the following morning, one of the guns and both carriages were recovered by Nott's advance guard, but the other gun still remains in the hands of the enemy. At the Lundeekhannah ghaut, it was found necessary to abandon the *Cazee*, which had fallen into a deep ravine, whence it could not be extricated. Gen. Nott passed without destroying it; but Capt. Mackeson, who was in rear of all, caused it to be burst, otherwise it would have fallen into the hands of the Khyberies. It is said that a court of inquiry will assemble immediately at Ferozepore, to elucidate the circumstances that led to the loss of the mountain train gun.

The bodies of Lieuts. Christie and Nicholson were interred at Ali Musjid, and the fort there was blown up, in which operation Lieut. Corsair of the 64th N.I., attached to the irregulars, had his leg severely shattered.

It is asserted that Gen. Nott threw up the command of his division, but the Governor-General refused to accept it, till the army had reached the British territories.

This is not the only instance of bad understanding between the senior officers of the retreating force. A difference occurred in the third brigade, between Brigadier Wild and Lieut. Col. Moseley. The former having told the Lieut. Colonel to consider himself under arrest, the latter immediately resigned the command of his regiment to Major Mackenzie; on arriving at Pureewala, the Brigadier sent for Lieut. Col. Moseley's sword and sash, conveying at the same time the information that, if an apology was offered by the latter to the former, no further notice would be taken of the affair; this was promptly met by a refusal, and the sword and sash were handed over to the applicant.

The following despatches have been officially published :—

From Major-Gen. McCaskill to Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj.-General.

"Camp, left bank of the Jhelum, 29th Nov. 1842.

"Sir: There being reason to believe that the original of the accompanying report was lost in an intercepted dawk from Gundamuck, I deem it to be my duty to the officers and troops concerned, to place a duplicate of it at the disposal of Major-Gen. Pollock, in the hope that he will see cause to forward it to the Right Hon. the Governor-General, and His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. I am particularly anxious that the portion of Major-Gen. Nott's force which served with me at Istaliff should have no ground for considering its services overlooked; an impression which seems to have been produced on the minds of some part of it by the circumstance of my second letter not having been made public.

I have, &c.,

"JOHN McCASKILL, Major-Gen. Commanding Infantry Division."

To Capt. Ponsonby, Assist. Adj.-General.

"Camp, Khwaja Ruwash, 8th Oct. 1842.

"Sir: The troops entrusted to my charge for a special service in the Kohistan, having pitched their tents at this place, previously to returning to their respective encampments, I take this opportunity of requesting you to solicit the attention of Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., to some points which, in the hurry of our active operations, I had neglected to dwell upon. I have already intimated that Brigadier Stacy's report of the part borne by his brigade in the capture of Istaliff, on the 29th ult., did not reach me till the 2nd inst. It will ever be matter of regret to me if this incidental delay should prevent the merits of some of the officers and troops under me being prominently brought to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General and His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. The brunt of the action certainly fell on the infantry corps and sappers of Brigadier Tulloch's brigade, but the credit of turning the enemy's extreme right, of allowing him no respite or breathing time on that line, of aiding in completing the capture of the town, when its possession was hotly disputed from behind walls, and from the tops of houses, from court-yards and in winding streets built on steep declivities, is due to the regiment under Brigadier Stacy. My commendations have been especially earned by Major G. Brown, and H.M.'s 41st regt., for the share they took in these gallant efforts, and for the exemplary humanity displayed by the men towards the unfortunate families of the vanquished. That corps was zealously emulated and supported by the 42nd N.I., under Major Clarkson, and the 43rd, under Major Nash. In addition to the services of Major Saunders, as Field Engineer, I ought to have remarked on the distinguished gallantry with which he accompanied the heads of columns, in the advance of Brigadier Tulloch, against the gardens and town. Neither must I leave without record the marked intrepidity of Lieut. Mayne, Dep. Assist.-Qu.-Master-General, in pointing out the path of the said column amidst the hottest of the fire, and in aiding in following up the victory. I have before mentioned that the light companies of H.M.'s 41st, and the 42nd and 43rd N.I., covered the manœuvres of their own brigade. This onset was led very bravely by Lieut. Evans, who was afterwards killed in the town (and was succeeded in command by Lieut. Madden), and by Lieut. Woollen, 42nd N.I., and Capt. Macpherson, 43rd N.I.

"I have, &c.,

"JOHN McCASKILL, Maj.-Gen. Commanding Infantry Division."

Secret Department, Camp Chunkour, 28th November, 1842.

The following despatch from Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., not having been received until long after the events therein reported, was, through inadvertence, omitted to be published at the time of its receipt:—

From Major-Gen. Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government Political Department.

"Jellalabad, 21st May, 1842.

"Sir: As I am doubtful if the originals, of which the enclosed are copies, ever reached you, I am induced to forward the copies, and take this opportunity of stating, that on the 5th April the 30th regiment ascended the height at the entrance of the pass, and reached the summit under Brigadier Wild. I was obliged to advance before the party did reach the summit, and was not aware that they had done so, till informed of it two or three days ago by Brigadier Wild.

"I have, &c.,

"GEO. POLLOCK, Major-Gen."

From Major-General George Pollock, C.B., commanding in Afghanistan, to T. H. Maddock, Esq.

"Lalla Chune, near Ali Musjid, 7th April, 1842.

"Sir: In continuation of my despatch of the 6th inst., I have now the honour to enclose a return of casualties, which took place on the 5th and 6th; those of the latter date occurred in taking possession of Ali Musjid. I am happy to say the amount of our loss is trifling, considering the very great opposition we experienced

from the enemy. In my last communication I inadvertently omitted to mention the name of Lieut. John Beecher, acting field engineer, and have to request that you will bring to the notice of the Right Hon. the Governor-General in Council, the very essential services rendered by that officer in clearing the pass of the impediments constructed by the enemy, which he did with a degree of celerity, notwithstanding their strength and difficulty of removal, that elicited my warmest satisfaction.

“ I have, &c.,

“ GEO. POLLOCK, Major-General.”

Return of killed, wounded, and missing, of troops under the command of Major-General Pollock, C.B., commanding the force, on the 5th of April, 1841:—*Killed*—H.M.'s 9th Foot, 1 officer, 7 rank and file; 26th N.I., 2 sepoy; 30th N.I., 2 sepoy; 53d N.I., 1 sepoy; Jezaulchees, 1 sepoy. *Wounded*—Staff, 1 officer; H.M.'s 9th Foot, 1 officer, 32 rank and file; 26th N.I., 3 native officers, 17 sepoy; 33d N.I., 2 sepoy; 53d N.I., 1 sepoy; 64th N.I., 1 officer, 3 native officers, 4 sepoy; Jezaulchees, 8 native officers, 18 sepoy. *Missing*—17 privates. Total, 135.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.—THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

The Governor-General arrived at Ferozepore on the morning of the 9th December. The whole army of reserve was drawn out to receive him occupying a space of about two miles. His Lordship arrived about half-past 7 o'clock. He was attired in a plain blue frock coat, and dark trowsers, wearing on his head a forage cap devoid of peak, encircled by a broad gold band, and riding a blood-looking bay horse, whose appointments were merely the usual hunting-saddle and bridle in common use among gentlemen. He was met by the Commander-in-chief at the right of the line, attended by all his suite, and all the general officers of divisions. As his Lordship proceeded onward down the line, he raised his cap from his head on passing the royal standards and colours of regiments, and *salamed* in the most approved manner to each European and Native officer. Some of his escort wore the Ghuzni medals. His Lordship intends to exercise unbounded hospitality while on the banks of the Sutlej: sixty or seventy people are to dine with him daily.

The whole army was to move to a new encampment near the Sutlej, to receive the forces returning from Afghanistan. The 20th December was the day fixed for the ceremony. Lord Altamont, and one or two Prussian officers, arrived at Ferozepore on the 11th. The army of reserve was, it is said, to be broken up on the 3rd Jan.

The idea of a triumphal arch is abandoned, and an order for the preparation of 20,000 rupees' worth of sweetmeats, for the native soldiery, is said to have been transmitted to the commissariat.

Lord Ellenborough had an interview with Dost Mahomed Khan at Loodiana. It is stated, that the intention of requiring the Ameer to appear in durbar at Ferozepore was abandoned, and that he was to be escorted through the Punjab by a body of troops, some say British, others Sikhs. The Ameer will, it is believed, pause for some time on his own frontier, until he can see his way through the affairs of Cabul. The wives of Dost Mahomed, Ackbar Khan, the Ghilzee chiefs, and every prisoner in confinement, were ordered to march on the 15th to Ferozepore, under escort of two companies of the 73rd, and a risallah of Skinner's horse, commanded by Capt. Hunter, 73rd regiment.

His lordship's punctuality is represented as remarkable. Lena Sing, the vakeel of the Lahore Court, for whose reception the military at Loodhiana were turned out, not appearing, after waiting for two hours, his lordship sent them to their lines, and when the Lahore deputy did arrive, would not see him.

Mr. Clerk had left Ferozepore to bring over Shere Singh, the interview with whom is to take place about the beginning of 1843.

The *Agra Ukhbar* states that Lord Ellenborough had obtained authentic information of an intrigue having been carried on between the Emperor of Delhi and certain chiefs of Rohilkhund, and that it is his lordship's intention, in consequence, forthwith to remove his Mogul majesty's place of residence to Kurnaul. It also says that the Dost was found out to be in correspondence with his son, and told him to do his

duty to his country, and not care for him. The discovery was made from the periodical sending out of a lota to be mended, which had a double bottom.

THE GATES OF SOMNATH.

The Indian papers join in one universal sentiment of condemnation of the Governor-General's proclamation respecting the restoration of the Somnath gates, on political as well as religious grounds. The *Englishman* goes to this extent:—"For this one act, we declare that Lord Ellenborough should be recalled, and even impeached; for it involves a double outrage to the religious feelings and the political justice of the English people, and thereby proves a state crime of the most serious nature and of the greatest magnitude, next to treason." The *Friend of India* declares that not only there is no longer a temple of Somnath to which to re-affix the gates which Mahmood carried off, but that the Mussulman rites are performed in as much as remains of what *was* a Hindoo fane; that there are even no brahmins to receive the gates when they reach the place of their destination; and that the Hindoos have not so much as an historical or traditional record of the iconoclastic conquest of the temple of Somnath, and will be at the utmost loss to understand the meaning of the absurdly solemn promulgation of an insult they have laboured under for 800 years.

The *Eastern Star* remarks:—"Considering that, after the conquest of the place by Mahmood the Ghaznevide, the temple, which, by the bye, was originally a Buddhist one, was converted into a Mussulman mosque, and a dome and minarets added to it, and that it continued to be so applied until it fell into its present state of ruin, we cannot consider it judicious sending the gates there, more particularly as all the inhabitants of the place now called Pattan are Mussulmans, and not likely to receive the measure with any particular favour or delight. It would have been much wiser to have sent them to Benares, where, as the capital of Hindooism, the gift would have been valued and appreciated, more particularly as, subsequent to the desecration of the original temple in Guzerat, all that was considered sacred in connection with it was removed to Benares, and a new temple erected bearing the same name of Somnath. This, we conceive, would have been a fitter locality for establishing these recovered trophies, to say nothing of the advantage of having them in so conspicuous a position, than sending them to be set up between the minarets of a ruined Moslem mosque, amongst a Mussulman population in a Mussulman country. But the most remarkable circumstance attending the transaction is the proclamation which the Governor-General has put forth on the occasion, addressed to all the princes and chiefs of India. We cannot conceive that this address, which virtually identifies the British Government with the Hindoo population, in opposition to their conquerors and spoilers, the Mussulmans, will be very palatable to the princes and chiefs of the latter faith, nor can we suppose that our allies or tributaries in Oude, Rohilcund, Hyderabad, the Deccan or Guzerat itself, will view the measure as an instance of particularly friendly feeling on the part of the Government as regards themselves, and as for the Hindoos, what with their varieties of caste, the worshippers of Budh and Govind Goroo, of Siva and of Vishnu, the Jain, the Jhat, the Boondeela, and the Mahratta, and all their diversified objects of veneration, we do not think that they will care, as a body, two straws about the matter, particularly as the object will not be kept in their sight."

NATIVE STATES.

Affghanistan.—From Cabul the intelligence is not very favourable to the young Suddozye monarch left upon the throne, whose reign promises to be a short one. The latest intelligence from that capital is to the 10th of November. Khan Shereen Khan, the Kuzzilbash Chief (or, more strictly speaking, the head of the Juwan-shere tribe), appears to be the only faithful partizan of the young ruler, but he now stands almost alone. Ammeenoola, the prince's father-in-law, is too notorious for his treachery to admit of any confidence being reposed in him. Mahommed Meerza Khan, an influential chief with the Kuzzilbashes, had possessed himself of Bamcan,

and declared for Akbar Khan. The Wullee of Khooloom, with whom Akbar Khan appears to have taken refuge, is escorting him towards Cabul with a considerable force, which there appears to be no prospect of Shahpoor being enabled to encounter with hopes of success. The arrival of the Ex-Amceer Dost Mahommed will add to the confusion, for the time at least,—although it may probably lead to a settlement of matters to a certain extent ultimately.

The following extract from a letter direct from Cabul, dated 10th November, “the authenticity of the intelligence contained in which may be relied on,” is given in the *Englishman* :—

“Mohammed Meerza Khan, the rival of the Persian chief, and friend of the Barakzaees, has gained possession of Bamian, where he is collecting men and grain to support Mahommed Akbar Khan, who is said to have reached within the distance of 20 koss of that place. He will stop there for a few days, to find how the people of Cabool are disposed towards him. If he succeeds in his intrigues, and they prevail in the city to favour his cause, he will soon come down, otherwise he intends to remain there for the present winter. The Chief of Kholum (who has always given the Barakzaees an asylum against the wish of the British authorities) has now escorted Mahommed Akbar Khan with 11,000 Osbeg horsemen, and he has besides those 2,000 more belonging to the members of the family and himself. The family of the priest of Cabool is also with him, and he himself is gone to collect the people at Kohistan, and bring them to assist Mahommed Akbar against Cabool. The inhabitants are returning to the city and repairing the places which were partly destroyed by the British army. Prince Shahpoor has not more than 100 men with himself, and the people wonder at his remaining behind. He is merely a nominal shadow of the Sadazace family, and has no power. The minister and the chiefs are already against each other, and several individuals have left the Persian chief, friend of Mohun Lal, and gone over to join Akbar at Bamian.”

The Punjab.—We subjoin some extracts from the Lahore *Ukhbars* :—17th Oct.—An *Urzee* was received and read in Durbar from the Ukhbar-Nuvees of Jellalabad, that the British troops, having completely destroyed the land of the Affghans, were about to return to Jellalabad, and were suffering much from sickness. It was also stated that Sirdar Mahomed Ukbār Khan had reached the neighbourhood of Bamecan, and was busily engaged in collecting troops; and that very great dissatisfaction was expressed by the Affghan chiefs at the destruction dealt out to the public buildings of Cabul by the English. Maharajah Shere Singh remarked that certainly he would not understand what object the Saheblogues could accomplish by acting as they had done in this manner.

Nov. 27th.—A conjurer was consulted as to the probable result of certain plans entertained by the Maharajah, and replied that such was His Highness's good fortune, that any thing he undertook would prosper.

Nov. 28th.—A *Khureetah* arrived from Shahzadeh Shapoor, son of Shalja-ool-moolk, announcing that he had taken possession of the musnud at Cabul, and forwarding for the acceptance of the Maharajah four Cabul horses.

Dec. 8th.—The chief Raj engaged on the monument to be erected to the memory of Maharajahs Runjeet Singh, Kurruck Singh, and No Nehal Singh, represented that the workmen had refused to continue their labour, as their wages were very long in arrears; Rs. 2000 were ordered to be paid to them. Rajah Dhyān Singh reported that all the arrangements for Mr. Clerk's visit to Lahore had been made according to the orders issued by His Highness. An *Urzee* was received from the Ukhbar-Nuvees at Loodhecanah, stating that the Nawab Governor-General Sahib had released Dost Mahomed Khan, and allowed him some of his own elephants for the conveyance of his baggage.

Dec. 7th.—An *Urzee* from the son of Zoorawur Singh at Ludakh, stated, that he had, according to the orders communicated to him, raised two regiments, which should be forthwith sent to Lahore; and directions were given to Rajah Dhyān to prepare their colours, &c.

The *Hurkaru* states, on the authority of a letter from the Punjab, that Shere Singh had offered a crore of rupees (or one million sterling) for the Somnath Gates, there being a prophecy extant that whatever state holds possession of these relics will never suffer loss of territory.

Gwalior.—The state of affairs at Gwalior wears a threatening aspect; the Karbarees, from utter inability to manage the present awful state of affairs, have sent in their resignations to the Maharaj, but it is hoped that the Maharaj, in allowing them to retire from business, will appoint a trustworthy and confidential individual to look into the real state of his dominions, as it is reported to be deeply involved, and that these very Karbarees, in conjunction with the military chiefs, have embezzled the Raj, insomuch, that it will require upwards of twenty millions to pay a clearance to the disaffected troops, in case of a rebellion. This is much dreaded, and it requires early and energetic measures to obviate such a dreadful calamity. A great number of Brahmins and Pundits have lately been apprehended by the Maharaj's people, on the supposition of practising sorcery towards the destruction of the Maharaj. Dadah Khasghee's principal Karbar is also implicated in the nefarious and diabolical transaction, said to be conducted on a grand scale, at the instigation of Dadah Khasghee. A Bungby and Parly are also included, the former for supplying hogs, and the latter owls, on a very liberal allowance of 1,700 rupees. This is the second time Dadah Khasgee has been detected in a similar offence. However, it is hoped that he will not be spared to attempt a third.—*Native News-writer.*

The troops in orders for Bundelcund are three regiments of infantry; twelve guns, and five hundred Sowars. The whole are to be under the command of Col. Stubbs, of the Sippree Contingent; besides these, the Maharaj's troops already cantoned in the frontiers of Bundelcund have received orders to co-operate with this army at a moment's warning.

Bokhara.—It is said that Capt. Arthur Conolly's death, at Bokhara, was brought on by the most inhuman cruelty; that he was kept for a hundred and twenty days at the bottom of a dry well, with no other nourishment than a little meal and water occasionally given to him.

EXCERPTA.

A tumultuary affray has taken place at Benares. It appears the Government were anxious to equalize the weights and measures in the city, which the bunyans were decidedly opposed to. On the night of the 11th November, a mob of 5,000 or 6,000 scoundrels of all sorts assembled, and again on the 12th, when the magistrate deemed it necessary to call in the aid of the military. Two companies of the 46th (Capts. Savary and Grissell) were ordered into the town, when the mob dispersed, to assemble, however, at some other place. On the 14th a number had crowded into the choke, and began pelting the sepoy with stones, but no sooner was a section moved to the front, than the mob rushed to the gates and fled, falling one over the other. On sentries being posted, to prevent the re-assembling of the people, stones were again thrown from a building on one side of the choke. On one of the officers moving in that direction, the fright which seized the people became amusing, rushing down the steps of the building, and assisted in their transit by the Jacks (sepoys), who used the butt-end of their muskets to some purpose. Two men were caught throwing stones, and had summary punishment inflicted. The troops have been withdrawn, and all was again quiet.

The *Hurkaru* has published the following copy of the order, addressed to Major Rawlinson, at Candahar, and signed "E. Pottinger," and "W. Elphinstone, M.G." for the evacuation of that city:—

"Cabul, 25th December, 1841.—Sir: It having been found necessary to conclude an agreement, founded on that of the late Sir W. H. Macnaghten, for the evacuation of Afghanistan by our troops, we have the honour to request, that you

will intimate to the officer commanding at Kandahar, our wish that the troops now at that place and at Khelat-i-Ghilzie, together with the British authorities and troops within your jurisdiction, should return to India at the earliest convenient season: Nawab Jubbur Khan, who is the bearer of this letter, will render you all the assistance in his power. He has been appointed Governor of Kandahar on the part of the existing Government.—P. S. If you require two or three days to make your preparations, you must not remain in the city, but proceed to your cantonment. Whatever you are obliged to leave behind, you will make over to the Nawab Jubbur Khan."

Calcutta was visited at a late hour last night by a tremendous conflagration, which commenced at the bazar and huts immediately behind the Chowringhee-road. It was bounded on the south by Fenwick's-buildings, on the north by the Jaun Bazar, on the west by the Ochterlony monument, and on the east by Wellesley-street. Many hundreds of huts were destroyed, and the loss of life and property must have been very extensive. We never witnessed so fearful a spectacle.—*Englishman*, Nov. 26.

The *Hurkaru* states, on the authority of a letter from Jubulpore, that the Gonds in the Lohagpore district and also about Burra Gurrwara are all up in insurrection.

A correspondent of the *Friend of India* says:—"Habits of drinking are becoming rapidly prevalent amongst the natives in Calcutta. The purity of the most orthodox Hindoo family has, of late years, been more or less contaminated by the growing vice. A Hindoo who does not drink, now-a-days, is generally called a *Posu*, or beast, having no idea whatsoever of the pleasures of a civilized life. The motives which have induced the natives to indulge in drinking, are not the same in all cases; some drink for health, others to serve a religious end, the majority to enjoy the pleasures of intoxication."

The Mauritius government having made due provision, to the satisfaction of the public authorities here, for the protection of labourers emigrating from India, the Act for allowing them to quit India, which has been so long on the *tapis*, is at length passed, and the ports are open for the transportation of Indian labourers.

The papers contain some farther depositions of coolies returned from the Mauritius; they are extremely favourable; the men have returned with plenty of money, the climate was charming, the work light, the pay splendid. Two of these men have engaged to conduct others to the island.

The *Delhi Gazette* states, that all the officers who ever joined the 5th Light Cavalry, the 5th, the 27th, the 37th, and the 54th, which have suffered so dreadfully in Afghanistan, will have the full benefit of the casualties; but that officers who have not joined, will be made equal in rank to the most fortunate of their contemporaries.

The report of the Assam Tea Company, on the season of 1841-42, shews a favourable result. The average rates realized by the tea place it on a par with the best Chinese produce, being 3s. the lb., ranging from 1s. 10d. to 4s. 3d. The out-turn of 1840-41 was 29,267 lbs.; the expected out-turn of the present year will be about 80,000lbs. A memorandum is given at the close of the report of the expected returns for the next five years, which are, in 1843, 160,000lbs., in 1844, 226,000lbs., in 1845, 300,000lbs., in 1846, 450,000lbs., and in 1847, 600,000lbs.

The Moulmein papers state that the Catholic clergyman of the station had received intimation that twelve missionaries of the Romish faith were on their way to Moulmein and Burmah. Monseigneur Ceretti has been appointed their superior, in the capacity of Vicar Apostolic and Bishop of Antinopolis.

Up-country letters intimate that the following military arrangements are in contemplation:—The 1st and 2nd European regiments to be stationed at Meerut; the 35th and 38th N.I. at the same place; the Buffs to go to Cawnpore; the 9th Queen's to Hazareebaugh; the 31st to be stationed on the Sutlege; the 39th return to Agra; and the 13th and 40th are destined for the hill station.

The Hon. Mr. Amos's property is for sale, as he intends shortly to resign his post of Legislative Member of the Council of India.

A number of Hindu young men have formed themselves into a society at Calcutta, their object being to support each other against the superstitions, prejudices, and persecutions of relations and priests—to originate plans for resisting the baleful influences of caste—to carry out enlightened reforms and improvements in their conduct, both public and private, as far as practicable—to resign their ancestral faith and worship—and finally, to adopt a form of prayers and religious devotion more consonant with their present state of advancement in knowledge and civilization.

The Supreme Court was occupied several days, commencing 16th December, in the trial of Mr. Robert Holmes Pittar, for having, at Luckpore, in Zillah Jessore, on the 9th July last, feloniously shot at Nundolal Sing, with intent to resist the lawful apprehension of Issurhunder Ghose, under the order or warrant of George Fergusson Cockburn, the magistrate of the Zillah. He was ultimately acquitted.

Mr. Robertson has retired from the government of the N. W. provinces. The *Englishman* says that the lieutenant-governorship is to be abolished.

Madras.

LAW.

SUPREME COURT, Dec. 9.

A Special Court was held this day before the chief justice and Sir John Norton, when a case of considerable importance was heard, touching the appointment of a Christian minister as guardian to illegitimate children, born to a Christian father by a Hindoo mother, who had attained a certain age, had for nearly if not the whole of their lives been brought up in the habits and religion of their Hindoo mother, were averse to the appointment of a Christian minister as their guardian, and were wards of the Court. The facts are these.

The late Mr. Andrew Paterson, a surgeon on the Madras Establishment, about seventeen years since, lived and cohabited with one Chittagaloo Vencatarutnum, a Hindoo of Musulipatam, of the Gentoo caste, and had issue by her a girl and boy, the girl born between fourteen and fifteen years ago, and the boy between thirteen and fourteen years ago, but their precise ages are unknown. Dr. Paterson left India for England in the beginning of 1830, and returned in the beginning of 1833. The children have always resided with their mother, in a separate house in which she lived. Dr. Paterson died in September, 1834, and by his will, dated 18th October, 1829, bequeathed as follows:—"To my daughter I will 8,000 sicca rupees, to my son 10,000 sicca rupees, and to the mother of those two children I bequeath 3,000 sicca rupees, to be entirely at her own and sole disposal;" and after appointing Capt. Morrison and Dr. James Stevenson of this establishment as his executors, he wished them to transmit his worldly estate to his friends Messrs. W. and J. Burney, Bishopgate-street, London, with a copy of his will, and added, "I also request my said executors to send my two children to the above-named gentlemen." Dr. Stevenson alone proved the will in Feb. 1835, obtained probate, and acted as executor. The late firm of Rutter and Co. were the agents of the late Dr. Paterson, and had with them at the time of his death Co.'s paper of his to the extent of 34,000 sicca rupees. Dr. Stevenson, an executor, executed a power of attorney in favour of Rutter and Co. to sell the Company's paper, who did so, appropriated the proceeds to their own use, and failed. Dr. Stevenson thereby became unable to pay the legacies. A suit was therefore commenced in the Supreme Court at Madras on the equity side by Chittagaloo Vencatarutnum, and her two children, by the names of Augusta Mary Paterson, and John Carmichael Paterson, infants, suing by C. Vencatarutnum, their mother and next friend, against Dr. Stevenson as the executor of Dr. Paterson, for the recovery of the legacies, and charging that Dr. Stevenson had not done his duty as executor, and had become personally liable for the payment of the said legacies, and praying that Dr. Stevenson might be declared to be liable to pay the legacies, that the mother's legacy might be paid to her, and the legacies of the children paid

into Court, and that a guardian might be appointed to the children with suitable allowances for their maintenance and education. The names of the children are not mentioned in the will, and for the first time in which their names are mentioned, viz. in the bill filed by their mother, they are called by their *Christian* names. The filing of the bill in this suit rendered the children wards of the Court. Dr. Stevenson paid the mother's legacy, stated the circumstances under which he gave the power of attorney to Rutter and Co., expressed his readiness to pay the other legacies, and submitted his liability to the Court. The cause came on to be heard in February, 1840, when the Court declared that the defendant, the executor, was liable to pay the legacies of 8,000 and 10,000 rupees, with interest, and directed that the same should be paid into Court for the benefit of the infants, and that the master should ascertain and report the ages of the children, the nature and amount of their fortunes, approve of a proper person to be their guardian, and state the grounds of such approval, and what would be suitable allowances for their maintenance and education. The defendant accordingly paid the legacies into Court, and the funds now standing to their credit are upwards of 10,000 rupees as the share of Augusta Mary Paterson, and nearly 11,000 rupees as the share of John Carmichael Paterson.

In proceeding with the reference about the appointment of a guardian, the complainants in the suit proposed Mr. Martin Lazaro, a clerk employed by Messrs. Binny and Co.; but the master finding the state which the children were in, having changed their dress and religion, and having to all appearance become Hindoos, did not approve of Mr. Lazaro's nomination, and rejected him, without assigning any reason. A proposal was then carried on in behalf of the defendant, proposing the Rev. J. Tucker, B. D., Secretary of the Church Mission Society, as a proper person to be the guardian of the children. The children and mother most strenuously objected to Mr. Tucker's nomination, stating that the children would on no consideration submit to live with Mr. Tucker or any Christian, would not partake of food prepared by any but caste people, and would not leave their mother or change their habits of life or their religion. After a long reference, and much discussion, the master made his report, and approved of Mr. Tucker, as the proper person to be appointed the guardian of the infants. The master in his report stated the reasons why he approved of the appointment of Mr. Tucker, which are these: that from the purest motives of Christian kindness, and with the most benevolent feelings towards the infants, he (Mr. Tucker) had consented to become their guardian, for the purpose of giving them the best education that Madras could afford; that the children had not received any Christian education; that it appeared from the will that it was the wish of the father that the children should be sent to England for the purpose of their education, and they were therefore to be brought up as Protestant Christians. The master allowed the mother of the children upwards of Rs. 2,000 for their past maintenance, and recommended that the whole of the interest arising from the children's fortunes be paid to their guardian for their future maintenance and education.

It was against this report that the complainants presented their petition, and the children were here called *Mahalutchmee*, suing in the name of Augusta Mary Paterson, and *Veeraragavaloo*, suing in the name of John Carmichael Paterson. It declared, amongst other things, that the infants had always been known and called by the names *Mahalutchmee* and *Veeraragavaloo* both by and in the presence of the late Dr. Paterson, and not by the names of Augusta Mary Paterson and John Carmichael Paterson; that the father, when he left India, and even after his return, made no provision for the maintenance and education of the children, who were left entirely to the charge and discretion of their mother; that from Paterson's death to the present time, they have also resided with and been supported by their mother, out of her own funds; that in the reference before the master, Mr. Lazaro was rejected without any evidence touching or affecting his character or eligibility to be such guardian; that, on the contrary, the Rev. Mr. Tucker was appointed: and the petition stated various reasons why the master should not have made such an appointment, inasmuch as the father himself to the time of his death permitted the children to live with their

mother, and to be brought up by her in the precepts of the Hindoo religion; that they were competent to choose their own guardian; that they had chosen Mr. Lazaro, who had been rejected without any reason; that they were of an age to judge for themselves on the question of religion, and were unwilling to forsake that in which they had so long been allowed to be brought up; that, having been allowed by their father, and afterwards by his executor, to be brought up in the precepts and practice of the Hindoo religion, it had become impossible for them to break through the habits and customs of the Hindoos, and to partake of any food or nourishment of any kind, prepared or administered by any person not of the caste in which they had been born and brought up, and that the Rev. Mr. Tucker, who had been appointed as their guardian, was a priest of the Church of England, and that it did not appear who and of what religion Messrs. W. and J. Burney were, to whom by the will the children are directed to be sent. The petitioners, therefore, prayed that it might be referred back to the master, to review his said report as to the appointment of the Rev. Mr. Tucker as the guardian of the infant petitioners, and that the master have regard to their wishes in the appointment of a guardian of their persons and fortunes.

Mr. Osborne appeared for the complainants, the petitioners, in support of their petition; and Mr. Teed appeared for the defendant, and opposed it.

In giving judgment, the Chief-Justice (Sir Edward Gambier) spoke as follows:—“This motion cannot be allowed. There is nothing in the case to impugn the proceedings of the master. There has been glaring misconduct on the part of the mother, in putting forth the children by their Christian names; had she in her bill put forth the statements now contained in her affidavit, she would have had some difficulty in getting the decree. The neglect in not following it up has not been accounted for. The effect of the delay is, that the infants are prepossessed with the Hindoo religion, and is almost a fraud on the Court. We must look to the intention of the testator. The children come under the Court as his legatees, and we must see what were his intentions as expressed by the will, and the Court is bound to carry the intentions of the testator into effect. The will declares that the children should be sent to England. If the executor had acted according to the will, and sent the children as directed, the unavoidable result would be, that the children so sent at a tender age would have been brought up as Christians, and not as Hindoos, and the question of conversion could not then have arisen. The question now is, whether these children shall remain Hindoos or Christians? The Court has a painful duty to perform, but it must be done. When the bill was filed, the infants were put forward with Christian names—Augusta Mary Paterson and John Carmichael Paterson; and it charged that the testator had authorized them to bear and use his name. The mother and children now assert that they were never known by their father by such names. This is not probable; it is incredible. If the children had from their birth been brought up as Hindoos, and if Dr. Paterson never saw or communicated with them since the time he went to England and returned again, whence did they acquire their Christian names? The names are extraordinary ones. The surname might be known as that of their father; but the Christian names are unusual and uncommon, and ought to be accounted for. The probable inference is, that they acquired their names in the regular course by the usual form, baptism. If the children had been brought up as Hindoos, it was improper, and owing to the misconduct of the mother. Is there any thing to authorize the Court to leave the children with their mother, a Hindoo? A Christian testator having children with Christian names, and bearing his name, are wards of Court. It must be inferred from the name that the father was a Christian, and it is not probable he would allow his children to be brought up as Hindoos. We find from experience that children of European fathers, by cohabitation with Hindoo mothers, are invariably brought up as Christians, and go under the name of East-Indians. It is best, therefore, to act according to the intention of the testator, and to allow the present gentleman, approved of by the master, to be the guardian of the said infants; and he is approved of by the Court, and there is no reason to send the case back to the master. The

master, in rejecting the choice made by the complainants, was under no necessity to state his reasons. The Court has no wish to interfere with the religion of any party; but since petitioners have become wards of the Court, the intention of the testator ought to be carried out. The prayer of the petitioners is therefore refused."

Sir John Norton concurred in opinion with his lordship the Chief Justice, and observed—"It was said there was a hardship in the children being taken from their mother, a Hindoo, and converted to Christianity: the conversion is rather from Christianity to Hindooism, and not from Hindooism to Christianity. The religion of the father, who gives the fortune, is that which the children should be brought up in; and the father did not intend that the children should be left with the Hindoo mother. The practice as to the appointment of guardians is, that the parties are to nominate, and the master has approved of the one nominated by the executor."

THUGGEE.

Capt. Vallancey's parties have again been successful in thug-catching, though not to the extent that was expected. After an active and vigilant search in Northern Arcot, a thug of note amongst the fraternity, who had long eluded pursuit, has been at last traced out, and apprehended. The capture of this man was of much consequence, as he was the last remaining one of his party, but having a great name amongst the southern thugs, he could at any time have re-organized a gang, and many of the younger scions of the stock, who are at present sighing for employment in the vocation of their fathers, for which they are supposed still to have a hankering, would, it is thought, very readily have joined him, undeterred by the fate of the many who have paid the penalty of their crimes. Besides this important capture, the death of two other noted thugs has been ascertained, so that Capt. Vallancey's establishment has disposed in the aggregate of ten of these wretches within the last twenty months. It appears that the principal object of this officer's parties is now to trace out and seize three sons of the noted Jamadarnee (female leader) Jugdamah. This monster in woman's form has long since been brought under the sentence of the law, but her sons up to this hour have successfully eluded capture, and until these influential thugs are taken, thuggee cannot be considered as suppressed in Southern India. Capt. Vallancey's parties are about to move further south, in pursuit of other individuals of the fraternity, who in their extremity are known to have turned their steps in a direction where their presence is little suspected.—*U. S. Gaz., Nov. 25.*

OPERATIONS IN BUNDELCUND.

We learn from Col. Ely's camp, that intelligence had been received of the capture of the Hierapore Rajah's son-in-law, together with the Rajah's wives and a considerable booty in jewels, horses, &c. This was effected by Lieut. J. H. Fulton, of the 3rd Bengal Infantry, who followed the Rajah's party with untiring perseverance through the Tizghur hills for twenty successive hours. The enemy made some slight resistance, but were speedily overcome by our men, and Mr. Fulton's casualties in the affair amounted only to one sepoy killed, one wounded, and a sowar's horse shot dead. The jewels taken are said to be of some value; and about twenty horses, of sizes, form a portion of the captured booty.—*U. S. Gaz., Dec. 2.*

The two insurgent chiefs, Seeoraj Sing and Sewunt Sing, with three followers, who were driven from their stronghold at Naukote, on the Mahdeo range, by us on the 19th November, have been captured in the Nagpoor country, by Capt. Apajee Annunt Row, of the Nagpoor Rajah's service.

EXCERPTA.

The *Madras Spectator* announces that the works for deepening the Pambam passage, between Ceylon and the continent, have attained a depth of between eight and nine feet, and that vessels of 200 tons burden can now pass through.

The Bishop of Calcutta has visited this presidency, and preached on the 27th November, at St. George's Cathedral, to a more numerous congregation than before seen within the walls of this beautiful, but too often, thinly attended church.

The Bishops of Calcutta and Madras had embarked for Ceylon.

Reports are in circulation that the residentship at Mysore is about to be abolished, and that the commissioner is to manage all connected with the court of his highness the Rajah of Mysore.—*Athenæum*, Dec. 22.

The cadets' quarters are to be removed from the Fort to Palaveram, where these young men on their arrival are to be placed under the orders of the brigadier commanding. The measure will protect cadets from the numerous temptations which assail them on landing, and from the gross frauds to which they have been exposed from a set of people whose customary plunder they have long been.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SCINDE.

Extract of a letter from Sukkur, 27th November:—"A large force from this will march before the 3rd prox. for Hyderabad. The ameers will not agree to yield up their territories to us. This was the chief point in the treaty lately offered for their acceptance. The Governor-General's *fiat* arrived by yesterday's despatch, to pursue the *vi et armis* line of policy. It is thought that, on the appearance of our troops, the ameers will come to terms. But we shall gain little beyond possession of an empty town by the capture of Hyderabad. The knowing ameers have lodged their riches in Government permanent securities at Bombay, in the names of certain buniahs, and for which we are paying high interests: although within our territories it is not tangible."

Another letter from the same place states, that "the troops expect to march shortly for Khyrpoor and Hyderabad, as the ameers are arming and collecting their troops from all directions for a contest. It is said that they reject the treaty with indignation, and vow they will fight to the last; this, however, is considered as mere gasconade."

Letters from Kurachee state that the demands made on the ameers of Scinde comprise the entire cession of Sukkur, Kurachee, and Tatta; as well as the surrender of Meer Nusser, one of the Talpooree family.

EXCERPTA.

A splendid party, of upwards of 200 persons, assembled at Government-house, Parell, on the evening of December 15th, to a ball and supper, given in honour of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, on the occasion of bestowing on him by the Governor, a medal conferred by the British Government. Amongst the guests were the Baboo Dwarkanauth Tagore, just arrived from England, and about to leave on the 17th for Calcutta, and Gen. Ventura and staff,—the magnificent dresses of the latter of whom threw the other brilliant and varied uniforms and costumes of the party completely into the shade. Sir Jamsetjee was led to the head of the room, between Capt. Arthur and the private secretary, when his exc. addressed the worthy knight in a neat speech, presenting him with the medal, which bears, on its face, the likeness of the Queen, encircled with diamonds, and on the reverse, this inscription:—"Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Knight—from the British Government, in honour of his munificence and his patriotism."

A dinner was given on the 13th December to Major Outram, on his visit to Bombay (preparatory, as then supposed, to his embarkation for England), "as a mark of the high estimation in which his character is held." The major sailed for Scinde on the 16th.

The *Bombay Times* states that the steamers *Queen*, *Tenasserim*, *Hooghly*, *Enter-*

prize, Diana, Nemesis, Phlegethon, Pluto, and Proserpine are to be placed on the strength of the Indian navy.

The same paper notices the multitude of hotels which have at once appeared in Bombay, after a protracted period of absolute destitution.

At a meeting of the Asiatic Society on the 14th December, the Rev. Dr. J. Wilson intimated his intention to send in his resignation as president of the society, being about to proceed home.

Ceylon.

We learn from parties who have lately visited the principal coffee-planting localities of the central province, that the past has been one of the most favourable seasons possible for planting operations, and that scarcely an acre of land prepared to receive plants remains uncultivated in any district. It is also certain that a far greater number of plants have been put into the ground during the season just closing than in any previous one in Ceylon.

It has been the first season in which the planters of the Ambegamoa district have been able to make satisfactory progress, and we are informed that several of the estates there have this season made up from one to two hundred plants on their lands. The expenses incurred in bringing these estates into cultivation has been in most cases upwards of double that incurred in other neighbourhoods, and some proprietors are still refraining from cultivation in consequence of the continued difficulties of access and consequent expense of carriage to their lands. The estates in the neighbourhood of Hunasgeria, and between Kurnegalle and Kandy, have fully kept pace with other neighbourhoods, some having as much as three hundred acres planted, with the probability of doubling the quantity in the next season. All those portions of estates now giving fruit are also producing enormous crops, far exceeding one pound the bush, which was formerly considered as excessive calculation. The oldest estates in the neighbourhood of Kandy are giving very heavy crops; we understand the Rajawell estate is expected to give 10,000 bags from four hundred acres, now in full bearing, and that some in the vale of Doombera, which were considered to be failing, have recovered and given a good crop.

The cultivation of coffee amongst the natives is being increased to an extent which it is difficult to conceive, unless many of the villages in the favourable districts were visited, and then at every step the small fresh patches of coffee plants meet the eye; the native producers also fully participate in the benefits of the season.—*Col. Obs., Nov. 10.*

The *Gov. Gazette* contains a notice prescribing the course whereby private persons may be enabled to open roads for the public benefit, and to give the encouragement to such works.

A series of medical books in Singhalese are about to be issued from the Cotta press on different subjects. One had been already printed, and so great is the demand for it, that almost all the copies have been disposed of; and a second edition of the work is now in the press in order to meet the demand.

Penang.

The Rajah of Quedah is fitting up a large pleasure boat, in which it is his intention to visit his territory shortly, for the purpose of inspecting its condition, and completing the arrangements for its government. He will then return to this island, which affords a more peaceful and agreeable retreat for his old age, habituated as he now is to many of the conveniences and comforts of Europeans, than the wild and primitive nature of the country life of Quedah. The Rajah in Penang commands a more numerous and civilized attendance at his daily levee than he could in Quedah. All the luxuries of Malayan taste are more easily procurable. Accustomed so long to his evening airing in a carriage, emulating in many respects that of "Rajah Pulo

Pinang," and rolling in state along the beautiful roads of this most pleasant of Eastern Islands, he would with difficulty reconcile himself to the rude tenements and narrow pathways of desolated Quedah. His sons have long reached man's state, and though Malayan delicacy forbids the anticipation of the day when the hoary head of the venerable Rajah will be laid low in the dust, it must be satisfactory to know, that the son who now relieves him of the immediate cares of administration is he who will succeed to the kingly turban. Tuanku Mahomed Saad, who has experienced so many changes of fortune during the last few years, will, we are informed, return to Penang.—*Gaz., Nov. 5.*

Coal has been discovered in the Lancavy Islands. Dr. Cantor has analyzed it, but we have not yet learned the result. Should it prove favourable, it will not be easy to overrate the advantages of the discovery, especially now that there is a certainty of having regular steam communication with Calcutta.—*Ibid., Nov. 19.*

Siam.

A party has lately arrived overland from Bangkok, bringing letters to the Siamese official residency here, and some English letters for different individuals in the place. From the latter we gather that the Court of Siam labours under considerable apprehension of the probable occupation of these provinces by the Burmese, and that their object in keeping up the present frequent communication is, to obtain intelligence as to the movements of the Burmese. We can easily imagine that Siam cannot feel comfortable under the idea of the Burmese recovering possession of these provinces by fair means or by foul, for we feel convinced that it would only prove a step towards the conquest of that kingdom. The Burmese are just now far more formidable in the field in relation to the Siamese, than they ever were in former times, that is, the experience gained by them in their war with us, and the consequent superior organization they have given to their troops, injurious as it would probably prove in another war with us, would be overwhelming in encountering the Siamese, who have made no similar progress. Our position here is the salvation of Siam, and it may be there are heads in her councils that can perceive this, though this may be doubted. A specimen of Siamese warfare has been related to us which does not tend to raise her armies in our estimation. It seems a fleet was fitted out early in the year, having a numerous army and several guns on board. These were landed on the coast of Cochin-China, and commenced the attack of some petty town. They battered away at the walls for several days, shouted at and abused their enemies, who only returned their abuse and not their shot, and then went on board their ships again. After this exploit, they sailed to some island in the Gulf, where they remained till they were recalled by the King, who fancied that all this time they were achieving mighty conquests.—*Maulmain Chron., Nov. 23.*

Sandwich Islands.

A correspondence has taken place between certain agents of the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, and the American secretary of state, which has been communicated to Congress by the President. The message states that the condition of these islands has excited a good deal of interest, from the progress of the inhabitants in civilization, and their becoming more and more competent to maintain regular and orderly civil government. Owing to their locality, and to the course of winds which prevail in this quarter of the world, the Sandwich Islands are the stopping-place for almost all the vessels passing from continent to continent across the Pacific Ocean. They are especially resorted to by a great number of American whaling and other vessels; and the property owned by citizens of the United States, to be found in these islands, is very considerable. The message then glances at the feeble state of the government of the

Sandwich Islands, its just and pacific disposition, and its anxiety in the march of civilization and improvement. Hence, the American government proposes to respect this rising community, and strictly and conscientiously to regard their rights; lest any other power should take possession of the islands, colonize them, and subvert the native government. Meanwhile, the message declares that the United States seek no peculiar advantages or control over the Hawaiian government, but fully recognizes its independence, and proposes to appoint a consul resident in the islands.

China.

The following imperial edict has been issued by the Emperor of China, in reply to the Report of the Imperial Commissioners on the treaty with the English, in p. 48.

“Keying and his colleagues have sent up a document containing a report and rough sketch of the articles of the convention discussed at a personal conference (with H. B. M.’s Plenipotentiary in China). I have inspected the report, and have a full knowledge of the whole of it.

“I, the Emperor, seriously considering the evils to the uncountable number of the people, and the important consequences to the greatness, power, and station of the empire, cannot avoid being constrained and forced to grant what is requested; it is but one time of bitterness and trouble, but then ease, repose, and peace may be reckoned on for ever; and not only the two provinces of Keangsoo and Chekeang be preserved entire, but the empire will be held together in its integrity. As to those items in the report relating to trade, there are some that are important and require further consideration. Now as the barbarian ships are willing to leave the Chang river, and are also willing to retire from Chaoupaou hill, that which they have before requested relative to a free trade at five ports, the country of Fuhchow, must be excluded; permission to trade thither cannot by any means be granted; but another port may be exchanged for it; they may be allowed to trade, coming and going, at the four ports of Canton, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai.

“As to the matter of the Hong merchants’ debts, the said great ministers must necessarily accommodate themselves to circumstances, and in a perspicuous edict (explain the matter thus to the English).

“The said nation has traded with China for more than 200 years, and heretofore all has been harmony and good-will; and the trade has always been transacted by barter and money. But as the Hong merchants and yourselves have between you mutually transacted the affairs of trade, our public officers have hitherto never examined into or troubled themselves about the trade. The affairs of the rise and fall in prices, whether low or high, are very petty, trifling matters. Further, our speech and language are unintelligible to each other; and most decidedly, the district officers will not be able to manage the matter.

“Hereafter, the Chinese merchants at all the ports will adopt extraordinary modes of giving trouble and cheating, even to ‘cutting,’ i. e. demanding excessive discounts; when there will be no hindrance or fear of laying a clear statement of the case before the district officers, who will certainly punish the said merchants (delinquent); decidedly there will be no indulgence shewn. As to the £6,000,000., it is proper that I should give them, by which my sincerity and good faith will be manifest; and they are to be collected from the salt commissioner’s and provincial treasuries of the three provinces of Chekeang, Keangsoo, and Ganhwuy, the richest supplying the deficiencies of the poorest. As to correspondence being conducted on terms of perfect equality between the officers of the two governments, and the barbarians who have been made captives, and the Chinese who have been seduced (into the employ of the English), I grant all these supplicated favours; let the captives be released; and I order that all the matters (the three just mentioned) be allowed which have been requested.

"Further, with reference to what is contained in the report about sealing, the said barbarians do not require your seal as proof, but the imperial seal of the empire to be fixed as a guarantee (of the treaty); so I shall not fall in dignity, and the feelings of my imperial station will not be lost.

"Before, I have disseminated my imperial rescripts to each of the dependencies* of China, all sealed with the imperial seal of the empire; and I order that my rescripts be sent under a flying† seal with the despatches from the board of the civil office, and they are to be forwarded in this ceremonious manner, that all the clauses which have been clearly reported may be properly managed.

"From the time of this settlement, the said great minister must especially report to the emperor, behaving with perfect sincerity; of the things supplicated, there are none which have not been granted. From this epoch of a thorough,—free,—trade, there should be everlasting peace and harmony; your nation should also treat us with mutual, perfect sincerity; and certainly not again commence military operations, in direct opposition to heavenly principles; for not only have you already caused troubles and confusion in many provinces, but you must not again come, seeking causes of quarrel and war; and just so, the coast and territories of the provinces of Canton, Fuhkeen, Taewan (Formosa), Chekeang, Keangnan, Shantung, Chihle, and Shunteen (Peking), the barbarian vessels of war are not allowed to enter and frequent.

"Since at this time we are at peace, of the officers and troops in each province there are some that should be sent away and others detained. We have already consulted as to the ancient cities of China, her signal pyramids and batteries, and it is proper that they should all be rebuilt successively, according to former custom; these have not been of modern erection, but they were built for the purpose of guarding against and seizing the pirates, and were not established to guard against the said barbarians; and we certainly must not incoherently and disorderly produce suspicion and apprehension. Those distant provinces which have not yet heard of or possess a full knowledge of the peace, if any of your (barbarian) ships abruptly enter, and are suddenly attacked, you must not make this a cause of screening yourselves, borrowing pretences, and mouthing.

"The whole of the above matters rest wholly in the deep consideration and extreme care of the said minister and his colleagues; let them be wholly true and sincere in deliberating and deciding, and so for ever put an end to the risings of war; there must not be the least misconception or misunderstanding. This is not an affair or time to be idle, or to dismiss the matter in a hurried, remiss, and irregular manner; but regard it with severe and serious attention; with sincere and serious attention regard it.

"Hurry on this edict at more than at the rate of 600 *le* a day, and order him (Keying) to inform himself of its contents.—Respect this."

A subsequent imperial edict, dated September 6th, proclaims to the empire and its dependencies, the following important items:—

The Emperor withdraws his objections against Foo-chow-foo, and gives his full consent to its being one of the five ports where British merchants may dwell *with their families*. The merchants are alone held responsible for the debts they may have contracted, without aid from Government. The Hong merchants are no longer allowed to monopolize the commerce, but both foreigners and natives are permitted to trade with whom they please, and their mutual accounts to be settled between them at such times as they may choose, both parties being alone responsible for their own debts. All English prisoners to be immediately, benevolently, and unconditionally released. All kinds of intercourse allowed between the natives of China and the people of England, without fear of official interference. Natives who violate the laws of the empire, whether in the employment of foreigners or not, are to be tried

* Corea, Japan, Cochin-China, Hainan, Slam, &c.

† The imperial rescripts are to be folded, and the back edges to be joined to the same of the despatches of the Lepoo, and fastened by a diamond-shaped seal.

without foreign interference. As the barbarians are unacquainted with the language of the middle kingdom, interpreters will be allowed. The natives of the empire everywhere to pay the usual custom-house dues. Fixed duties are to be established at all the five ports. Full assent is given for the occupation of Chusan and Koolongsu by the English until all the money be paid. His Majesty hopes for the final payment to be made with the least possible delay, that Chusan and Koolongsu may be relieved, no more fighting may be excited, peace for ever firmly established, and the throes which agitate the imperial bosom may be at once allayed. All the provinces are to consider this as the high imperial fiat, establishing honourable intercourse between the two nations.

The term *E* is still employed.

The articles of the treaty are being faithfully fulfilled on both sides. No sooner had the document, with the emperor's signature attached, arrived upon the 15th September, than the transports began to move down from Nankin. Upon the 30th, five millions of dollars having been paid, the Admiral and Plenipo bade a last farewell to the southern capital. The *Cornwallis* came down in tow of the *Vixen*, and grounded once upon the passage; the *Queen* had the *Blonde* in tow, and made a fine passage of it. Chin-keang-foo was evacuated upon the 23rd September. The military commander of the district, accompanied by several of his officers, paid Major Gen. Schoedde a visit of ceremony; he was a fine soldierly looking fellow, and bore himself with a good deal of grace and spirit. He had a blue button in his cap, and his dress, like that of all Chinese gentlemen, was very plain. The Chinese troops were kept in quarters some miles distant, their commander fearing to bring such noisy spirits within the city. Chin-keang has begun already to recover from the shock of a twenty days' pillage; even now its shops are open, and its people active and lively. Upon the 9th October the last of the ships had arrived off Woosung, where there were about thirty sail of troop ships, store ships, and men-of-war.

The main body of the force are at Chusan, and it is to be hoped that they fare better. Chusan is the common rendezvous, and it is said that they will there await instructions from Lord Ellenborough.

The *Friend of China*, October 27, states that diplomatic matters are progressing as satisfactorily as could be desired. The whole of the first instalment of six millions had been paid. H. E. the Plenipotentiary had visited Shanghai; his reception there, and the manifest satisfaction which was diffused among the merchants of that important emporium, at the prospect of commercial intercourse with the English, were especially gratifying, and lead to the belief that a vast amount of foreign business will be transacted at that consular port. It is doubted whether the final adjustment of the commercial treaty, tariff, &c. can be arranged before the end of the year.

It seems pretty certain, unless the interference of H. E. the Plenipotentiary is invoked, that the Hong merchants, in other words the British trade, will have to pay a very large portion of the war indemnification. It turns out, the senior Hong merchant Howqua, by entreaties or threats, was induced to sign a memorial to the Emperor, which certified that the Canton ransom (6,000,000 drs.) was paid to Captain Elliot in liquidation of the old Hong debts. The other Hong merchants were constrained to follow Howqua's example, and, in violation of a secret agreement, they say, they are now called upon for the balance of the ransom.

Much satisfaction is expressed at Canton, by both the British and foreign communities, at the treaty, which has been made by the Plenipotentiary. Among the Chinese it appears to be understood that all foreigners will, in the ultimate issue, have precisely the same privileges (at all the consular ports) as the British. Every confidence is expressed, that the final arrangements, with respect to import, export, and transit duties, will be satisfactorily adjusted by H. E. The Hong merchants, although they generally preserve in their demeanour a discontented taciturnity, exhibit enough to convince us that they are fully aware of the importance of the impending change, and that they deeply regret it.

Trade at Canton is for the present almost wholly suspended, and but little business is expected to be done till the arrival of H. E. the Plenipotentiary at Hong Kong, where the rules and regulations for the future government of the mutual commerce of the two nations will be determined.

It is alleged that an adjustment will not be very difficult, seeing that all the mercantile interest would be content to pay a reasonable port tonnage or measurement charge, and also the Ching keang, *i. e.* the true or imperial duties, a list of which is published by authority, and can be obtained at the office of the Hoppo of Canton.

The following is an extract of a letter addressed by Sir Henry Pottinger, to the naval and military commanders in China, regarding the destruction of the porcelain tower at Nanking, by certain officers and seamen in Her Majesty's service. The public at large will at once concur in the views and sentiments of Sir Henry, relative to this most disgraceful breach of decency, on the part of those concerned, and as a warning to others, it is to be hoped some punishment may be awarded to prevent the recurrence of such conduct.

"I am sorry to inform your excellencies, that the Abbot of the Chinese Monastery, attached to the 'porcelain tower,' has this morning waited on me, to complain that large parties of European officers and sailors yesterday visited the tower, and employed themselves by cutting off portions of the building, including the Josses and other figures, for the purpose of carrying them away. The Abbot states that on one occasion, there could not have been less than forty men so employed, and that the destruction of the tower caused such excitement among the people that a vast crowd collected, who appeared at one time disposed to interfere, to prevent this disgraceful dilapidation. It is unnecessary for me to dilate on the serious public effect that must result from these outrages, to say nothing of the regret that all reflecting persons must feel at the wanton destruction of a building of such celebrity."—*Hong-kong Gaz.*, Oct. 27.

A topic of interesting discussion at this juncture is whether the import and sale of opium will be legalized or not in the new treaty. From the silence of H. E., the opinions of several of the Hong merchants, and our own views, we hold it to be very unlikely that the opium trade will be other than an illicit traffic. H. E., in his official announcement of the 26th August, tells us he gives "the most important provisions." Any arrangement which would remove this *opprobrium mercatorum* would certainly demand being placed in such a category; putting aside the consideration that this article of import now *annually* reaches some Sp. drs. 20,000,000 in value. This is an enormous amount. No objection can be now taken by us to the restoration of the Bogue forts, so that it is expected the vast contraband trade now carried on at Whampoa will soon cease. It is said that the Chinese smugglers will resort to Hong-kong, where the business must be carried on in future. Being a *free port*, whatever trade may be here done in imports or exports, whether by Chinese or British subjects, will not be liable to objection or remark, and all ground of remonstrance on the part of the mandarins will be effectually removed. To secure the trade to this port, we are told by the native community that it is indispensable it should be *kept open* for the craft, and the swarms of piratical boats which infest its vicinity be deterred or destroyed. As a British settlement, attention, we are sure, will now be given to remove the *only* existing obstacle to the onward progress of this very flourishing colony.—*Friend of China*, Oct. 13.

It is said, the recent enormous advance in opium is owing to a well-founded hope of its legalization among the Chinese. We doubt this for many reasons, besides the ominous silence of H. E. the Plenipotentiary.

It is reported that a chop has been sent to the Viceroy of Canton, by the Commodore of the United States Squadron, requesting permission to hand in a memorial for transmission to the Emperor at Peking. The objects of the memorial are, it is said, to secure for the citizens of the United States equal advantages to those which will be possessed (under the new treaty) by the subjects of Great Britain. A fa-

vourable reply has been received from the Viceroy to Commodore Kearney's application. At the same time, it was stated to be the opinion of the Viceroy, that the privileges to be granted to the British under the new treaty, would be equally shared by the Americans and all other foreigners. It was also intimated, that a formal notification to this effect would not be given until the arrival of the Imperial Commissioners.

Attempts at kidnapping have been resumed at Chusan. Capt. Wellesley, (a nephew of the Duke of Wellington), and Lieut. Shadwell, of the 98th (a son of the Vice-Chancellor), narrowly escaped being carried off. The latter, although tied to a pole, contrived to shoot at his assailants, and wounded one of them in the arm, when they all made off.

The Emperor, in a proclamation, says he has heard of the arrival of a French barbarian Eye, named Jancigny, and orders Elepoo and the other high commissioners to discover the object of his coming, and represent to the court accordingly, with the least possible delay.

"We have before pointed out," says the *Hong-kong Gazette*, "the incompatibility of the existence of slavery in a *British colony*. It exists here, in one of its most hideous forms, if it be true, that female children have been kidnapped at Canton and from the villages adjacent, brought to our island, and sold to infamy. We dare not trust ourselves to speak on the subject; for the honour of our country, we would wish to add, *but cannot*, that only *natives* are implicated in this detestable traffic."

Capt. Balfour, of the Madras army, has been appointed Consul-General in China. It is said he has made himself master of the language and character of the people to an extraordinary degree since he was sent to China. The papers also state that the Rev. Charles Gutzlaff is to be made one of the Consuls.

H. M.'s Plenipotentiary was expected to arrive at Canton, from the northward, at the end of November, about which time the Imperial Commissioner, Keying, will also be present in Canton, to arrange the new commercial relations.

On the 5th November, the Tartar general, the Governor, and Lieut.-Governor of the province, proceeded to the Bogue, and examined all the batteries,—or rather the sites of the former batteries,—with a view to their immediate reconstruction.

The *Friend of China* announces the dedication of the first Protestant house of worship in China. The new edifice to be known in future by the name of "The Queen's Road Chapel, Hong Kong," was formally dedicated on the 17th October, in the presence of an attentive and respectable congregation.

At the same time it is announced by Messrs. Dutronquoy and Co., that a "theatre royal" is advancing most rapidly towards completion, on a most splendid scale. N.B. "The actresses have arrived during the last week; their beauties and talents are only to be surpassed by their spotless virtues."

A letter has been addressed by Commodore Kearney, of the U. S. squadron in the China waters, to the American consul at Canton, begging him to cause to be made known "that the government of the United States does not sanction the smuggling of opium on the coast under the American flag, in violation of the laws of China." A representation has since been made by Mr. Slade, in his *Canton Register*, that American merchants continued to engage in opium transactions. He observes: "The U. S. merchants have as perfect a right to trade in opium as those of other nations; but is there not something wrong in affecting and assuming a total abstinence from the opium trade, and yet to be so much the slaves of gain as to hanker after and enjoy its clandestine profits?"

The splendid war-steamer *Ariadne* has been totally lost. She struck upon a rock at the entrance of Chusan harbour, which completely perforated her bottom. The leak was partially stopped, and she was hauled upon shore, at Chusan, filled with water, and sunk. The officers and crew were saved, but three Chinese went down with the vessel and perished. Attempts had been made to raise her, but without success. She lies in ten fathoms water. The officers have proceeded to Bombay, where they are to be tried by court-martial.

Cape of Good Hope.

The Cape papers record an extraordinary proceeding on the part of Mr. Justice Menzies, first puisne judge of the Supreme Court of the colony. It appears that, whilst he was on circuit, at Colesberg, this judge proceeded beyond the north-eastern boundary, and at a place beyond the Orange River, called Alleman's Drift, took possession, in the name of her Majesty, of all the territory in South Africa lying to the eastward of 22° east longitude, and to the southward of 25° south latitude, not belonging to the Queen of Portugal, promulgating such act in a formal instrument, beginning, "I, William Menzies," and ending, "God save the Queen." This act was repudiated by Governor Napier, in a proclamation, dated 3rd November, on the grounds that "the instrument has been issued, and possession purported to be thereby taken of certain territories therein mentioned, without my authority, and without the authority of the Lieut. Governor of the eastern districts of the colony; and the taking possession of the said territories, in the name and on behalf of her Majesty, would be a proceeding at variance with the instruction of her Majesty's Government.

The *Zuid Afrikaan* asks:—"What could have led the judge so to overstep the limits of his judicial power, and politically to act not only without the authority of her Majesty's representative, but even in defiance of her Majesty's instructions? We can conceive no circumstance which could justify such an unprecedented proceeding. Various reasons are given. It is said that the farmers residing beyond the north-eastern boundary and Orange River intended to hold a meeting at Alleman's Drift, for some rebellious purpose. But can that be a reason why the judge on circuit should proceed beyond the boundary, assume political power, and act in defiance of her Majesty's instructions? Should not, if such a case of emergency really existed, a reference have been made to the Lieut. Governor or the Civil Commissioner of the district?"

Intelligence had been received from Port Natal to the 24th October. Some sensation had been caused by the fact that the infant republic was tendering to the emigrants title-deeds to the lands severally held by them in that country. Capt. Smith endeavoured to arrest this proceeding, and had issued a public notice, in which he "warns all persons, whether British subjects or otherwise, who may be concerned in preparing, signing, or in any manner whatsoever circulating the aforesaid illegal documents, that by so doing they subject themselves to the heavy penalties attached to seditious and treasonable practices."

Capt. Smith and his garrison are in good health. A letter from Port Elizabeth says:—"By all accounts, it would appear worse than useless to attempt any thing in the present position of the troops. There are about 100 men at the point, well covered by a good entrenchment and breastwork, with three guns. The breastwork is regularly loop-holed for musketry. Capt. Smith, with the remainder of the force, is at the old place, which is also well fortified, and declared to be very comfortable; there are six guns mounted, and the faces of the entrenchments are loop-holed for small arms. Altogether, it appears that this force is impregnable, as far as the boers are concerned."

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RESPONSIBILITY OF BOARDS.

Simla, Oct. 15.—The Governor-General, seeing the public detriment which must arise from covering the acts of the several members of a Board by the name of their secretary, whereby, in all cases of difference of opinion, the several members of a Board, composing the majority, avoid that individual responsibility for their acts, which is the only real security for the good conduct of public officers, directs that, from the date of the reception of this order by the several Boards in the three Presidencies, the members of such Boards shall, in every case of difference of opinion amongst them, with respect to any act signed by their secretary as the act of the Board, transmit forthwith to the Government of the Presidency under which they may respectively serve, and to the Governor General, if he shall be absent from Calcutta, a memorandum under their respective signatures, shewing the manner in which they respectively voted upon the case, in regard to which such difference of opinion may have arisen.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Simla, Nov. 11.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India is pleased to transfer H. M.'s 21st regt. of foot (Royal North British fusiliers) from the Bengal to the Madras establishment. The transfer to have effect from the date on which the regt. crosses the Nerbudda.

The 72nd N. I. is transferred from the 3rd to the 4th brigade of the army of reserve, in room of the 39th N. I., removed from the latter to the former brigade.

RESTORATION OF THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH.

Simla, Nov. 16.—Major-Gen. Nott having, in pursuance of his instructions, removed the gates of the temple of Somnauth from the tomb of Sultan Mahmood, of Ghuznee, and brought them with his army to India, the Governor-General is pleased to make the following orders, with a view to the secure and honourable transmission of those illustrious trophies of victory to the temple from which they were taken by Sultan Mahmood, A. D. 1024.

Major-Gen. Nott will select an officer from amongst those who were present at the capture of Ghuznee to accompany the gates to the temple of Somnauth, and to communicate with the several chiefs, through whose territories the trophies will be carried, for the purpose of making every necessary previous arrangement for their safe reception and transmission, and for the avoiding of confusion on the march. This officer will receive an allowance of Rs. 1,000 a month.

Major-Gen. Nott will likewise select from amongst the officers and soldiers present at the capture of Ghuznee,—1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 1 assistant-surgeon, 2 subadars, 2 jemadars, 10 havildars, 10 naicks, 101 sepoys, and 2 native doctors. These officers and soldiers will form the escort of the trophies from the bridge of the Sutlej to Somnauth. Capt. Herries, of H. M.'s 43rd regiment, A. D. C. to the Governor-General, and a detachment of the body-guard, will accompany the escort.

The officers and soldiers escorting the trophies will receive double batta during their special service, and all the native officers and soldiers will have one year's furlough granted to them on their return to their native regiments.

STATIONS BETWEEN THE MERKUNDA AND SUTLEJ.

Simla, Nov. 17.—The Governor-General, taking into consideration the extreme unhealthiness of Kurnaul, and the expediency of stationing between the Merkunda

and the Sutlej a much larger force, especially of European troops, than has hitherto been cantoned in that position; having regard likewise to the necessity for making immediate provision for covering the European regiments now returning from Afghanistan, is pleased to issue the following orders:—

Buildings for one European regiment of infantry shall be provided at Kussowlie, and for another European regiment of infantry at Subathoo. Buildings for one European regiment of infantry, and for a regiment of European dragoons, shall be provided at Umballa. Such buildings as may be necessary shall likewise be provided at Umballa for three regiments of native infantry, one regiment of native regular cavalry, one regiment of irregular cavalry, and two troops of horse artillery.

Roads adapted for all military purposes shall be made between Umballa and Kussowlie, and Kussowlie and Subathoo. The road from Subathoo to Bar shall be surveyed and improved. The road between Umballa and Loodiana, and that between Subathoo and Rooper, shall be adapted to all purposes of easy communication.

The commissary-general will, at the earliest possible period, place at the disposal of the engineers charged with the erection of the several buildings before mentioned, all the animals of draught and burden which may be rendered available by the return of the armies from Afghanistan. Such portion of the materials of the barracks for European infantry at Kurnaul as may be available for the purposes of the buildings required at Umballa will be removed thither. Lieut. Spens is specially charged with the erection of the buildings at Kussowlie and Subathoo.

Such buildings as may be necessary will be erected at Simla, for the reception of the Nusseerree battalions transferred thither from Subathoo.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE "SHAH SHOOJA" MEDALS.

Camp, Buddee, Nov. 23.—The Governor-General, being informed that the medals once intended to be given in the name of the late Shah Shooja to the officers and soldiers engaged in the capture of Ghuznee in 1839, have been manufactured in the Government Mint at Calcutta, and considering that it is not just that, in consequence of the death of Shah Shooja, the glorious achievement of the capture by assault of Ghuznee should remain without due commemoration, by the conferring of a personal decoration upon those engaged therein, is pleased to direct, that the medals prepared shall be given in the name of the Government of India to the officers and men entitled thereto for such service; and the several officers commanding the regiments and corps employed at Ghuznee on the 23rd of July, 1839, will transmit to the Governor-General nominal lists of the officers and men then present and now living.

EXTRA CHARGES OF DETACHMENTS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Nov. 28.—As misapprehension appears to exist on the manner of applying the regulation under which extra charges of detached troops and companies of artillery are to be disposed of, his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief deems it necessary to direct that, in all situations, whether in camp or quarters, where there may be both horse and foot artillery serving, with each a permanently posted medical staff attached, any charge which may become vacant is to be assigned to the senior officer of that arm to which the troop, company, or detachment forming the vacant charge may appertain.

GOVERNMENT SERVANTS PROHIBITED FROM ACTING AS SECRETARIES OF PUBLIC SOCIETIES.

Fort William, Nov. 30.—*Rule*—The Hon. the President in Council, having taken into consideration the general question regarding the expediency of permitting the servants of the Government to accept appointments as officers of societies, to which appointments duties are attached calculated to occupy the attention and time of such officers in a manner detrimental to their proper official situations, and inconsistent with their obligations as servants of the Government, under whose orders alone they can be employed, is pleased to resolve, as a general rule, that, in future, no servant

of the Government, civil, military, or medical, shall accept the appointment, or undertake the duties, of secretary, or other like office, of any permanent public society. This prohibition is not, however, intended to preclude the civil, military, or medical servants of the Government from engaging as members in the business and management of a public society, whether of a literary or other character, not being a society from the management of which they are excluded by any existing orders of the Government.

FURLOUGHIS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 2.—His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief has great gratification in notifying to the army, that, on the arrival of the troops under the command of Major-Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., at Ferozepore, he has been empowered by the Right Hon. the Governor-General to permit officers of the army generally, who are entitled to the indulgence, to proceed to the presidency, or to Bombay, preparatory to submitting applications for furlough to Europe, on account of their private affairs. Applications from officers proceeding *via* Bombay must be accompanied by the prescribed certificate from the pay department. Officers marching in command of troops by the routes,—from Kurnaul to Umballa, from Seharunpore to Umballa, and from Umballa to Bar, will hereafter make application for supplies to the assistant to the envoy at the court of Lahore, residing at Umballa; and those marching in command of troops by the routes,—from Kurnaul to Ferozepore, from Delhi to Ferozepore, from Umballa to Loodianah, from Loodianah to Bar, and from Loodianah to Ferozepore, will, in like manner, make application for supplies to the assistant to the envoy at the court of Lahore, residing at Loodianah.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. 14. Mr. P. A. Vans Agnew to be an assist. under commis. of Delhee div.

15. Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. R. Montgomery to be mag. and coll. of Mirzapore.

Mr. T. P. Woodcock to be mag. and coll. of Allahabad.

Mr. J. B. Mill to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bareilly.

16. Mr. J. A. Dorin, of the civil service, re-attached to Bengal div. of presidency.

The following disposition list of furloughs is published for the information of registered applicants, consequent upon the return of Mr. J. A. Dorin.

By Return.—Mr. J. A. Dorin; Mr. W. Onslow admitted on medical cert. Furloughs that will be available by return or expiry to the 31st March, 1843:—1. J. H. Crawford, 20th Dec. 1842; 2. W. P. Goad, ditto; 3. C. W. Fagan, 14th Jan. 1843; 4. J. Cumine, ditto; 5. G. Udhny, ditto; 6. W. R. Young, 23rd ditto; 7. W. A. Pringle, 6th Feb.; 8. F. Stainforth, 18th ditto; 9. F. Macnaghten, 22nd ditto; 10. E. Deedes, ditto; 11. J. Lawrence, 28th ditto; 12. C. B. Quintin, ditto; 13. W. H. Woodcock, 25th March. Furloughs to be allotted to registered applicants:—1. R. Alexander (sick), 2. G. T. Shakespear, 3. E. H. Morland, 4. F. Lowth, 5. W. Travers, 6. H. C. Halkett, 7. H. C. Hamilton, 8. A. C. Bidwell, 9. W. D. H. Routh, 10. W. H. Elliott, 11. W. J. Allen, 12. E. H. C. Monckton, 13. G. G. Mackintosh.

17. Lieut. Evans, adj. Malwa bheel corps, to offic. for Capt. Abbott during his absence.

18. Captain C. Cheap, brigade major, to be postmaster of Neemuch.

19. Mr. Wm. Greenway to be bullion and assay master at Agra.

20. Mr. R. P. Harrison to offic. as mag. of Midnapore during abs. of Mr. Shakespear, or till further orders.

Mr. W. H. Elliott made over charge of coll. of Moorsheadabad to Mr. A. S. Anand, on 21st inst.

Capt. E. R. Lyons, superint. of Cachar, resumed charge of his office from Lieut. Wm. McCulloch, on 7th idem.

Mr. Assist. Surg. H. H. Bowling to assume med. charge of civil station of Shahabad, v. Mr. S. H. Batson.

21. Mr. F. Skipwith resumed charge of offices of civ. and sess. judge of Chittagong, and of special commissioner for that div., from Moulvie Obedoolah Khan, 1st princ. Sudder Ameen, on 16th idem.

Mr. T. Taylor made over charge of office of civ. and sess. judge of Nuddea to Mr. J. C. Brown, on 19th id.

Mr. R. H. Russell received charge of office of joint mag. and dep. coll. of Maldah from Mr. R. P. Harrison, on 31st ult.

Mr. A. R. Young received charge of collect. of Tirhoot from Mr. J. E. Wilkinson, on 1st inst.

Mr. T. Blackall, dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, transferred from Etawah to Agra.

Nov. 22. The services of Major W. Brown and Capt. Wroughton, of revenue survey dep., placed at disp. of com.-in-chief.

Mr. A. A. Roberts, offic. dep. coll., has been placed in charge of treasury of Allahabad, from 5th Oct. last.

Mr. C. R. Tulloh to offic. as judge of Juanpore.

Mr. G. Lindsay to offic. as judge of Azim Ghur during Mr. Neave's absence, or till further orders.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to offic. as mag. and coll. of Juanpore.

23. Lieut. C. Scott, princ. assist. to commiss. in general department, is app. a member of local committee of education at Gowahatty.

24. Mr. Willard, dep. coll. under Reg. IX. of 1833, placed in charge of Ghazee-pore treasury.

25. Capt. A. Charlton, 72nd N.I., to offic. as sec. assist. to resident at Lucknow, during period that Capt. Shakespear may continue to act as resident.

26. The app. by the offic. commiss. of Benares div. of Mr. W. Roberts to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Ghazee-pore during Mr. Craigie's absence, or until further orders, confirmed.

28. Captain F. C. Ellwall, assist. superint. for suppression of thuggee, to exercise powers of joint magistrate in the districts of Monghyr, Patna, and Behar.

Captain W. C. Hollings, ditto, ditto, to exercise like powers in Rajeshy, Nuddea, Bograh, and Maldah.

Lieut. H. M. Nation, ditto, ditto, ditto, to exercise similar powers in Champaran, Tirhoot, Purneah, Chuprah, and Shahabad, including those parts of Bhaugulpore and Monghyr, north of the Ganges, and to have concurrent jurisdiction in Patna and Behar districts.

30. Mr. St. George Tucker, app. by Court of Directors a member of civil service on Bengal estab. reported his arrival at the presidency on the 8th ultimo.

Mr. J. L. Lawrence re-attached to the N.W.P.

Dec. 2. Captain Rogers, master attendant, app. by gov. of Mauritius protector of emigrants at the port of Calcutta.

Mr. D. W. Fraser to be assist. to protector in emigration agency.

3. Mr. F. B. Gubbins to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Delhee.

Mr. C. J. Wingfield to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra, without deputation allowance.

Lieut. J. D. Cunningham, engineers, to be private secretary to the envoy to Maharaja Shere Sing.

Lieut. F. Cunningham, 23rd M.N.I., app. on 1st Sept. last to succeed Capt. E. Clutterbuck, as junior assist. to commiss. of Mysore, (confirmed).

5. Mr. T. Sandys to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Bhaugulpore until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Read to offic. as coll. of Shahabad until further orders.

Major M. G. White to be principal assist. to agent gov. gen. and commiss. north-eastern frontier, from 1st ult., v. Major A. Davidson.

7. Assist Surg. W. Griffith, M.D., assumed charge of botanic garden on the 1st instant.

12. Mr. W. Taylor rec. charge of office of civil and session judge of Backergunge, from Mr. R. J. Lougham, on 3rd inst.

Mr. Sub-Assist. E. Grange, of Nowgong, rejoined his office on 23rd ult.

Mr. Wm. Vansittart, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Monghyr, made over charge of his treasury to Mr. E. Lautour on 1st inst., for purpose of proceeding to interior of his district.

Mr. J. J. Gray to be a member of Ferry Fund Committee, for district of Bograh, v. Mr. A. D. Coull, resigned.

14. Mr. D. Pringle is appointed to offic. as dep. opium agent at Tirhoot, v. Mr. J. E. Wilkinson.

Mr. W. P. Goad, civil service, reported his return from furlough on board the ship *Prince of Wales*, which vessel reached Kedgeriee on 9th inst.

Messrs. John Strachey, A. Seton Karr, E. Jackson, H. Prinsep Fane, and W. A. Hay, app. by the Court of Directors members of the civil service on Bengal estab., reported their arrival at the presidency on the 12th instant.

Mr. C. K. Robison, a magistrate of Calcutta, reported his return to the presidency on the 12th instant, on the steamer *India*, and resumed charge of his duties at the police office on the 15th idem. Mr. C. K. Robison to be a member of the fever hospital and municipal committees.

Mr. W. P. Goad, of the civil service, re-attached to Bengal div. of presidency of Fort William.

Leaves of Absence.—Nov. 15. Mr. E. H. C. Monckton, joint mag., &c. of Bareilly, three months from 15th Dec., prep. to Europe.—17. Capt. J. Abbott, assist. in Nimar, three months, on private affairs.—19. Cancelled, the unexpired portion of the leave to Mr. J. F. Bacon, civ. assist. surg. of Moradabad; Mr. J. Wood, civ. assist. surg. of Cawnpore, has leave for three months, on priv. affairs; Mr. E. T. Colvin, joint mag., &c. of Delhee, to 1st March, 1843, in ext., for health; Dr. Macrae, civil assist. surg. at Monghyr, leave cancelled; ditto the leave to Mr. T. Blackall, dep. coll. of Zillah Etawah; ditto the leave to Mr. E. F. Lautour, assist. to joint mag., &c. of Furreedpore; Mr. F. S. Head, offic. mag., &c. of Hissar, three months from Dec. 1, to Bombay, and also for a further period of one year, to Europe, on priv. affairs.—20. Mr. W. Jackson, commissioner of Moorsshedabad div., two years, for health, from 9th May last, the date on which he left India under leave (Mr. Gouldsbury will continue to offic. as commiss. till further orders); Mr. C. G. Udny, civ. and sess. judge of Radshye, six weeks, prep. to Europe.—22. Mr. H. B. Harrington, offic. judge of Juanpore, three months, priv. affairs; Mr. R. Neave, judge of Azim Ghur, six weeks, priv. affairs; Mr. J. G. Walker, dep. coll. in Goorgan, during Dusserah vacation and four days after.—28. Mr. H. Lushington, judge of Goruckpore, to 15th Nov. 1843, for health, in extension; Dr. J. Lamb, civ. assist. surg. of Maldah, to 28th Oct. 1843; Mr. A. Sconce, mag., &c. of Chittagong, from 23rd Nov. 1842, to 10th Jan. 1843. This supersedes the leave granted him in Oct. last. Cancelled, the leave to Mr. G. Loch, offic. mag. of Nuddea, on 1st Nov.—28. Mr. F. O. Wells, accountant N. W. P., three months and a half, for health, in extension.—30. H. Falconer, Esq., superint. of the Gov. Botanic Gardens, from 15th Dec. 1842, to March 1843, prep. to Europe or to sea.—Dec. 2. Mr. D. F. Macleod, princ. assist. at Jubbulpore, to 10th March, 1844, for health, in extension; Mr. E. M. Wyly, settlement officer of Benares, twelve months, for health, in extension.—3. Mr. Surg. McLachlan, 4th Nizam's Cav., twelve months, for health.—9. Mr. A. Dick, a temp. judge of Sudder Dewanny, &c., twelve months, to Darjeeling, for health.—12. Mr. Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton, of Akyab, two months, from 24th Nov., on priv. affairs.—16. Mr. J. Macrae, civ. assist. surg. at Monghyr, two months; Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, sec. to the Indian Law Commissioners, to China, and eventually to any of the Australian settlements, for two years, for health.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. 9. The Directors have app. the Rev. J. N. Norgate, now offic. chaplain at Malacca, to be an assist. chaplain on Bengal estab.

18. Rev. C. J. Quartley, app. to assist Rev. Mr. Proby, chaplain at Allahabad, till further orders, and app. on 2nd Dec. to offic. as chaplain at Meerut.

Dec. 2. Rev. J. Y. Becher to offic. as chaplain of Allahabad.

Leaves of Absence.—Dec. 2. Rev. J. C. Proby, chaplain of Allahabad, two months, from date of his quitting the station—15. The Ven. and Rev. T. Dealtry, archdeacon of Calcutta, to be absent from Calcutta, for health, three weeks, from the 17th Dec.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 2.—Lieut. Evans, adj. Malwa bheel corps, to offic. for Capt. Abbott, during his absence, on leave.

Admitted to the service, as cadets of inf. and an assist. surg.: cadets prom. to ensign:

Infantry.—Messrs. W. L. Halliday, J. J. Farrington, J. P. W. Campbell, and E. G. Langmore; date of arr. at Fort William, 30th Nov. 1842.

Medical Department.—Mr. G. Saunders, ditto, 30th Nov.

Brevet Major J. Byrne, 31st foot, and late assist. adj. gen. Queen's troops, to be an extra aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff.

Capt. W. B. Thomson, 67th N. I., and sub-assist. com. gen. to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Skinner, killed in action.

Lieut. W. W. Davidson, 18th N. I., offic. sub-assist. com. gen. with eastern expedition, to be a sub-assist. com. gen. on the estab., v. Thomson, prom.

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Dec. 3. Capt. F. Coventry, of the 6th reg. light cav., to offic. as 2nd assist. in central stud, during absence of Capt. C. Wollaston with his regt.

9. Lieut. J. Coke, of 10th N. I., prom. to the rank of capt. by brevet, from 3rd Dec. 1842.

Lieut. R. F. Grindall, of 8th N. I., now at Cuttack, placed at disp. of military board, as a temp. arr., to be employed during present working season on the Rajpore mail road, under Lieut. Laughton, exec. eng. of Midnapore div.

14. Prom. to captain by brevet, from—

Engineers.—1st Lieuts. A. S. Waugh, B. W. Goldie, and E. L. Ommanney; 13th Dec. 1842.

Artillery.—1st Lieuts. G. G. Chauner, J. H. Campbell, F. W. Cornish, A. Broome, A. Huish, and L. Smith; 13th Dec. 1842.

Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab., and prom. to ensign:

Infantry.—Messrs. P. G. Scot, date of arr. at Fort William, 12th Dec. 1842; G. C. Bloomfield, ditto 13th ditto, and J. M. Ritchie, ditto 12th ditto.

Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf., and prom. to 2nd lieut. and ensign, respectively:

Artillery.—Messrs. E. B. Johnson and H. H. Maxwell; date of arr. at Fort William 12th Dec. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. E. W. M. T. Staples, J. M. Nuttall, J. I. Stephen, and C. Andrews; date of arr. at Fort William, 12th Dec. 1842.

21. *Cadets prom. in Artillery.*—Mr. R. Mecham; date of arr. at Fort William, 19th Dec. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. T. F. Ball and H. Brimfield, 19th Dec. 1842.

Head Quarters, Simla, Nov. 9, 1842.—Capt. P. Grant, 59th N. I. and 2nd assist. adj. gen., to be 1st assist. adj. gen. of army, in suc. to Capt. J. Welchman, nominated commandant of Kemaon local bat.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. R. Lumley, 9th N. I., acting dep. judge adv. gen., to be 2nd assist. adj. gen. of the army, v. Grant.

Capt. F. Marriot, of the 57th N. I., to take charge of the Abkaree department and Sudder Bazar at Cawnpore, during absence of Capt. Mainwaring, or until further orders.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. L. Edwards to act as adj. to 70th N. I. in room of Lieut. and Adj. J. Hennessy, app. to act as pension paymaster at Lucknow.

Surg. M. J. M. Ross, in med. charge of detach. of 44th foot and invalids, to afford med. aid to invalids of Company's serv. proceeding to the presidency from Meerut, under command of Capt. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Eur. reg.

Capt. E. Aphorpe, 2nd Madras N. I. (in China), to be sub-assist. com. gen. for Madras troops, and Brev. Capt. E. R. Gregg, of 26th Cameronians, to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Gibbons, 49th foot, killed in action.

Lieut. J. G. Johnston, of the Madras sappers and miners (in China), to act as an assist. field engineer.

10. Surg. C. Maxwell, 1st Eur. Lt. Inf., to act as staff surgeon, on departure of Surg. W. L. McGregor, m.d., 2nd bat., of art. from Sirhind.

Surg. W. H. Wake, 44th N. I., to proceed to Lohoooghaut, and assume charge of Kemaon batt., on departure of Maj. S. Corbett.

Assist. Surg. T. F. Macdonald, to proceed to Goruckpore, and relieve Assist. Surg. J. Stokes, m.d., from med. charge of 41st N. I.

Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. Murray, 9th N. I., to act as detachment staff.

Lieut. E. Siesmore, acting adj. to the corps, to officiate as 2nd in command, during absence of Capt. C. O'Brien or Lieut. R. Hay.

Horse Art.—Lieut. R. E. Knatchbull, 1st troop, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to two troops at Loodianah.

11. *Camp, Loodianah.*—Lieut. J. T. Daniell, 47th N. I., to act. as interp. to 29th foot, under orders to march to Ghazepore.

Assist. Surg. J. P. Kelly to proceed towards Dinapore, instead of to Dorundah, and place himself under orders of superintending surgeon of the Dinapore division.

Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. J. S. Davidson, 72nd N. I., to act as detach. staff.

Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Mast. F. P. Jayard, 19th N. I., to act as detach. staff.

To do Duty.—Cornet E. A. M. McGregor, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with 6th light cav. at Sultanpore, Benares.

Major R. Roberts, 3rd brigade, with 1st brig. horse artill.

Capt. J. R. Lumley, app. 2nd assist. adj. gen. of the army, having joined head qu., to proceed forthwith to assume charge of adj. gen.'s office at pres.

Capt. J. Welchman will continue to act as assist. adj. gen. until relieved by Capt. Lumley.

Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd N. I., to resume his app. of act. interp. and qu. master to 11th light cav.

Lieut. G. C. Hatch, 57th N.I., app. to act as interp. and qu. master to 31st N.I., v. Mainwaring, app. to commissariat dep. with troops assembling for service in Bundelcund.

Nov. 12. Capt. P. McKie, 3rd bufs, app. to act as dep. judge adv. at a gen. court-martial, to assemble at Loodianah on the 14th inst., in room of Capt. L. Desborough, who is relieved from the duty.

14. Capt. W. L. Mackintosh, 43rd N.I., an aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff, to be fort adj. of Fort William, v. Lieut. Macmullen, dec.: Capt. Mackintosh will offic. as aide-de-camp till further orders.

15. Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, 8th irreg. cav., to afford med. aid to left wing 70th N.I., confirmed.

Assist. Surg. D. J. O'Callaghan, attached to pres. gen. hosp., to do duty with 49th N.I. at Dacca, consequent on indis. of Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Chilcott, interp. and qu. master 74th N.I., to act as station staff, in room of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. Hyslop, app. an offic. sub-assist. com. gen. with the army of reserve.

Ens. W. J. Smith, 63rd N.I., to join and do duty with light comp. of that corps, now attached to 2nd light inf. batt.

Assist. Surgs. J. Macrae, M. D., and C. Harland, to continue to do duty under superint. surg. at Kurnaul until further orders.

The following orders are confirmed:

17. Lieut. H. R. Courtenay, recently posted to 1st comp. 3rd batt. art. at Agra, to continue to do duty with 4th comp. of that batt. until further orders.

Lieut. W. Campbell, 39th N.I. (on leave, on med. cert.), to act as adj. to convalescent depôt at Landour until Lieut. Swinton is able to resume the duties of the office.

18. Capt. J. Bracken, 29th N.I., to be maj. of brigade at Barrackpore, v. Powell, who has quitted the station with his regt.

A committee, composed as follows, will assemble at Kussowlic, at such time as the president may appoint, for the purpose of valuing the buildings, the property of private individuals, now standing on the ground required as the site of a military cantonment.

President.—Lieut.-Col. N. Penny, Nusseeree batt.

Members.—Capt. J. T. Boileau, eng. superint. Simla magnetical observatory; W. Edwards, Esq., C. S., assist. sec. to gov. N. W. P.

Assist. Surg. C. McCurdy, doing duty with 19th regt. N. I., to afford med. aid to staff and details, from 1st idem.

Removals and Postings. Artillery.—Capt. E. D'Arcy Todd (new prom.) to 3rd comp. 3rd batt.

1st Lieut. W. K. Warner, from 3rd to 1st troop 3rd brig. horse art.

1st Lieut. G. Bouchier, from 1st to 3rd troop 3rd brig. horse art.

1st Lieut. R. C. H. B. Fagan (new prom.) to 5th comp. 4th batt.

The following orders, issued by Maj. F. S. Sotheby, commanding art. with Maj.-Gen. W. Nott's force, confirmed:

Aug. 11, 1842. Appointing 1st Lieut. T. Brougham, of 3rd comp. 2nd batt. art., to be adj. and qu.-master to div. of artillery, in room of Lieut. F. W. Cornish.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Christie to act as adj. and qu.-master to 1st brigade horse art., during employment of Brev. Capt. J. Anderson as maj. of brig. with art. of army of reserve.

Major H. J. Wood, 4th batt. art., app. to command art. serving in Saugor div. with effect from 5th ult., the date on which he proceeded on duty to Jhansi. Major Wood will appoint an officer to act as adj. to div.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, dep. judge adv. gen., and attached to troops under command of Maj. Gen. W. Nott, directed to join the Sirhind div. of the army.

Nov. 20. The undermentioned officers of the commissariat department, with the army of reserve, appointed as follows:

Capt. C. J. Lewis, assist. com. gen., principal commissariat officer.

Lieut. H. C. Hastings, offic. sub-assist. com. gen. art., engineers and sappers.

Major J. C. Tudor, dep. assist. com. gen. cav. div.

Capt. W. E. Hay, offic. sub-assist. com. gen., 1st or light inf. brigade.

Capt. A. H. Jellicoe, offic. sub-assist. com. gen., 2nd inf. brigade.

Capt. M. Hyslop, offic. sub-assist. com. gen., 3rd inf. brigade.

Capt. R. S. Tickell, sub-assist. com. gen., 4th inf. brigade.

Capt. J. C. Plowden, offic. sub-assist. com. gen., sudder bazar.

Ensign G. B. Mainwaring, 2nd N. I., to join and do duty with company of his reg. attached to 3rd depôt batt. at Mynpoorie.

Unposted Cornet J. H. Balmain, doing duty with 6th, posted to 9th L. C., and

directed to proceed to Ferozepore, and there await an opportunity for joining his corps.

Nov. 23. Capt. J. Bunce, 48th N. I., to the charge of the office of assist. to superint. for the suppression of thuggee, during absence of Capt. J. Graham, 50th N. I., proceeding on service with his regt.

Assist. Surg. W. Keates, late in med. charge of a detachment of 3rd buffs at Landour, is directed to proceed forthwith to Ferozepore, and report his arriv. to adj. gen. of the army.

21. Captain W. Mitchell, 32nd N. I., to proceed to Segowlie, and assume command of detachment of irreg. cav. employed on Nepaul frontier, during absence of Lieut. A. De Fountain, 40th N. I., proceeding on service with his regt.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Mainwaring, act. interp. and qu.-master to 31st N. I., to proceed to Keitah, to perform commissariat duties with troops assembling for service in Bundelcund.

Lieut. Colonel R. W. Pogson, re-app. to 47th N. I., and on being relieved by Major S. Corbett from command of 25th regt., he will proceed and assume command of detachment of former corps, now in progress to Benares.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. H. Diaper, 2nd Eur. regt., appoint. to med. charge of Sirmoor batt., during period Assist. Surg. H. A. Bruce, M. D., may be employed as med. store-keeper with army of reserve: Assist. Surg. Diaper will, at the same time, continue in the performance of his duties in hospital of 2nd Eur. regt.

Assist. Surg. S. A. Homan to join and do duty in the hospital of the 2nd Eur. regiment.

Assist. Surg. J. N. D. Login, M. D., to join and do duty with the 59th N. I.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Littler, doing duty with 29th foot, to do duty under orders of superint. surg. at Barrackpore.

Assist. Surg. J. H. Rothney to med. charge of Paniput jail, and to afford med. aid to staff (at Kurnaul), in room of Surg. C. Maxwell, of 1st Eur. light inf.

Assist. Surg. J. McRae, 2nd troop 3rd brig., to afford med. aid to staff of the brigade.

25. Admitted to the service, as cadets of inf. on this estab., and prom. to ensign: *Infantry*.—Messrs. H. C. Anderton and L. B. Jones.

25. Captain T. H. Scott, 38th N. I., to be superint. of family money, and paym. of native pensioners in Oude and at Cawnpore, v. Capt. G. M. Hill, app. dep. paym. at Agra.

Brev. Capt. G. W. Stokes, 59th N. I., to be temp. emp. in the commissariat as sub-assist. com. gen. with the army of reserve.

Lieut. J. H. Burnett, interp. and quar. master of 16th N. I., to act as brig. qu. master.

Assistant Surg. R. Phillipson, 16th N. I., to afford med. aid to detachment of Shah's 1st cavalry.

Assistant Surg. W. J. Loch, of 43rd N. I., to med. charge of staff of 2nd brig. in Lower Afghanistan.

26. Assist. Surg. C. Harland to med. charge of recovered men from Landour, proceeding to Ferozepore, under command of Capt. R. T. Sandeman, 33rd N. I.; and Assist. Surg. J. Macrae, M. D., to afford med. aid to detach. of 73rd N. I., res-sallah 1st irreg. cav. and Afghan prisoners, under orders to proceed to Loodianah.

28. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Riddell, of 60th N. I., to offic. as sub-assist. com. gen., in room of Capt. G. Nugent, of 66th N. I., killed in action.

29. **Medical.**—Surgeon J. Barker, 50th N. I., to resume his duties as div. and station med. staff officer.

Surgeon C. Mottley, 3rd N. I., to afford med. aid to civil estab. at Saugor and Dumoh, during absence on serv. with his reg., of Assist. Surg. M. Richardsen, M. D., 2nd irreg. cav.

Surgs. J. Barker, 50th N. I., and H. M. Tweddall, 51st N. I., respectively to afford med. aid to companies of art. &c.

Ensign H. Smith, 14th N. I., to join and do duty with company of reg. attached to 2nd light inf. batt.

29. Brev. Capt. J. G. A. Rice, 6th N. I., app. garrison staff.

Lieut. J. C. Phillips to act as adj. to left wing of div. during its separation from regt. head qu.

Lieut. and Adj. G. P. Whish to receive charge of the qu. master's office from

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Riddell, app. to commissariat dep.

Lieut. Phillips to offic. as qu. master.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Kennedy to act as adj. to a detachment.

30th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Ross to act as adj. to left wing of corps during its separation from regimental head qu.

Lieut. J. Plunkett to act as adj. to wing of 6th N.I., proceeding to Gundamuck.

Lieut. P. W. Luard, adj. to 3rd depôt batt., Mynpoorie, to act as station staff, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Cumberland, 11th N.I., who has marched with left wing of his regt. towards Bundlecund.

Capt. J. Bracken, 29th N.I., to act as brigade major, in room of Capt J. Powell, 28th N.I., proceeding to Sylhet with his regt.

Capt. Hon. R. V. Powys, 12th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade in Oude, in room of Capt. D. T. Caddy, 70th N.I., proceeding to Cawnpore with his regt.

To do Duty.—Ensigns J. J. Hockley and E. Tyrwhitt, 3rd N.I., at Saugor; W. Elwyn and A. R. Crawford, 45th N.I., at Benares; J. G. Jenkins and M. G. Brabazon, 51st N.I., proceeding towards Saugor; E. R. Blair, 63rd N.I., at Kurnaul, and C. W. Blunt, 8th N.I., at Cuttack.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. J. A. Guise, with sanction of civil authorities, to afford med. aid to detach. of 31st N.I., at Mynpoorie, and to the charge of 3rd depôt batt.

Assist. Surg. W. Harvey, 9th foot, to afford med. aid to staff.

Assist. Surg. A. Beale, attached to 4th batt. art., to med. charge of 3rd comp. of that batt. and detail of 6th batt. proceeding on service to Bundlecund.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, 3rd brigade horse art., to relieve Assist. Surg. Beale from charge of 4th batt., and to afford med. aid to 6th batt. art. and depôt of 2nd Eurp. regt. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Thomson, M.D., 1st comp. 4th batt. art., to med. charge of a detach. of sappers and miners at Ferozepore.

Assist. Surg. W. Pringle, M.D., 56th N.I., to afford med. aid to staff at station of Lucknow, art. detach., and 12th N.I., v. Assist. Surg. G. S. Cardew, of 70th, proceeding with his regt. to Cawnpore.

Assist. Surgs. G. Lacon, M.D., and J. R. Withecombe, M.D., with 9th regt. N.I.; S. A. Homan, with 39th N.I.; and J. N. D. Login, M.D., with 59th N.I.

Nov. 30. Surgeon H. Hart, M.D., 31st Foot (at Ferozepore), to med. charge of staff, from 15th idem.

Surg. J. Barker, 50th N.I., to afford med. aid to civ. estab. in camp (Ferozepore), from 25th Oct.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hunter to relieve Assist. Surg. M. Nightingale, 8th irreg. cav., from med. charge of art. detail, left wing 70th N.I., and 1st infantry levy.

Assist. Surg. R. Whittall, 26th N.I., to assume med. charge of squadron of 5th light cav. and 2nd comp. 6th batt. artillery.

Assist. Surg. C. McKinnon, M.D., reg. of Kelat-i-Ghilzie, to med. charge of officers of staff of Major Gen. Nott.

Assist. Surg. J. Macpherson, of the 3rd brig. horse art., to afford med. aid to staff at that station, and to magazine hosp., in room of Surg. G. G. Brown, M.D., 8th light cav. proceeding on serv. with his regt. to Bundlecund.

Lieut. C. Holroyd, 36th N.I., and doing duty with that corps, to proceed to Ningroo, and to assume command of a comp. of Assam light inf. batt. about to be stationed at that post.

To do Duty.—To join and do duty with corps specified opposite their names:—Ensigns J. T. Lumsden and C. Burrowes, 17th N.I., at Midnapore; and C. F. Hicks, 8th N.I., at Cuttack. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. St. P. Lawrence, 11th, with 1st light cav.

Ensign T. W. Mercer, recently posted to 46th, to do duty with 1st N.I. at Barrackpore, till arr. of his regt. at that station from Benares, or until further orders.

Medical.—Surgeon J. Magrath, 37th, to do duty with 26th N.I.

Assist. Surg. T. Thomson, M.D., late of the 7th N.I., to do duty with 1st light cav.

Assist. Surg. J. C. Brown, doing duty with 3rd troop 2nd brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to No. 6 light field battery, and Assist. Surg. D. McRae, 3rd troop 1st brig., to assume med. charge of 5th comp. of sappers and miners.

Assist. Surg. D. McRae to afford med. aid to detach. of art. under command of Lieut. F. W. Cornish, and to 4th comp. sappers and miners.

Lieut. J. C. Haughton, 31st N.I., and late of Shah Shooja's service, to do duty with Capt. Broadfoot's corps of sappers and miners.

Lieut. E. A. H. Webb, 36th Madras N.I., to be attached to and do duty with 3rd Shah's or Captain J. H. Cragie's regt. of infantry.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton to afford med. aid to 64th N.I., during indisposition of Assist. Surg. G. Harper, till further orders; and Assist. Surg. R. L. H. Bird to assume med. charge of 2nd comp. 2nd batt. artillery.

Assist. Surg. E. Hare, 35th light inf., to afford med. aid to staff attached to head-quarters of force, during absence of Surg. A. Davidson, M.D.

Dec. 2. Lieut. and Adj. W. B. Lumley to act as second in command to Sirmoor local batt.

44th N.I.—Lieut. R. H. Gennys to be adj., v. Hasell, app. to 2nd Oude local inf.

1st Light Inf. Batt.—Lieut. J. P. Caulfield to be adj., v. Morris, removed.

Sirmoor Local Batt.—Lieut. C. Reid, 10th N.I., to act as adj. during the period Lieut. Lumley may be acting in command.

Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade to 3rd inf. brig. of army of reserve, till arrival of Capt. H. D. Maitland.

Medical.—Surg. J. Greig, 39th N.I., to med. charge of staff of 2nd div. of army of reserve.

Assist. Surg. W. Pringle, M.D., 56th N.I., to afford med. aid to left wing of 2nd Oude local inf.

Assist. Surg. G. E. Morton, 67th N.I., to afford med. aid to civil estab. and jail at Banda, in room of Assist. Surg. A. C. Morison, 13th N.I., proceeding on service with his regt.

12th N.I.—Lieut. W. S. Ferris to be interp. and qu. master.

Surg. T. Forrest removed from 48th to 57th N.I., v. Surg. C. Finch, M.D., from latter to former corps.

5. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. R. Kinleside, 2nd troop 3rd brigade, to be brigade quarter-master in army of reserve.

To join and do duty with corps specified opposite their respective names:—Ensigns P. H. P. Gill, 49th N.I., Dacca; E. Van Heythuyson Holt, 24th N.I., Jubulpore; W. J. Ward, 21st N.I., Berhampore; G. H. M. Mason, 55th N.I., Ferozepore; A. H. Paterson, 1st N.I., Barrackpore, till arrival of 68th regt., to which he stands posted.

10. Colonel M. C. Webber, 55th N.I., at present employed as a brigadier of 2nd class, to be a brigadier of that class on the establishment, in suc. to Maj. Gen. J. H. Littler, whose tour on the brigade staff will terminate on the 15th inst.

Col. C. R. Skardon, 45th N.I., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, during absence from Dinapore div. of Maj. Gen. G. Pollock, C.B., or till further orders.

16. Medical.—Surg. C. C. Egerton, having returned from furlough, will resume duties of his office as superint. of Eye Infirmary.

Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, M.D., now in charge of the Eye Infirmary, is placed at disposal of his exc. the com.-in-chief.

Capt. W. H. Swinley, art., to take temp. charge, from the 2nd prox., of office of agent for gunpowder at Ishapore, v. Maj. Timbrell.

Examinations.—Nov. 11. The undermentioned officers having been declared, by a committee held at Meerut, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners:—Lieut. T. E. Ogilvie, 15th N.I.; Ensign H. R. James, 44th N.I.; Brev. Capt. H. S. Grimes, 46th N.I.; Lieut. L. H. Davies and Ens. E. T. Smalley, 51st N.I.

Returned to Duty.—Dec. 2. Surg. A. Wood; Surg. S. Nicholson, surg. gen. hospital.—14. Assist. Surg. T. A. Wethered, med. department; Maj. J. Y. Drummond, 6th N.I.; Brev. Capt. T. S. Jervis, 71st N.I.; Surgs. C. Renny and C. Egerton, med. department.—16. Capt. J. Liptrap, 42nd N.I.; Maj. Gen. W. Hopper, art.—21. Maj. Gen. F. Cartwright, col. 57th N.I.

Invalided.—Dec. — Capt. John Knyvett, 66th N.I., having been declared incapable of performing the active duties of his profession, is, at his own request, transferred to the invalid estab.

Retired from the Service.—Nov. 23. Brev. Maj. A. Davidson, 2nd Eur. reg., principal assist. to commiss. of Assam, from 31st Dec. next, or from date of sailing of the ship on which he may embark for New South Wales, on the pension of a lieut. col.—Dec. 9. Superint. Surg. W. Findon, med. dep. from 1st Jan. 1843.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 25. Lieut. Col. H. D. Cox, 25th N.I. (under suspension), to Europe, on med. cert.—30. Lieut. J. A. D. Ferguson, 6th light cav. adj. gov.-gen.'s body-guard, to Europe, on med. cert.—Dec. 2. Capt. C. B. P. Alcock, corps of engineers, and superintendent of Burdwan and Benares road; Capt. A. Park, 29th N.I.; Capt. G. Thomson, 40th N.I., dep. assist. commiss. general; Lieut. Athill Turner, 1st N.I., on med. cert.—6. Maj. Gen. F. Walker, col. of 1st Eur. light inf., private aff.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. J. Saunders, 41st N.I., and Cornet F. E. Vibart, 5th light cav., on med. cert.; Capt. C. G. Ross, 19th N.I., and dep. judge adv. gen. Bengal army, for health.—9. Capt. C. Boulton,

47th N.I.; Surg. J. Grant, med. dep., apothecary to the East-India Company; Surg. E. J. Yeatman, M.D., med. dep.—16. 1st Lieut. G. H. Fagan, engineers, on med. cert.

To the Cape and New South Wales.—Dec. 2. Capt. G. Thomson, 40th N.I., and also to N. S. Wales.—9. Surg. H. Taylor, med. dep., to Cape of Good Hope and Van Diemen's Land, on med. cert., two years; Assist. Surg. E. Mitchell, med. department, attached to the civil station of Pubna, to Cape of Good Hope, for two years, for health.—16. Capt. J. H. Low, 39th N.I., to New South Wales, on med. cert., for two years.

To Presidency.—Nov.—Major J. Barclay, inv. estab., from 1st Nov. to 1st March, 1843, prep. to furlough to Europe, on med. cert. (This cancels the leave granted to him in general orders of the 23rd of Aug. last.)—11. Lieut. R. Stewart, 62nd N.I., from 13th Nov. to 13th May, 1843, on med. cert., prep. to furlough to Europe; Lieut. P. G. Cornish, 10th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 15th Feb. 1843, in ext. on med. cert., prep. to furlough to Europe.—15. Lieut. A. W. Baillie, 70th N.I., from 10th Nov. to 10th Jan. 1843, on med. cert., prep. to applying for permission to go to sea; Ensign C. C. Crigan, 5th N.I., from 9th Sept. to 7th May, 1843, on med. cert.; Lieut. J. S. Warren, 73rd N.I., from 15th Nov. to 15th March, 1843, prep. to furlough to Europe, on med. cert.—18. Surg. N. Morgan, from 5th Nov. to 5th Jan. 1843, on med. cert., prep. to retiring from the serv.—23. The leave of absence granted to Capt. D. L. Richardson, invalid establishment, of 2nd July last, extended for two months, from expiration of the period therein stated.—24. Lieut. M. E. Sherwill, 2nd Eur. reg., from 15th Dec. to 30th March, 1843, in ext., on med. cert., prep. to furlough to Europe, health; Ensign J. Peel, 37th N.I., doing duty with inf. levy, from 15th Nov. to 15th Nov. 1843, in ext., to remain at Landour, on med. cert.—26. 1st Lieut. D'O. R. Bristow, art., from 1st Dec. to 31st May, 1843, to visit pres., prep. to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert.; Lieut. W. Hampton, 14th N.I., from 12th Nov. to 12th May, 1843, in ext., on med. cert., prep. to Singapore, or Java, for health; Lieut. C. F. M. Mundy, 31th N.I., from 10th Nov. to 13th May, 1843, in ext., on med. cert., prep. to furlough to Europe, for health; Brev. Maj. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I., from 15th Dec. to 15th March, 1843, prep. to ret. from the serv.—Dec. 1. Capt. J. A. Crommelin, engrs., from 8th Nov. to 31st Dec., in ext., prep. to ret. from the serv.; Ens. W. A. G. Hickey, from 15th Nov. to 5th Jan. 1843, prep. to Europe for health.—2. Capt. J. Abbot, art., assist. in Nimar, three months for health; Surg. A. Halliday, M.D., superint. surg. of Benares div., prep. to ret. from the service.—3. Lieut. N. A. Staples, int. and qu. mast. of art., from 1st Dec. to 15th March, 1843, on med. cert., prep. to furlough to Europe.

To Mussoorie.—Nov. 9. Maj. G. R. Crawford, from 15th Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.; Capt. F. Beaty, Eur. L.I., from 5th Nov. to 5th Nov. 1843, in ext.—11. Lieut. Col. F. Buckley, from 3rd Jan. 1843, to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.; Capt. T. Hutton, inv. estab., from 10th Nov. to 10th Nov. 1843, in ext.—15. Capt. J. Stevens, from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.; Capt. T. H. Newhouse, 19th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Baldock, 22nd N.I., from 15th Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.—25. Assist. Surg. A. Mackean, 22nd N.I., from 10th Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext.—Dec. 2. The leave of absence granted to Vet. Surg. Isaac Bicknell, attached to Haupper stud, ext. to 1st Nov. 1843; Lieut. R. C. Pennington, 11th N.I., from 13th Nov. to 13th Nov. 1843.

To Darjeeling.—Dec. 3. Capt. R. Taylor, from 15th Dec. to 15th Sept. 1843, in ext.

To Simla.—Nov. 15. Lieut. A. Carrington, 24th N.I., from 20th Dec. to 20th Dec. 1843, on med. cert.—22. Maj. Gen. W. C. Baddeley, C. S., is, with sanction of govt., permitted to reside at Simla, and draw his pay and allowances from the paymaster at the presidency.—Dec. 7. Assist. Surg. C. B. Handyside, from 30th Nov. to 21st Nov. 1843.

To Landour, &c.—Nov. 15. Lieut. W. Campbell, 39th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext., to remain at Landour.

To Seharunpore.—Dec. Maj. J. Aitchison, inv. estab., from 25th Nov. to 5th March, 1843, to visit Seharunpore, on priv. aff.

To Cawnpore.—Nov. 20. Maj. E. Herring, inv. est., from 1st Dec. to 1st Feb. 1843, on priv. affairs.

To Meerut.—Dec.—Lieut. J. L. Walker, from 30th Nov. to 31st Dec., in ext.

To Bombay.—Dec. 7. Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson, to 5th Feb. 1843, for health.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN INDIA.

Nov. 10. The com.-in-chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:—

13th Foot.—Ens. G. F. King to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Scott, dec., 14th Oct. 1842.

41st Foot.—Lieut. G. S. Montizambert, to be captain, without purchase, v. Whetheral, dec., 29th Sept. 1842.

The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to make the following promotion, by brevet, in the East Indies only:—

78th Foot.—Lieut. J. R. Lamert to be captain, 10th April, 1840.

Lieut. Firebrace, 21st fusiliers, having passed prescribed examination as an interpreter in Persian and in Hindostanee languages, entitled to allowances.

Officers to fill staff situations in the army of reserve:—Lieut. E. Roche, 3rd light dragoons, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir J. Thackwell, K.C.B., commanding the cavalry.

Capt. L. Desborough, 21st fusiliers, to be aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. J. Dennis, commanding 1st div. of inf.

Capt. P. M'Kie, 3rd buffs, to be dep. assist. adj. gen. to 1st div. of inf.

Lieut. T. M. Haultain, 39th foot, to be dep. assist. quar.-master gen. to 1st div. of infantry.

Lieut. E. J. Pratt, 16th lancers, to be maj. of brigade to 1st brigade of cavalry.

Lieut. Hawkes, 4th King's own, to act as adj. to corps, during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. Sheppard.

Assist. Surg. Mockler, 15th hussars, to take med. charge of 57th reg., v. Assist. Surg. Neville, dec.

Nov. 12. Captain Marcus Barr, 3rd foot (or buffs), app. assist. adj. gen. to H.M.'s forces in India, v. Brevet Major J. Byrne, 31st foot, who has resigned this app.

[The commander-in-chief cannot permit Major Byrne to retire from the general staff without an expression of his marked approbation of the able and zealous manner this officer has performed the duties of his situation for a period of seven years, during which he was occasionally at the head of both the adjutant-general and quartermaster-general's departments.]

Captain Stanford, 9th foot, to the command of infantry depôts and detachments at Cawnpore; Assist. Surg. Dartnell, 3rd light drag., to med. charge of, and Assist. Surg. Gahan, 9th foot, Gordon, 3rd buffs, and Stewart, 39th foot, to do duty with, these depôts and detachments, until further orders.

22. The commander-in-chief in India has been pleased to grant to the following officers, who had served upwards of fifteen years as subalterns previous to their promotion to their companies, the rank of captain, by brevet, in the East Indies, from the dates opposite to their names:—

28th Foot.—Capt. T. Wheeler, 25th May, 1829; Capt. G. Minter, 15th November, 1826.

The commander-in-chief is further pleased to make the following promotions by brevet, in the East Indies only:—

3rd Light Dragoons.—Lieut. W. H. Hadfield to be captain, from 25th Oct. 1842.

28th Foot.—Lieut. M. Andrews to be captain, 10th April, 1840.

Lieut. F. B. Russell to be captain, 31st November, 1841.

24. 86th Foot.—Lieut. H. Fenwick to be captain, without purchase, v. Bennett, dec., 17th August, 1842.

Lieut. Giles Keane to be captain, without purchase, v. Phibbs, dec., 23rd Oct. 1842.

Lieut. Bennett, 13th light infantry, to act as adjutant.

Brevet Capt. Greeg, 26th Cameronians, to be sub. assist. com. gen., v. Gibbons, 49th foot, killed in action.

29. The Com.-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, until the pleasure of her Majesty shall be known:

13th Light Inf.—Ens. J. Head to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Frere, dec. 19th Nov. 1842.

31st Foot.—Ens. R. Sparrow to be lieutenant, without purchase, v. Sayers, dec. 20th Nov. 1842.

55th Foot.—Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere to be captain, without purchase, v. Campbell, dec. 10th July, 1842.

Ens. J. Maguire to be lieutenant, v. Chaproniere, 22nd July, 1842.

Lieut. F. C. Trower, 9th lancers, having passed the prescribed examination as an interpreter in Persian and Hindostanee languages, by a district committee, entitled to the allowances.

Dec. 9. The Com.-in-Chief in India is pleased to make the following promotions, and app., until her Majesty's pleasure shall be known:

9th Lancers.—Lieut. J. N. Macartney to be captain, without purchase, v. French, dec. 13th Nov.

Cornet W. F. Anderton to be lieutenant, v. Macartney, 13th Nov.

31st Foot.—Ens. C. Darby, from the 2nd foot, to be lieut., without purch., v. Pender, dec. 19th Nov.

41st Foot.—Lieut. J. Eman to be adj., v. Montizambert, prom. 2nd Dec.

Major J. Byrne, her H. M.'s 31st foot, and late assist. adj. gen. of H. M.'s forces, app. an extra aide-de-camp on personal staff of Right Hon. the Gov. Gen.

Retired from the Service.—Nov. 29. By the sale of his commission, Ens. G. A. Lott, 25th foot.

FURLOUGH.

To Europe.—Nov. 24. Capt. the Hon. C. H. Stratford, 18th Roj. Irish, two years, for health.—28. Lieut. and Adj. Sheppard, 4th King's own reg.; two years, for health. Lieut. Smith, 22nd foot, ditto.—29. Capt. Gray, 40th foot, for two years, for health.—Dec. 9. Lieut. Roche, 3rd L. D. to Bombay, and thence to England, two years, for health; Lieut. Col. Morris, c. b., two years, for health.

To Presidency.—Nov. 22. Capt. Pigcott, 26th foot, till the arrival of his reg; Capt. Browne, 29th foot, for three months.—Dec. 9. Lieut. Watson, 21st fusiliers, two months, for health.

To Landour.—Nov. 10. Capt. Stehelin, 13th L. I., to Nov. 1, 1843.—24. Capt. Chatterton, 3rd bufs. in ext. for one year; Capt. Vigors, 13th L. I., three months, in ext.

To Cawnpore.—Nov. 22. Capt. Stock, 31st foot, for two months.

To Kurnaul.—Nov. 22. Capt. Astier, 62nd foot, for three months.

To Dinapore.—Nov. 22. Lieut. Young, 62nd foot, two months, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Koderce.

Nov. 20.—H. M. S. *Clio*, from Macao.—22. *Malabar*, from Liverpool.—27. *Co-runna*, from Liverpool; *Rosalind*, from Liverpool.—28. *Exmouth*, from Mauritius; *Plantagenet*, from London.—30. *Shah Allum*, from Hong-Kong.—Dec. 2. *Harvest Home*, from Liverpool.—9. *Prince of Wales*, from Portsmouth.—11. *India* (steamer), from Suez.—12. *Ann*, from Liverpool.—13. *Heroine*, from London.—14. *Hooghly*, from China.—16. *Parland*, from Mauritius; *Rob Roy*, from Mauritius.—18. *Earl of Hardwick*, from England, *Oriel*, from Macao.—19. *Thetis*, from Mauritius; *Coringa* (packet), from China.—20. *Robertson*, from Greenock; *Gilbert Henderson*, from Madras.—21. *Dido*, from Singapore; *Red Rover*, from Singapore.—22. *Hero*, from China; *Gardener*, from Liverpool.

Passengers per India (steamer) from Suez.—Lady Catherine Balders; Mesdames Franks and Haythorn; Captains Balders, 3rd Lt. Frs., Franks, H. M. 10th Regt., Jones, 3rd Lt. Drs., Ireland, and Jervis; Lieuts. Gorb, H. M. 10th Regt., Morgan, 3rd Lt. Drs., and Temple, H. M. 29th Regt.; Doctors Egerton, Renny, and Wethered; Messrs. C. K. Robinson, Fane, C. S., Karr, do., Kerr, do., Strachy, do., Jackson, do., Haythorn, do., Knox, do., and Irving, do.; Messrs. Jenkins, Browne, Morrill, Aubin, Gorb, Carbery, J. Fernandez, Herriot, Gordon, Tiel, and Borelli merchants; Signior Marquis de Albano; Mr. McGuin; Bishop Serril, Guiana; Passengers who left at Galle—Messrs. Crabbe and Auld, merchants; Lieut. Hays, H. M. 95th Regt.; and Rev. B. Orasio.—Passengers who left at Madras.—Mrs. Gen. Fearon, Mrs. Jackson, Misses Fearon, C. Fearon, G. Fearon, E. Fearon; Thomas, and E. Thomas; Lieuts. Fearon and Magrath, H. M. 10th Regt.; Messrs. Jackson and Thomas, C. S.; Dr. Thompson; Messrs. Binny and Binny, Junior, merchants.

Departures from Saugor.

Nov. 20. *Duke of Wellington*, for Liverpool.—21. *Olinda*, for Bourbon; *Flora Muro*, for Liverpool.—22. *Minerva*, for Singapore; *Sophia Fraser*, for Singapore and China; *Isabel*, for Liverpool.—24. *Nautilus*, for Batavia.—25. *Trident*, for Bourbon.—26. *Adele Marquard*, for Sydney; *Royal Consort*, for London.—27. *Mary Dugdale*, for do.—28. *Midlothian*, for do.—29. *Anonima*, for China.—Dec. 1. *Clio* (H. M. S.), for Madras and Bombay.—3. *Water-Witch*, for Singapore and China.—5. *Duchess of Clarence*, for Mauritius; *Essex*, for London; *Mary Bannatyne*, for Colombo; *Argyle*, for Bristol. 7. *Zoe*, for Mauritius.—8. *Albatross*, for Liverpool.—9. *Mary Ridley*, for London.—10. *London*, for Liverpool.—11. *Colombo*, for London; *Athena*, for China; *Blakeley* for Liverpool; *Seppings*, for China.—12. *Edinburgh* for London.—14. *Beulah*, for China; *Fairfield*, for Liverpool; *John Drightman*, for Singapore; *Phantom*, for Van Diemen's Land.—19. *Seringapatam*, for London.

To Sail.—Dec. —Malabar, for Greenock; *B'oreuge*, for Liverpool; *Northumberland*, for London; *Elizabeth*, for Liverpool; *Emerald Isle*, for London.

Freights to London (Dec. 23).—Sugar, £3 10s. to £3 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; Saltpetre, £3 0s. to £3 5s. ditto; Rice, £3 15s. to £4 ditto; Oil Seeds, £4 to £4 4s. ditto; Raw Silk, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 10 cwt.; S. P. Goods Indigo, £3 10s. to £4 per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Hides, £3 10s. to £3 15s. ditto; Lac, £2 10s. to £2 15s. ditto; Jute, £2 10s. to £2 15s. ditto; Cotton, £2 15s. to £3 per ton of 5 bales; Rum, £4 per ton of 4 hhds.—*To Liverpool*. Broken Stowage, £2 per ton, and Dead Weight, £3 to £3 15s. ditto.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Sept. 5. On board the *Benares*, Seaflower Channel, Coast of Sumatra, Mrs. H. B. Connew, daughter.

Oct. 13. At Sylhet, the wife of the late Sergeant T. Loughurst, Department of Public Works, daughter.

Nov. 2. At Seharunpore, the lady of A. U. C. Plowden, Esq., B.C., daughter.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. Henry Adams, daughter.

— At Ahmedabad, the lady of Edward Gordon Fawcett, Esq., civil service, daughter.

13. At Agra, Mrs. Athanas George, son.

15. At Mooteeharee, Chumparun, the lady of William Moran, Esq., son.

16. At Agra, the lady of Lieut. and Adjutant Atkinson, 2nd European Regiment, daughter.

At Beerbhoom, the lady of Dr. Thomas Murray, daughter.

17. At Lucknow, Mrs. Henry Archer, son.

18. At Gya, the wife of W. T. Dodsworth, Esq., assistant revenue surveyor, son.

— At Simla, the lady of Mr. James Farmer, Queen's adjutant general's office, son.

— At Cossimpoore Factory, Furreedpore, Mrs. A. A. Dunlop, son.

20. At Calcutta, Mrs. Donald Mercado, son.

— The wife of Mr. Wm. Andrews, teacher of the Catholic Free School, daughter.

21. At Calcutta, Mrs. T. P. Whittenberry, son.

— At Sandoway, the lady of Lieut. Hinde, 65th regt. N.I., daughter.

— At Calcutta, the lady of E. L. Ommanney, Esq., engineer, son.

— At Lucknow, the lady of Major Wilcox, 59th regt. N.I., daughter.

23. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. Dr. Charles, son.

— At Russelcondah, the wife of Sergeant Major C. J. Brindley, 27th regt. N.I., daughter.

— At Agra, the wife of Fife-Major J. Kingsbury, 61st regt. N.I., son.

— At Maulmain, the lady of Capt. D. Babington, 17th M N.I., son.

24. At Benares, the lady of Captain Charles Griffin, 51st N.I., daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Andrews, daughter.

25. At Calcutta, Mrs. G. S. Weaver, son.

26. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. de Barras, daughter.

— At Midnapore, the lady of Arthur Gide, Esq., civil service, son.

— At Lohoo Ghat, Kemson, the lady of A. Walker, Esq., assist. surgeon, Kemson local battalion, daughter.

— At Chowringhee, the lady of the late Christopher Fagan, Esq., daughter.

27. At Calcutta, the lady of M. Zorab, Esq., son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. F. Dover, daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. D. Clark, daughter.

29. At Kishnaghur, the lady of C. W. Fuller, Esq., twins—a boy and a girl.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. G. W. Cook, daughter.

30. Esplanade, the lady of Lieut. Siddons, engineers, daughter.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Higgins, H. C. Marine, daughter.

— At Simla, the wife of J. T. Pearson, Esq. surgeon, son.

Dec. 2.—At Cawnpore, the lady of Assist. Surgeon Dartnell, H. M.'s 3rd light dragoons, daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. S. Oliver, daughter.

3. The lady of A. Christian, Esq., indigo planter, son.

4. At Rajahmundry, the lady of T. A. Anstruther, Esq., C.S., son.

5. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. De Remedios, daughter.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. W. Clark, son.

— At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Shearman Ransom, daughter.

6. At Ballygunge, the lady of Major James Steel, 2nd E. regt., daughter.

7. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. G. Ricketts, daughter.

- Dec. 7. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. B. M. Jacobs, son.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. V. Landeman, son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. F. H. Mathews, son.
 — At Mirzapore, the lady of Lieut. Dalston, 59th N.I., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Francis Swaine, son.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. William Trotter, son.
 10. At Calcutta, Mrs. A. B. Blaney, daughter.
 11. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. John Rebeiro, jun., marine pay office, daughter.
 12. At Howrah, Mrs. R. W. Stanford, son.
 13. At Bareilly, the lady of Lieut. Colin Robertson Larkins, 29th regt., and adj. 4th depôt battalion, son.
 15. In Chowringhee, Mrs. Colin Campbell, son.
 17. At Calcutta, Mrs. N. Robertson, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. A. De Rozario, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. G. H. Poole, son.
 18. At Calcutta, the lady of Capt. N. A. Parker, 58th regt. N.I., Assam Light Infantry, son.
 — At Culneah, Jessore, Mrs. Thomas Conlam, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. George Grant, daughter.
 19. At Belvidere, Allipore, the lady of C. Prinsep, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of H. A. Poulson, Esq., son.
 21. At the Auckland Hotel, the lady of Brigadier Webber, daughter.
 24. At Calcutta, Mrs. H. S. Roberts, daughter.
Lately.—At Moozufferpore, Tirhoot, the lady of Dr. K. Mackinnon, son.
 — On the river, off Mirzapore, the lady of Capt. R. Napier, Engineers, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Oct. 22. At Dacca, Arthur Forde, Esq., to Mary Anne, second daughter of Robert Logan, Esq., Seafeld, near Edinburgh, N. B.
 Nov. 1. At Calcutta, Edmund E. Hooper, Esq., to Cecilia, widow of the late E. Woollaston, Esq.
 14. At Calcutta, I. H. Grey, Esq., B.C.S., eldest surviving son of the late Lord Bishop of Hereford, to Emily Maria, fourth daughter of Lieut. Col. Costley, H.E.I.C.S.
 17. At Calcutta, Charles W. Tyler, preventive service, to Maria, only daughter of Capt. John Curtis, horse artillery.
 19. At Barrackpore, Mr. Edward Creaton to Miss Ann Galvin.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. Francis Pereira, jun., assistant military department, to Miss Charlotte Bowbear.
 21. At Chunar, Henry Lewis, Esq., Bengal Artillery, to Jane Catherine, second daughter of James Johnston, Esq., M.D., Bengal Medical Service.
 — At Calcutta, Henry Torrens Walker, Esq. II. M. 25th Borderers, to Matilda Olivia, third daughter of the late George Chapman, Esq., county Kildare, Ireland.
 22. At Fort William, J. G. E. Arrow, Esq., Nizamut College, Moorshedabad, to Miss Jane Howland.
 23. At Calcutta, Dr. W. R. Langstaff to Miss Emily H. C. Blechynden, youngest daughter of the late James Blechynden, Esq.
 — At Calcutta, Michael J. Monoiot, Esq., to Anne, daughter of John Hogan, Esq., of Penang.
 28. At Bishop's College Chapel, the Rev. A. W. Street, M.A., of Pembroke College, Oxford, senior professor of Bishop's College, to Elizabeth Lucy, daughter of Major Hoggan, 53rd regt. N.I.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. P. M. Cranenburgh to Miss Jessamine Cardoza.
 29. At Calcutta, Jacob Charles Van Zandyk, Esq., to Eliza Angelina Hester, eldest daughter of the late Major Haddon Smyth, late of the Ceylon Rifles.
 30. At Calcutta, Mr. William Parlebean, Engineer, Bengal Salt Company, to Miss Lydia Mavrody.
 — At Chunar, Capt. Mallock, Artillery, to Laura, third daughter of the Rev. James Lynn, Rector of Albeck, Cumberland.
 Dec. 1. At Dacca, Mr. D. Christian to Mrs. E. P. Pogose, relict of the late P. N. Pogose, Esq., zemindar.
 7. At Calcutta, Mr. Frederick Broadhead to Miss Mary Sophia Harris.
 12. At Calcutta, Henry Porter, Esq., to Catherine Cornelia, widow of William Gordon, Esq., M.D., and daughter of the late A. J. D'Imbyze de Batenburg, formerly Governor General of British Guiana.
 15. At Calcutta, B. S. Collins, Esq., to Margaret, eldest daughter of R. Wood, Esq.

Dec. 15. At the Mission Church, Lieut. G. B. Whistler, 72nd Regt. N.I., to Charlotte Anna Maria, only daughter of the late W. J. Duncan, Esq., merchant.

17. At Calcutta, Mr. William Wells, assistant Coordah Salt Works, to Miss Charlotte Rose Ward.

— At Calcutta, Mr. William Henry Versile, son of the late Mr. Charles Versile, of Chandernagore, indigo planter, to Miss Rose Paulina Morrison, daughter of George Morrison, of London.

19. At Calcutta, Mr. D. Craven, of Chittagong, to Meekalah, relict of the late Capt. Reynolds.

Lately. At Cawnpore, Rebecca, daughter of the late M. R. Castilla, Esq., to J. Eddy, Esq., m.n., 7th Bengal Cav.

DEATHS.

Sept. 14. At Midaron, three days' march from Cabul, Sarah, the wife of D. Poley, Master of the Band, 2nd N.I.

Nov. 2. At Ahmedabad, William St. John, only son of Capt. W. E. Rawlinson, Dep. Judge Advocate General, N. D. A., aged one year and nine months.

6. Near Cawnpore, while travelling by dawk from Lucknow, Jane, wife of Capt. the Hon. R. V. Powys, 12th regt. N. I.

9. At Landour, Clara Matilda, wife of Capt. H. N. Vigors, H. M.'s 13th (or Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.

12. At Howrah, Mrs. Mary Ann Statham, relict of J. Statham, Esq., a master pilot in the H. C. Marine, aged 40.

16. At Calcutta, Mr. Richard Chambers, head clerk of Inspector General of Hospitals' office, aged 33.

— At Calcutta, the lady of Felix Dubois de Saran, Esq., second daughter of Dr. Sanbolle, aged 27.

— At Soornea Factory, Patoolee Durr-Duma, Anne, second daughter of Mr. William Wilson, aged 10.

18. At Rawul Pindee, Lieut. R. E. Frere, 13th, or Prince Albert's light infantry, in the 25th year of his age.

19. On the march to Rawul Pindee, with Col. Monteath's brigade, Lieut. Sayers, H.M.'s 31st foot, of small-pox.

20. At Calcutta, Sackville William Morgan, the only child of Mr. W. T. Morgan, aged one year, one month, and 18 days.

— At Calcutta, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grant.

— At Chittagong, Mary Elizabeth, wife of Mr. R. D. Prietas, of Chittagong Sudder Moonsiff, aged 38.

21. At Calcutta, Edward Pigot, Esq., aged 20.

— At Calcutta, of cholera, Louisa Anne, eldest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Walker, aged 8.

22. At the General Hospital, William Waddington, apprentice in the H. C.'s steamer *Enterprise*, son of the late Capt. G. Waddington, of Bombay, aged 18.

25. At Calcutta, Francis Daniel Kellner, Esq., Head Accountant, Ordnance Department, Military Board Office, aged 42.

27. At Calcutta, William Stuce Deg, only child of Mr. William John Twentyman, aged one year.

28. At Chamber Agr., Constance, wife of R. N. C. Hamilton, Esq., Secretary to Government, N. W. P., and daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., aged 32.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. James Hill, wife of James Hill, Esq., aged 38.

29. At Dacca, Mrs. Theodosia Hollow, relict of the late John Hollow, Esq., aged 75.

30. At Cossipore, Eliza Esther, wife of H. Wootton, Esq., late of H.M.'s 41th regiment.

Dec. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Hughesdon, wife of Joseph Hughesdon, Esq., merchant, aged 22.

— At Belwa Factory, near Rampore Bauleah, of fever, William Agnew, indigo planter, late of Hyranpore Factory, Moorsshedabad.

2. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Daniel, relict of David Daniel, engineer's department, aged 57.

4. Immediately after crossing the Chanab with Col. Wild's brigade, Capt. Whyte, 8rd drags.

— At Calcutta, Archibald Simpson, Esq., late accountant H. C.'s export warehouse, aged 86.

6. At Calcutta, Robert, infant child of the late Mr. T. C. Graham, aged eight months.

Dec. 6. At Berhampore, Lieut. A. W. Baillie, 70th regt. Bengal N. I.

— At Allahabad, L. H. Harvey, Esq., aged 60.

7. At the General Hospital, Serj. Edward Sibbald, overseer in the engineer's department, Fort William, aged 33.

10. At Cuttack, Sydney, youngest son of E. P. Green, Esq., C. S., aged 14 months.

11. At Hazareebaugh, Capt. A. J. Fraser, of the 56th regt. N. I., aged 40.

— At Sylhet, Magdalene, wife of Mr. F. Mention, assistant to the factory of Saizandpoor, Puboa.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. J. P. Mack, assist. to Messrs. Colvin, and Co., aged 47.

13. At Landour, Margaret, wife of A. W. Begbie, Esq., civil service, aged 42.

14. At the Presidency, Lieut. Mitchell, 36th regt. N. I.

15. At Dorundah, the infant daughter of R. J. Graham, Esq., Adjutant, Ramghur light infantry battalion.

17. Mr. E. Whittington, one of the attorneys of the Supreme Court, aged 40. He was spending the evening in Chowringhee, and, whilst returning home, fell into one of the reservoirs attached to the aqueduct, running up the eastern side of the Maidaun, and was drowned.

20. At Agra, Mr. Wm. Francis Thompson, C. S., by an act of suicide, while occupying the dawk bungalow at this station. The unfortunate gentleman was on leave of absence from his own station (Goruckpore), and had been for some time labouring under an aberration of mind.

— At Calcutta, the infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Geo. Grant.

22. At Aurungabad, Alexander Edmund, youngest son of Capt. W. R. Strange, Nizam's Cavalry, aged twenty-two months.

Lately.—At Agra, Mr. Archibald Saunders, editor of the *Agra Ukhbar*.

— Mr. Hugh Fraser, of the civil service, employed in Bundelkund, of lock-jaw, in consequence of the wound he received while engaged with the insurgents.

— Lieut. Terry, who was severely wounded in the Khybur, expired from the effect of his wounds. This young officer was a son of Terry, the comedian, and a godson and protégé of Sir Walter Scott.

— In Gen. Nott's camp, Lieut. Hoppe, of the 16th N. I., of small-pox.

— In Gen. Pollock's camp, Lieut. Pender, 31st foot, and Capt. Webster, 43rd N. I.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Fort St. George, Dec. 13.—17th Regt. N. I. from Madras to Palaveram; 36th do. from Palaveram to Madras.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Nov. C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to act as head assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Canara, during absence of Mr. Reade, on leave.

E. E. Ward, Esq., to be head assist. to mag. of Coimbatore.

J. W. Cherry, Esq., to act as second assist. to acct. gen., during absence of Mr. F. Lushington, on leave.

22. S. N. Ward, Esq., delivered over charge of office of assist. judge of Udalt of Canara to G. S. Greenway, Esq., on 14th inst., and resumed charge of his own office as reg. to Zillah court at that station.

29. F. H. Crozier, to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Malabar.

J. H. Bell, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Chingleput, resumed charge of the auxil. court at Cuddalore, from A. M. Owen, Esq., on 21st inst.

Dec. 6. Christopher Biden, Esq., to be sheriff of Madras for the ensuing year.

Captain M. J. Rowlandson, 32nd N. I., to be gov. agent at Chepauk, and paym. of Carnatic stipends, v. Capt. Cameron, c.n. and c.t.s.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., reported his return to the presidency from England, on 5th inst.

A. Mellor, Esq., coll. and mag. of Bellary, assumed charge of that district from C. Pelly, Esq., sub-coll. and joint mag., on 23rd ult.

H. Stokes, Esq., coll. and mag. of Guntoor, delivered over charge of that district to A. Hathaway, Esq., act. head assist., on 24th ult.

10. A. M. Owen, Esq., to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Chingleput, during employ. of M. P. Daniell on other duty, or further orders.

A. Hathaway, Esq., to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of Masulipatam.

G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., reg. to provincial court of appeal and circuit for nor. div., reported his return to pres. on 7th inst., from Cape of Good Hope.

Dec. 20. H. M. Blair, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of Canara, delivered over charge of that district to W. A. Forsyth, Esq., sub-coll. and joint mag., on 3rd inst.

Sept. 23. S. Scott, Esq., reported his return to the pres. from England on the 20th inst.

Retired from the Service.—Dec. 6. R. H. Clive, Esq., has been permitted to resign the H. C.'s service.—23. A. F. Angelo, Esq., from 1st Jan. 1843.

Leaves of Absence.—Nov.—Rev. A. Fennell, A.B., seven months, to sea, for health; Rev. J. McEvoy, A.M., three months; Rev. F. G. Lugard, A.B., ditto, ditto.—Dec. 6. J. Silver, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, for three months, from date of his being relieved, to visit Neilgherry Hills; W. Fisher, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Bellary, for one year, to visit Neilgherry Hills on sick cert.—8. J. R. Pringle, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, six weeks, from 26th inst., to visit the presidency.—17. T. Onslow, Esq., to Europe, with furlough.—20. J. D. Gleig, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of Salem, three months, from the 16th Jan., to the pres., priv. affairs; W. A. Neave, Esq., third judge of Prov. Court of Appeal, &c., south div., nine months (after completion of second session of 1842), for health; to reside at Salem or Bangalore, &c.—23. A. Hall, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of nor. div. of Arcot, for one month, to visit Madras, prep. to pro. to England on furlough; R. R. Cotton, Esq., regis. to Zillah Court of Cuddapah, for nineteen months and twenty-three days, to Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert.; R. Grant, Esq., is permitted to resign his present appointment as judge and crim. judge of Nellore on 11th prox., and to proceed to Europe for three years, with the benefit of the furlough allowance.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Nov. —. Rev. V. Shortland to be supernumerary chaplain at pres.

Rev. J. McEvoy, A.M., to be chaplain at Kamptee.

Rev. H. Taylor, B.C.L., to be chaplain at Bellary.

Rev. A. J. Rogers, B.A., to act as chaplain at Arcot till arr. of Rev. E. Whitehead.

Rev. W. Nagle, A.A., to be chaplain at Jaulnah.

Rev. H. Deane, A.M., to be chaplain at Cannanore.

Rev. A. Fennell to be chaplain at Mangalore.

Dec. 19. Ven. H. Harper, A.M., Archdeacon (senior chaplain), to act as chaplain at Ootacamund, from 1st Jan. 1843.

Leave of Absence.—Dec. 6. Rev. H. Cotterill, in ext. until Oct. 31, 1843.

MILITARY PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Nov. —, 1842.—Lieut. C. Elmhurst, II. M.'s 9th foot, app. aide-de-camp to Maj. Gen. Sir E. R. Williams, commanding centre div. of the army.

Brev. Maj. J. F. Bird, 22nd N.I., app. dep. assist. adj. gen. south div., v. Poole, prom.

Brev. Capt. M. Watts, art., prom.; Capt. V. Yolland, retired; Lieuts. H. Molesworth and G. Elliot, art., prom. to 1st lieuts.; supernumerary 2nd Lieuts. Phillips and Wynne brought on effective strength.

Lieut. J. Frye, 22nd N.I., to act as qu.-master and interp. to 50th N.I.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. Johnson removed from 7th to 11th N.I., and Assist. Surg. Parkman from 22nd to 1st N.I. Assist. Surg. Pukering to do duty under superint. surg. Hyderabad subsid. force.

Lieut. P. Ottley, 48th N.I., app. qu.-master and interp.

2. Mr. W. K. Horner, who arrived at Madras on the 17th inst., is adm. on estab. as a cadet for inf., and is prom. to ens.

Medical.—Assist. Surgs. T. L. Bell, H. Young, and K. M. Adams, M.D. and A.M., permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

18. The services of Lieut. P. Ogilvy, 35th N.I., replaced at disposal of com.-in-chief.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. J. Cook, art., app. postmaster at Jaulnah, so long as his troop may remain at that station.

Lieut. S. Gompertz, 6th M.N.I., who returned to his duty by permission of Court

of Directors, re-adm. on estab. from 2nd Aug. 1842, the date of his arrival at Hong Kong, in China, his regiment being on service with the expeditionary force.

Medical.—The undermentioned Assist. Surgeons will take rank from dates set opposite their respective names:—J. Ratton, 2nd April, 1841; W. Forester, 1st May; R. Chaytor, m.n., 10th ditto; F. Le Mesurier, m.n., 21st June; E. Young, 22nd ditto; G. Dry, 14th Aug.; H. J. Penny, 3rd Oct.; H. G. Luttrell, m.n., 1st Dec.; C. M. Duff, m.n. (not arrived), 4th Jan. 1842; T. L. Bell, 8th ditto; H. Young, ditto; K. McK. Adams, m.n., ditto; H. T. W. Harper, 30th ditto; C. B. Craske, 15th Feb.; J. W. Firminger, ditto; W. Trail, m.n., 21st April; S. Brooke, 22nd ditto; W. Browne, m.n., ditto.

Assist. Surg. H. G. Luttrell, m.n., to enter on general duties of the army.

Removal.—Nov. 21. Maj. J. Mellor from 2nd to 1st N. V. B.

Assist. Surg. J. Robson, m.n., having been examined in the Persian language and found proficient, entitled to moonshce allowance.

25. Capt. E. Baker, 31st N.I., to be staff officer at Jaulnah, so long as his corps may continue to form part of the force serving at that station.

4th *Light Cav.*—Lieut. W. L. Walker to be adj.

29. Lieut. E. E. Miller, sub-assist. com. gen., to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Capt. Gordon.

Capt. C. M. Maclean, sub-assist. com. gen., to be dep. assist. com. gen., v. Lieut. Mackenzie.

Capt. J. T. Philpott, acting sub-assist. com. gen., to be sub-assist. com. gen., to complete estab.

Capt. J. Shepherd, H.M.'s 2nd Eur. regt., to be a sub-assist. com. gen., to complete estab.

Capt. M. Morphett, H.M.'s 57th regt., to act as dep. paym. and staff officer at Poonamallee, on responsibility of Capt. Gillespie, until further orders.

10th N.I.—Dec. 2. Lieut. F. C. Hawkins to be capt., and Ens. T. W. Watt to be lieut., v. Pellowe, invalided; date of com. 29th Nov.

23rd I.I.—Lieut. A. H. M. Chesney to be qu. master and interp.

51st N.I.—Lieut. F. Templer to be qu. master and interp.

The undermentioned officers are prom. to rank of capt. by brevet, from 20th Nov. 1842:—

Lieut. W. G. Beagin, 2nd regt. N.I., Lieut. J. Campbell, 50th N.I.

Ensigns E. H. Nightingale and J. A. Booth brought on effective strength of army from 20th Aug. 1842, to complete estab.

Lieut. C. A. Brown, 7th N.I., is permitted to resign his app. as acting sub-assist. com. gen., and the services of that officer replaced at disp. of commander-in-chief.

6. Capt. M. J. Rowlandson, 32nd N.I., to be gov. agent at Chepauk, and paymaster of Carnatic stipends, v. Capt. Cameron, c.b. and k.r.s.

23rd *Light Inf.*—Lieut. C. Mortlock to take rank from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Bird, deceased.

Lieut. R. J. Morphy to take rank from 12th April, 1842, v. Cooke, inv.

Senior Ens. K. Macaulay to be lieut., to complete estab; date of com. 16th July, 1842.

38th N.I.—Lieut. C. W. Huet to take rank from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Macartney, deceased.

Lieut. W. H. Crichton to take rank from 1st Feb. 1842, v. Reynolds, retired.

Lieut. J. H. Wahab to take rank from 8th Feb. 1842, v. Boyes, invalided.

Ens. M. Owen to be lieut., to complete estab.; date of com. 16th July, 1842.

Mr. W. F. Currie, m.n., who arrived at Mangalore on 24th ult., is adm. on estab. as an assist. surg. in conformity with his app. by Court of Directors, and app. to do duty with detachment of art. at Trichinopoly.

Ensigns R. G. Hart and L. W. Buck brought on effective strength of army from 20th Aug. 1842, to complete estab.

9. The undermentioned gentlemen cadets for the cav. and inf. prom. to cornet and ensign respectively:—

Arrived at Madras on the 5th inst.—Cavalry.—Mr. J. Barclay.

Infantry.—Messrs. J. Cornwall, A. Joyce, E. H. Nightingale, J. A. Booth, R. G. Hart, L. W. Buck, C. D. W. S. Grant, J. C. West, A. B. Marsack, A. Broome, C. L. Sugden, D. V. A. Henegan, R. O. Cary, P. F. Nicholson.

Arrived at Madras on the 6th inst.—Messrs. J. B. Spurgin, T. H. Donald, T. R. Holmes, J. Lawder, J. H. G. Trist, P. S. Cunningham, W. Serres, A. McNeile, and T. McMunn.

50th N.I.—13. Ens. H. Bell to be lieut., v. Donaldson, dec.; date of com. 24th Oct. 1842.

Mr. C. Nicholls arrived at Madras 11th inst., as a cadet for inf., prom. to ensign.

Messrs. M. Kane, M.D., Q. T. Paterson and H. F. C. Cleghorn, M.D., as assistant surgeons, and directed to do duty.

Ens. C. D. W. S. Grant brought on effective strength of army from 20th Aug. 1842, to complete establishment.

Assist. Surg. H. T. W. Harper to enter on general duties of the army.

Artillery.—Dec. 16. Lieut. Col. (Maj. Gen.) W. Cullon to be col., v. Sinclair dec.; date of com. 1st Oct. 1842.

In consequence of the death of Lieut. Gen. Sir John Sinclair, Bart., art., the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. and Maj. Gen. W. M. Burton, half a share from the Off-Reck. Fund, from 2nd Oct. 1812.

Lieut. Col. F. Bond, art., having returned from foreign service, will resume his app. as act. principal commissary of ordnance.

Major C. Taylor, art., will revert to his app. as superint. of gunpowder manufactory.

Capt. G. Alcock, art., replaced at disposal of com.-in-chief, from date on which his leave to Calcutta will expire, viz. 1st Jan. 1813.

The undermentioned officers prom. to capt. by brev., from 13th Dec. 1842:—

Engineers.—1st Lieuts. J. C. Shaw and T. Smythe.

Artillery.—1st Lieuts. J. Moore, G. M. Gumm, B. W. Black, W. K. Worster, H. H. Bell, H. Congreve.

Infantry.—23. Lieut. Col. J. Perry to be lieut. col. commandant, v. Walker, dec.; date of com. 2nd Oct. 1842.

Maj. J. Clough, from 11th N.I., to be lieut. col., in suc. to Perry, prom.; date of com. 2nd Oct. 1842.

11th *Native Infantry*.—Capt. W. Blood to be maj.; Lieut. W. A. Halstead to be capt.; and Ensign R. D. Ardagh to be lieut., in suc. to Clough, prom.; date of com. 2nd Oct. 1842.

In consequence of the death of Col. (Maj. Gen.) C. A. Walker, inf., the following addition to the list of officers entitled to off-reckonings is authorized:—

Col. J. Henry, half a share from the Off-Reck. Fund, from 3rd Oct. 1812, v. Walker, dec.

Ens. J. C. West is brought on effective strength of army from Aug. 1842, to complete the estab.

Capt. L. Stevenson, 1st Madras Eur. regt., to resign app. of adj. of that corps from 31st Dec. 1842.

Head Quarters, Choultry Plain, Nov. 26.—Ensign W. A. O. Strahan, 8th N.I., at present doing duty with 4th N.I., will be struck off the returns of the latter corps from 27th inst., and proceed to join his own regt. at Vellore.

29. Ensign E. H. Nightingale (not arrived) posted to 23rd light inf. as 5th ensign.

Examinations.—30. Lieut. A. H. M. Chesney, 22nd light inf., Bangalore, qualified as interp.; Lieut. Chesney will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the presidency.

Ensign J. A. Booth (not arrived) posted to 10th N.I. as 5th ens.

Examinations.—Lieut. F. Templer, 51st N.I., Sholapoor, qualified as interp., but will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the presidency.

Assist. Surg. E. J. Barker passed exam. in Hindoostanee.

Dec. 2. The app. of Surg. W. Laurie, M.D., 48th N.I., to do duty with 1st bat. art. cancelled.

3. Capt. W. O. Pellowe, recently transf. to inv. estab., is posted to 2nd N.V.B., and will join detachment at Nellore.

The undermentioned ensigns are posted to the regiments specified opposite their names:—

Ens. R. G. Hart to 23rd L.I., as 5th ens.; Ens. L. W. Buck to 38th N.I., as 5th ens.

Medical.—Assist. Surgs. C. B. Craske and J. W. Firminger removed, the former from doing duty with 2nd batt. art., and the latter from general hosp., to do duty with wing of H.M.'s 49th regt. at Trichinopoly, to join.

5. Assist. Surg. G. G. Holmes removed from duty with H.M.'s 4th regt. at Bellary, to do duty under superint. surg. S. div. Bombay army at Belgaum.

Assist. Surg. E. Young, in med. charge of Zillah of Nellore, will, on being relieved from that charge, proceed and do duty with H.M.'s 4th regt. at Bellary.

9. Ens. C. D. W. S. Grant to do duty with 52nd N.I., posted to 50th N.I. as 5th ensign.

10. Assist. Surg. J. Thait to med. charge of D. comp. 2nd batt. art. from date of its arr. at Moulmein.

Assist. Surg. H. Smith to do duty with H.M.'s 57th regt.

Removal.—Assist. Surg. H. G. Luttrell, M.D., from doing duty with H.M.'s 57th, and app. to afford med. aid to D. comp. 2nd batt. art., under orders of embarkation for Moulmein, and will return to the coast with the B. comp. 3rd batt. art.

Dec. 12. Vet. Surg. T. Aston, A. troop horse art. rem. from duty with 8th Lt. cav.

14. Ensign D. W. S. Grant, 50th N.I., appointed to do duty with 52nd N.I., until the 30th June, 1843, when he will proceed to join his own regt.

Ensign W. R. Newlyn, 19th N. I., removed from 17th N. I., to do duty with 4th N. I.

Ensign R. O. Cary removed from 17th N. I., to do duty with 4th N. I.

15. Assist. Surg. A. Blacklock removed from 1st to 2nd batt. art.

16. Ensign J. E. Leslie, 35th N. I., will proceed to join his corps *via* Bangalore, on expiration of present leave of abs.

19. Vet. Surg. T. Aston, doing duty with 8th L. C., to join his regt. at Trichinopoly, *via* Madras.

Posting.—20. Ensign J. C. West to 11th N. I. as, 5th ensign.

Removals in Artillery.—21. Lieut. Col. F. Bond, from 1st to 3rd batt.; J. M. Ley, from 3rd ditto to 1st ditto; Majors C. Hosmer, from 1st ditto to 4th ditto; J. Wynch, from 4th ditto to 3rd ditto; C. Taylor, from 3rd ditto to 1st ditto.

Lieut. Col. J. M. Ley, to join head-quarters of 1st batt. art., and command the art. with Hyderabad subsid. force.

Ensign R. M. Macdonald, 29th, to do duty with 12th regt. at Trichinopoly, until 30th June, 1843, when he will proceed to join his corps.

Examinations.—22. Officers examined in the Hindostanee language.—Lieut. D. Hamilton and Ens. A. W. Watson, 21st N. I.—Kulladghee—Qualified as interp., but will be required to appear for final examination whenever they may visit the Presidency.

The moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Ensign Watson.

Postings.—Ensigns A. B. Marsack, doing duty with 36th N. I., to 15th N. I., and A. Broome, doing duty with 36th N. I., to 28th N. I.

Ensign A. Broome to join his corps under Ensign Anderson, 34th light inf.

Invalided.—Nov. —. Capt. W. O. Pellewe, 10th N. I.

Returned to Duty.—Nov. 13. Lieut. L. Gompertz, 6th N. I. Dec. 13. Capt. H. Pope, 27th N. I.; Lieut. E. Roper, 12th N. I., and Surg. G. Macdonell, all arrived at Madras on 5th Dec. 16. Lieut. T. Osborne, 40th N. I. 23. Lieut. Col. H. Sargent, inf., arrived 20th Dec.

Retired from the Service.—Nov. 2. Lieut. Col. C. Lethbridge, 20th N. I., from Jan. 2nd, 1843, and to embark for England. Dec. 20. With the permission of the Court of Directors, Lieut. W. Selby. This vacancy has effect from Aug. 15, 1842. 13. Maj. W. Langford, 2nd N. V. B., from 22nd Feb. 1843.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 2. Lieut. H. Drury, 45th N. I., to embark from Bombay. 18. Capt. P. Shaw, 34th Light Inf., for health; Lieut. J. Lillierap, 5th N. I., to embark from Western coast; Lieut. M. Price, 34th Light Inf., to embark from Malabar coast. Dec. 2. Lieut. Col. D. Macleod, 6th L. C., and Assist. Surg. A. Goodall; the latter to embark from Bombay; Superint. Surg. J. Wylie, M.D., three years, for health. 9. Lieut. Col. J. Bell, 1st Madras Eur. Reg. for health; to embark from Musulipatam. 13. Lieut. W. S. Simpson, 48th N. I., three years, for health; Ensign J. Fulton, 46th N. I., for health; Assist. Surg. J. D. Packman, for health, to embark from Moulmein. 16. Brigadier J. Henry, late commanding Bellary; having resigned the command of that garrison, from the date of his embarkation. 23. Maj. J. R. Barnett, 2nd N. V. B., for health.

Leave cancelled.—Nov. 25. The return to Europe granted 15th inst., to Ensign W. Southey, of the 48th N. I.

To the Cape.—Nov.—Capt. H. C. Beevor, 13th N. I., for six months.—Nov. 25. Capt. J. Bower, 28th N. I., acting assist. com. gen., on med. cert., for two years from date of embarkation.—Dec. 13. Vet. Surg. C. Jackson, 8th L. C., till end of Dec. 1843.

To Presidency.—Nov. 22. Lieut. Col. W. N. Burns, 7th N. I., prep. to Europe.—Dec. 9. Capt. O. Bell, 12th N. I., from 28th Dec. 1842 to 15th Feb. 1843.—22. Maj. C. Hosmer, 4th bat. art., from 31st Dec. 1842 to 31st March, 1843; Lieut. W. W. Anderson, 25th N. I. to 5th April, 1843.

To Pondicherry.—Nov. 18. Capt. M. Shelley, 2nd N. V. B., on priv. affairs.

To Bombay.—Dec. 16. Cornet J. Barclay, 1st L. C., till 1st April, 1843.

To Tuticoreen.—Nov. 29. Capt. T. W. Steele, 2nd N. V. B., to 1st March, 1843.

To Neilgharries.—Nov. 29. Lieut. A. Robinson, 11th N. I., in continuation, till

20th March, 1843, for health; Lieut. J. G. Halliday, 12th N.I., to July, 1843, for health.—Dec. 13. Maj. J. Wilson, 2nd Eur. L. I., to 31st Dec. 1843, for health.—15. Capt. A. J. Hadfield, 37th Grenadiers, in continuation, till 15th Sept. 1843, for health.

To Dharwar.—Nov. 29. Lieut. S. Taylor, 47th N.I., to 1st Feb. 1843, for health.

To Ahmednuggur.—Nov. 29. Ens. B. W. Marriott, 13th N.I., to 28th Feb. 1843, for health.

To Masulipatam.—Dec. 9. Assist. Surg. A. Blacklock, 1st batt. art., from 15th Dec. 1842 to 15th Feb. 1843.

To Moulmein.—Dec. 15. Lieut. Col. W. L. G. Williams, 5th N.I., in continuation, till 15th April, 1843.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 5. *India* (steamer), from Suez.—6. *True Briton*, from London; *Wellington*, from London.—10. *Vellore*, from London.—11. *Mary Anne*, from London.—15. *Sir William Wallace*, from Mauritius; *Kestrel*, from Macao.—16. *Euxine*, from Calcutta.—17. *Caribbean*, from Liverpool; *George Cufe*, from London.—23. *Enterprise* (steamer), from Calcutta.

Departures.

Nov. 26. *Soobrow*, for Mauritius.—Dec. 7. *Vernon*, for Calcutta.—9. *H.M.S. Clio*, for Ceylon.—17. *Essex*, for London; *Waterloo*, for Singapore.—23. *Sir William Wallace*, for Calcutta; *Vellore*, for Calcutta.

Freights to London (Dec. 24.)—Dead Weight, £2 10s. to £3; Light Goods, £3 10s to £4; Indigo, £3 10s. to £4; Cotton, £2 10s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 15. At Bangalore, the wife of Acting Serjt. Major W. Mellor, of the E. troop H. A., daughter.

23. At Russelcondah, Madras, the wife of Serjt. Major C. J. Brindley, of the 27th regt. N.I., daughter.

— At Tellicherry, the lady of Assistant Surgeon M. F. Anderson, son (still-born).

24. At Madras, the wife of Assistant Surgeon Rogers, port and marine surgeon, daughter.

27. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. J. Hayne, 36th regt., daughter.

28. At Jaulnah, the lady of Capt. Morland, assist. surveyor general, daughter.

29. At Calicut, the lady of Henry D. Conolly, Esq., son.

30. At Bangalore, the lady of Capt. Tudor Lavie, Madras artillery, son.

— At Timmery, near Arcot, the wife of Mr. James Mills, assistant missionary, daughter.

— The lady of Assist. Surg. J. Lovell, daughter.

— At Arcot, the lady of Lieut. Edward Reynolds Sibly, Madras army (late 37th regt. N.I.), daughter.

Dec. 2. At Ootacamund, the lady of J. Sanderson, Esq., medical officer Neilgherries, daughter.

4. At Rajahmundry, the lady of T. A. Anstruther, Esq., civil service, son.

— At Anantapur, the lady of C. Pelly, Esq., sub-collector of Bellary, daughter.

21. At Calicut, Mrs. J. Ryan, of the Neilgherries, son.

22. At Tellicherry, the lady of Assist. Surg. M. F. Anderson, son (still-born).

Lately. At Palaveram, the lady of Capt. Digby Roberts, 36th N.I., son.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 7. At Bangalore, Lieut. A. K. C. Kenedy, 48th N.I., to Harriet, daughter of the late Assist. Surg. H. Ewart, Madras med. estab.

24. At Bangalore, Lieut. and Adj. F. S. Gabb, 52nd N.I., to Elizabeth Anne, eldest daughter of the late Assist. Surg. Archibald Ewart, Madras estab.

— At Madras, Corporal Henry George O'Hara, of the engineer corps, to Miss Sarah Clarissa Newman.

Dec. 13. At Ootacamund, Capt. George Hardyman Milnes, 31st reg., or Trichinopoly Light Infantry, to Emma, youngest daughter of the late Samuel Jones, Esq.

Lately. At Secunderabad, Hyderabad, Lieut. A. Ross, 10th reg. Madras N.I., eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. Alexander Ross, of the Madras engineers, to Mary Barry, adopted daughter of Capt. Middlecoat, Madras artillery.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 7. At Pondicherry, Mr. Alexander D'Lima, music master, of Bangalore.
 12. At Madras, Mr. Andrew D'Sylva, late civil auditor's office, aged 47.
 15. At the Presidency, Elizabeth, wife of Capt. C. Rollins, bark *Seppings*, aged 25.
 17. James, infant son of qu. master Serg. James M'Eling, 28th N. I.
 18. At Vizagapatam, Lieut. J. O'Brien, Carnatic European veteran battalion, assist commissary of ordnance.
 20. At Nepery, Caroline, wife of Mr. John Ross, aged 28.
 At Sedasheghur, Robert, eldest son of Assist. Apothecary R. Watson, aged three years.
 Nov. 23. In camp, near Hoobly, *en route* from Bangalore to Dharwar, aged 61, of cholera, Sheikh Boodun, Subadar-major of 23rd Wallajabad Light Inf. He was much respected and beloved in his corps, and a fine specimen of a native soldier.
 — In camp, near Hoobly, Finch Vilder, Esq., 23rd Wallajabad Light Inf., of cholera.
 — In camp, at Hoobly, near Dharwar, of cholera, Eliza Louisa, wife of Capt. E. W. Kenworthy, 23rd Light Inf.
 27. At Vepery, Mr. Stewart Forbes, of the firm of Forbes and Co., coach-builder, aged 42.
 Dec. 1. At Salem, F. Mole, Esq., registrar of the Zillah Court at that station.
 2. At Madras, of cholera, Mr. Cornelius Fansworth, of the Governor's band, aged 40 years.
 3. The infant daughter of Assist. Surg. J. Lovell.
 11. At St. Thomas' Mount, John Perry Hutchings, son of the Rev. S. Hutchings, American Mission, aged one year and a half.
 13. At Masulipatam, Mr. Adam Lumsden Thoy, aged 31.
 24. Florence, second daughter of P. W. LeGeyt, Esq., C. S., aged 2.
 — On the passage from Madras, Elizabeth, daughter of G. Moger, Esq., of Bath, and wife of Capt. Gotereux, M.N.I.

Bombay.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

- Nov. 25. Assist. Surg. H. J. Carter to assume charge of duties of police and coroner's surgeon, and assist. civil surg. as a temp. measure.
 30. Mr. W. Howard app. act. adv. gen. and *ex officio* president of committee of management of house of correction, during indisp. of Mr. Le Messurier, or until further orders.
 Dec. 3. Lieut. H. Fenning, 21st N. I., resigns his app. of assist. superint. of rev. surv. and assessment in Deekan.
 Ens. J. T. Francis, 5th light inf., app. an assist. to superint. of rev. survey and assessment of Southern Mahratta country.
 6. S. S. Dickinson, Esq. app. sheriff of Bombay for the ensuing year.
 Mr. Birdwood assumed charge, on the 25th ult., of office of judge and sess. judge of Sholapoor.
 Mr. R. Keays assumed charge of office of senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Surat, for detached station of Broach, on the 18th ult.
 Mr. R. K. Pringle app. a member of the mint committee, and a government director of the bank of Bombay.
 Mr. J. S. Lawless, senior, to be an uncov. assist. to coll. of customs at presidency.
 Mr. A. Taylor to act as an uncov. assist. to coll. of customs at presidency during Mr. Baria's abs. on sick cert.
 Mr. T. Ogilvy, first assist. to coll. of Kaira, placed in charge of pergunnahs of Thasra and Kupperwunie.
 13. Bt. Captain J. Sinclair, 23rd N. L. I., to be an assist. mag. in Tannah collectorate.
 Mr. W. R. Morris, acc. gen. and rev. and judicial acc., assumed charge of those offices from his deputy Mr. Webb, on the 8th inst.
 Capt. C. F. Jackson, 24th regt. Bombay light cav. from 31st of March last, to act as superint. and commandant at Balmeer, during absence of Capt. Malet on field serv., or until further orders.
 14. Mr. R. K. Pringle, app. a member of the board of education.
 Mr. A. S. Le Messurier having reported his recovery from the effects of his late accident, has been permitted to resume charge of office of adv. gen. and *ex officio* president of the committee of management of house of correction.

Dec. 16. Captain Purves, 9th N.I., rec. charge of post-office at Deesa, from Lieut. Kenyon, on 1st inst.

The under-mentioned officers to be assist. magistrates in Poona collectorate:—

Capt. S. Landon, 16th regt. N.I.; Lieut. W. E. Evans, 1st Bombay European regiment, assist. superint. rev. survey and assessment in Deckan.

19. Capt. Mayor, 6th N.I., app. post-master of Scinde field force.

Pensions from Lord Clive's Fund.—Sub. Conductor Egan granted a pension from the fund, by order of Court of Directors; ditto, Mrs. Lechmere.

26. Mr. G. H. Pitt, to act as 1st. assist. to col. and mag. of Tannah, from date of Mr. Jones's departure to Europe.

28. Assist. Surg. G. Seaward, to offic. as civil surg. at Mahableshwur, during abs. of Assist. Surg. Leggett.

Mr. H. Liddel, 1st assist. to col. of Admednuggur, placed in charge of Jamkhair, Koortee, and Kurdah Talookas.

Mr. G. Inverarity, 2nd assist. to col. of Khandesh, placed in perm. charge of districts of Saoda Nusseerabad, Jamner, and Errondole.

Mr. E. Montgomerie, app. to act as sub treasurer, general paymaster, superint. of stamps, and sec. to government savings' bank.

The undermentioned gentlemen, attached to survey of southern Mahratta country, have been examined, in Canarese language, and found qualified for the transaction of public business:—Lieuts. G. S. A. Anderson, 18th N.I., and W. A. Goldfinch, Esq., civil service.

Returned to Duty.—Nov. 28. H. Liddell, Esq. Dec. 26. Mr. J. Erskine.

Leaves of Absence.—Nov. 26. F. Sims, Esq., three years, from 1st Feb., with furlough allowance of £500 per annum. 28. Mr. J. Webb, assist. to col. of Sholapore, &c., to pres. for health, prep. to furlough to Cape of G. H. (furlough to Cape granted on 21st Dec.) Dec. 15. The leave granted on 29th Sept. last to Mr. Giberne, puisne judge, cancelled from this date, till 1st Feb. 1843. 20. The Court of Directors have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz., Lieut. Col. T. M. Baillie; Capt. J. M. Glasse, W. Brett, T. Foulerton, C. R. Hogg, R. A. Bayley, S. Parr; Lieuts. C. R. Dent, H. J. Margary, C. Mellersh, N. J. Newnham, H. Fisher; Ens. J. B. Dunsterville; Surgs. H. Johnson and J. Inglis; Assist. Surg. P. Gray, all six months. 28. Assist. Surg. W. Leggett, civ. surg. at Tannah, two months to Mahableshwur; J. A. Shaw, Esq., three years, with furlough allowance of £500 per an.

Retired from the Service.—Dec. 20. Capt. C. Hartley, from 8th Sept. last.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Nov. 28, 1842.—Ensign J. P. Winfield to act as staff officer to right wing of 2nd Eur. Light Inf., proceeding to Bombay.

Brevet Capt. G. F. Sympson, to act as adj. to 1st Eur. regt., during abs. of Brev. Capt. Woodward.

Mr. J. O'B. Forrest, admitted to the serv. as a cadet of inf. on this estab. from 14th inst. and prom. to ensign.

Dec. 5. Lieut. Younghusband, 20th N.I., to act as staff officer at Sukkur v. Capt. Stather.

3rd Regt. Lt. Cav.—Cornet F. J. Oldfield, to be lieut. v. Ravenscroft, dec., of wound received in action, date of rank 24th Oct.

1st Eur. Regt.—Left Wing.—Lieut. R. C. Hogg, to be capt. v. McIntyre, dec., date of rank, 2nd Dec. 1842.

Right Wing.—Ensign W. C. Anderson to be lieut. v. Hogg, prom., date of rank 2nd Dec. 1842.

6. The following exchange is sanctioned between the undermentioned medical officers:—

Surgeon A. Duncan, from Native Vet. Batt. to 19th N.I.; Surgeon B. White, from 19th N.I., to Nat. Vet. Batt.

7. Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland, 18th N.I., app. president of gen. invaliding committee, in room of Major J. D. Browne, 10th N.I., reported sick.

12. Brevet Capt. Giberne, art., in Scinde, to act as exec. eng. during absence of Lieut. Hill, on leave.

Capt. Prior, acting sub-assist. com. gen. in charge of bazars at the head qu. of force in Scinde, app. to conduct these duties at Shikarpore under orders of assist. com. gen. at Sukkur.

Bt. Capt. Ramsay, sub-assist. com. gen. at Dadur, app. to take charge of bazar, with the head qu. of the force.

Lieut. Ashburner to act as qu. master to 3rd Light Cav., until further orders.

Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. on this estab. :—

Infantry.—Mr. H. R. Hathway, date of arrival at Bombay, 2nd Dec. 1842; Mr. J. S. Baird, do. do. do.

Dec. 24. Lieut. Terry, app. to adjutancy of 1st troop horse art. and 3rd comp. 1st batt. of art., from 17th May last.

Lieut. Sandwith to act as staff officer to left wing of 2nd Eur. light inf., on its march to Poona, from date of its departure from Bombay.

27. Lieut. Bowditch, 26th N. I., to act as staff officer to detachment of Bombay troops, and detail of 42nd N. I., at Hoosingabad, and also to take charge of pensioners at that station, from 1st Nov. last.

2nd Gren. Reg. N. I.—28. Lieut. R. P. Hogg to be capt., and Ens. A. H. Curtis to be lieut., in suc. to Hartley, retired from the service; date of rank, 8th Sept. 1842.

Mr. G. Davison admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, 22nd Dec. 1842.

Lieut. Minster, 11th N. I., to perform duties of staff officer at Ahmedabad during abs. of divisional staff.

Captain Macan to act as interp. to 6th N. I. during abs. of Lieut. Kay, or till a qualified subaltern is available for the duty.

Lieut. Yonge, of 2nd or Queen's royal reg., to act as interp. to 2nd light cav., from 13th inst., the date of Cornet Barnewall's departure, to that upon which Lieut. Marriott may join.

Lieut. Marston, of 25th N. I., to act as interp. to 1st or gren. inf., during abs. of Capt. Amiel, or until further orders.

Lieut. Hodgkinson to act as qu. master to 6th N. I., on departure of Lieut. Kay to presidency on med. cert.

Lieut. E. C. Cotgrave, 8th N. I., to act as interp. in Hindoostance to 20th N. I., from 10th ult., v. Lieut. Younghusland, app. staff officer at Sukkur.

Captain Archer, 20th Madras N. I., to act as dep. assist. com. gen. to southern div. of army, during abs. of Capt. J. D. Hallet, and on his responsibility.

Capt. Mant to act as assist. qu. mast. gen. to southern div. of army during abs. of Capt. Adams on leave to presidency.

Lieut. Lavie to act as qu. master and paym., and Ensign Scott as interp. to 13th N. I., during abs. of Lieut. Ducat, on sick cert. to presidency.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Dec. 2.—Medical.—Assist. Surg. J. J. Faithful to afford med. aid to D. troop 5th Madras light cav.

P. E. Warburton, dep. assist. adj., app. to act as assist. adj. during abs. of Brev. Maj. Fawcett, or till further orders.

3. Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 2nd Eur. L. I., app. act. dep. assist. adj., vice Warburton.

5. The following transfers ordered in artillery, to have effect from date of Major General W. Gibson's assuming command of 1st bat:—

Capt. J. Lloyd, from 1st bat. to Gol. battalion.

Capt. G. Yeadell, from Gol. bat. to 2nd bat.

Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, acting dep. assist. adj. gen. attached N. div. of army, and to join at Ahmedabad.

Lieut. Thacker to receive charge of qu.-mas. and paymaster's office at Deesa, on departure of Lieut. Wright on med. cert., or till further orders.

Ensign Baugh to receive charge of qu.-mas. and paymaster's office at Deesa from Lieut. Thacker, app. to charge of dep. assist. com. gen.'s office.

Lieut. Warburton, dep. assist. adj. gen., S. div. of the army, to assume charge of dep. judge adv. gen.'s office from the 4th inst., the date of Capt. Mant's departure to presidency on leave.

Lieut. G. Rippon, of 21st N. I., to act as staff officer to troops at Quetta. Lieut. Rippon, under this order, will draw the allowances of a line adjutant.

6. Capt. Martin, 3rd troop H. A., to take charge of ord. depôt at Mhow till further orders.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. Elijah Impey admitted to service as an assist. surg. on estab. from 26th Jan. 1841.

Regiment of Artillery.—Lieut. J. Worgan to be 1st lieut., vice Terry, dec. of wounds received in action; date of rank, 9th Nov. 1842.

Ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to artillery, v. Worgan prom., A. M. Murry. Rank as 2nd lieut. in reg. 9th Nov. 1842, in army 10th June, 1842.

Capt. W. J. Ottley, 2nd light cav., app. to act as commandant of Poona irreg. horse, during Capt. Erskine's abs. on sick cert.

Capt. F. G. Fraser, 1st Eur. reg., confirmed in his appt. as 2nd in command, v. Lieut. Loch, from date of latter officer's app. as superint. of Guikwar's contingent in Kattywar.

Dec. 9. Ens. J. O'B Forrest, lately admitted to the service, attached to do duty with 23rd N. L. I., till further orders, to join.

Surg. J. J. Hamilton, 17th N. I., being reported fit for duty, to rejoin his station.

The undermentioned officers are directed to repair forthwith to Poona, for the purpose of taking charge of and accompanying the Native Inf. recruits under orders for Scinde:—Capt. A. S. Hawkins, 8th N. I.; Lieut. G. H. Robertson, 25th do.; Lieut. G. V. Leckie, 21st do.; Ens. C. M. W. James, 6th do.; Ens. G. W. West, 21st do.

Medical.—19. Assist. Surg. J. Craig, app. to med. charge of 13th N. I., to join.

Artillery.—Lieut. H. Creed transferred from 1st batt. and posted to 3rd troop of horse brigade; Lieut. D. C. Romer, posted to 4th troop horse brig.

Lieut. (Ht. Capt.) J. M. Glasse, transferred from 1st Golundauze bat., and on arrival at Aden from England, to join company of Golundauze bat. serving at that station.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. Buddo, 26th N. I., to afford med. aid to left wing 18th N. I., on departure of Assist. Surg. Boyrenson for Hassingabad.

20. Assist. Surg. W. R. Dunock, placed at disposal of Supg. surgeon, N. D. A. for general duty.

Assist. Surg. Baxter, 1st troop horse artill. to proceed in med. charge of detach. of H. M.'s 41st reg., under orders for Sukkur.

27. Assist. Surg. McMorris to proceed to Shikarpoor and afford med. aid to 2nd company, 2nd batt. artill. and Scinde irregular horse.

Assist. Surg. Young to afford med. aid to the European details proceeding to Kurrahee under command of Capt. Deere, H. M.'s 41st foot.

Lieut. W. J. Boye, 23rd N. L. I., being reported fit for duty, is directed forthwith to join detach. of that reg. stationed at Tannah.

28. Lieut. C. T. Trower, 1st Bombay Eur. reg. attached to 2nd Eur. light infantry.

Removals.—Lieut. Col. G. Moore, from 11th N. I. to 12th N. I.; T. Leighton, from 12th N. I. to 11th N. I.

Returned to Duty.—Dec. 12. Capt. H. Aston, 10th N. I.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Nov. 29. Lieut. J. C. Wright, 9th N. I., and Lieut. W. Hughes, 4th N. I., both three years, for health.—Dec. 1. Lieut. W. S. Simpson, 48th M. N. I., three years, for health; Capt. C. G. Ross, 16th N. I., and dep. judge adv. gen. of Bengal army, for health. The leave of abs. to Lieut. J. G. Johnston, 10th N. I., to Suez, for health, dated 29th Sept. last., is commuted to Europe from date of his departure from Aden.—5. Capt. W. Browne, 7th N. I., and Lieut. C. Treasure, 11th N. I., the former on private affairs, the latter for health.—13. Brevet Maj. J. Outram, 23rd N. I., for one year.—19. Brev. Maj. J. Fawcett, 2nd Eur. I. I., three years, for health.—23. The undermentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough for three years, for health; Capt. J. D. Smythe, 4th N. I., R. Farquhar, 6th N. I., Brev. Capt. A. A. Drummond, 11th N. I., Lieut. B. Kay, 6th N. I.—28. Lieut. J. B. Seton, 1st Eur. reg. two years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 23. Capt. E. Whichelo, assist. com. gen. two years, for health.

To Egypt.—Nov. 29. Assist. Surg. E. Wallace, one year, for health.

To Presidency.—Dec. 12. Brev. Capt. W. B. Salmon, 19th N. I., allowed an extension of leave, for health.

To Mahabeshwur.—Dec. 19. Lieut. Milne, sub. assist. com. gen., to remain at Mahabeshwur, for health.

To Neilgherries.—Dec. 1. Capt. G. K. Erskine, 1st L. C., one year, for health.—23. Lieut. W. Loch, 1st L. C., in extension to 30th April, 1843.—28. Capt. C. Shirt, 20th N. I., one year, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Dec. 6. Assist. Surg. J. Craig transferred to mil. department, having completed his service in I. N.; and Assist. Surg. J. Vaughan placed at disp. of superint. of I. N., v. Craig.

The terms of service of the following midshipmen attached to H. C.'s steam-vessel *Memnon*, commence from 22nd of June last, the date of the arrival of that vessel at Singapore: Mesars. P. W. Mitcheson, S. Child, J. G. Nixon, W. J. Campbell, W. Stoyan, E. Dellpratt, C. E. Brooman, and C. P. Nixon.

Suspension.—16. Mr. Mids. R. M. Ranceland, I. N., is suspended from the service, pending the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors.

Leave of Absence.—Mr. W. M. Pingelly, mids., to Europe from Aden for three years, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DEC. 2. *Pundora*, from Liverpool; *Childe Harold*, from London.—5. *Jowjee Family*, from China; *Vestal*, from China.—13. H. C. st. *Atalanta*, from Suez.—14. *Queen Victoria*, from China; *William Sharples*, from China.—15. Steam frigate *Auckland*, from Aden.—18. *Bombay*, from Bordeaux.—20. Steam-ship *Hindustan*, from Southampton.—21. *Catherine*, from Liverpool.—25. E. I. C.'s schooner *Constance*, from Aden.

Departures.

DEC. 12. *Providence*, for Liverpool; Steamer *Senforth*, for Ceylon.—13. *Morley*, for Colombo and China.—15. *Zephyr*, for China.—17. *Essex*, for London.—19. *Ariadne*, for China.—20. *Mor*, for China.—21. Steam-ship *Hindustan*, for Calcutta; *Hopkinson*, for Ceylon.—23. *William and Ann*, for London.—29. *Monarch*, for China; *Argyle*, for Liverpool; *Edward*, for London; *Mona*, for Calcutta.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Dec. 31).—The current rates of the day are to London and Liverpool 30s. at 35s.; and Clyde 32s. 6d. at 35s.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Nov. 4. At Saharunpoor, the lady of D. Robertson, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 14. At Mahim, Mrs. J. A. Rebeiro, son.
 18. At Mazagon, Bombay, the lady of Aga Mahomed Jaffer, Esq., son.
 19. At Byculla, the lady of A. Spens, Esq., C. S., son.
 20. At Bombay, the lady of Lieut. C. M. Barrow, daughter.
 22. At Bombay, the lady of Capt. Hennell, resident in the Persian Gulph, daughter.
 Dec. 12. Near Tardeo, the lady of Capt. D. MacGregor, son.
 13. At Sukkur, the lady of Lieut.-Col. Marshall, son.
 20. At Egmore, the wife of the late Mr. R. C. Cole, son.
 25. At Ahmednuggur, the wife of Assist. Apothecary J. H. Bartley, 48th regt. M. N. I., daughter.
 28. At Girgaum, the lady of Capt. James Clark, late commander of the ship *Cornwallis*, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 14. At Agiary Lane, Mr. Manoet Fernandes, to Miss Silva.
 16. At Byculla, Lieut. R. T. Shaw, S. A. C. Gen., to Barbara, fourth daughter of the late Thomas Eaton, Esq., R. N.
 Dec. 3. Taylor Boyce, Esq., to Margaret Ann, second daughter of John Alexander Thwaites, Esq., of Knowle Lodge, Hampstead.
 8. At Byculla, the Rev. John Henry Mengert, to Beta Margaretha Reinemund, both of Bremen.
 10. T. J. A. Scott, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late G. Lindsay, Esq., of Earliston, Berwickshire.

DEATHS.

Nov. 3. In camp at Sukkur, from cholera, Sub-conductor W. H. North, commissariat department, aged 33.
 7. Mr. T. Guthrie, assistant overseer, Chandore Ghaut, aged 28.
 12. At Bombay, in the fort, Ross K. Fallon, Esq., late purser in the Indian navy, aged 31.
 21. At Bombay, Alex. Campbell, Esq., M.D., surgeon to the Bombay police, aged 29.
 24. Of cholera, Humubae, infant daughter of Manockjee Cursetjee, aged two years.
 26. At Kurrachee, Ensign Charles C. Hodson, 2nd Bombay grenadiers.
 Dec. 4. At Tanna, Mary, wife of Mr. R. H. Showell, head accountant collector's office, aged 25.
 28. Of apoplexy, Brevet Capt. Sinclair, 23rd regt. N.I.
 29. At Hussingabad, Ensign R. L. Lowry, 26th regt. N.I.

Ceylon.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 24. *Nile*, from Liverpool.—25. *Medora*, from Mauritius.—30. *Salacia*, from Mauritius.—Nov. 2. *Sultan*, from Calcutta; *Zephyr*, from Macao.—5. *Caribbean*, from Liverpool.—15. *Marmion*, from Calcutta.—17. *Medina*, from Liverpool.—20. *Repulse*, from Madras.

Departures.—Nov. 16. *William Metcalfe*, *Jane Catherine*, *Elizabeth Walker*, all for London.

BIRTH.

At Colombo, Mrs. Pritchett, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Nov. 17. At Colombo, Miss Eliza Henrietta Lourensz, to Mr. Henry Alexander Soerts, of the *Herald Press*.

Dec. 6. At Cotta, the Rev. J. F. Haslam, B. A., to Sophia Elizabeth, daughter of the late Rev. Joseph Bailey, of the church mission, Ceylon.

DEATHS.

Dec. 1. At Kandy, Charlotte, daughter of George Bird, Esq., of Condasally, aged one year and nine months.

11. At Colombo, Ann, relict of the late Major James William Turner, aged 55.

Penang, Singapore, &c.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 12. *Henry Woolley*, from London.—6. *Jane Blaen*, from Hobart Town; *Bilton*, from Newcastle.—16. *George Buckham*, from Liverpool.—30. *Cremona*, from Calcutta.—Nov. 2. *Fortfield*, from Sydney; *William*, from Clyde.—9. *Orestes*, from London; *Childers*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—Oct. —. *Jona*, *Princess Charlotte*, H. M. S. *Hope*, *Ellen*, and *Bolivar*, all for London.—27. H. M. S. *Clio*, for Calcutta.—29. *Catherine*, for Mauritius; H. M. S. *Calliope*, for Cape.—Nov. 10. *Caledonia*, for London.—12. *Blenheim*, for England; *Cruizer*, for ditto.—14. *Mandane*, for London; *Columbine*, for England.

BIRTH.

Oct. 16. At Singapore, the lady of Capt. Eades, 39th M. N. I., daughter.

DEATHS.

Sept. 10. At Singapore, John Forbes Shepherd, Esq., Bengal civil service, aged 19.

Nov. 23. At Jawee, in Province Wellesley, Mr. Auguste Donnadieu.

China.

APPOINTMENTS.

Nov. —. Major General Lord Saltoun is now in command of the force at Hong Kong. Mr. Woosnam, surgeon to the Embassy, has, during the absence of Major Malcolm, been app. temporarily to the post of Secretary of Legation.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 23. *Cornwall*, from Portsmouth; *Devon*, from Liverpool; *Lord Louther*, from Portsmouth.—Oct. 8. *Adelaide*, from Liverpool.—9. *John of Gaunt*, from Liverpool.—12. *Foam*, from London.—*Equestrian*, from London.—30. *Asia*, from London.

Departures.—Oct. 17. *Caledonia*, for London.—26. H. M.'s ships *Modeste*, for England.—27. *Blenheim* and *Cruizer*, for ditto.—Nov. 3. *Fred. Huth* for Cape.—5. *Hope*, for Liverpool.

DEATHS.

Aug. 8. On board the *Endymion*, Chinese expedition, from the effects of the climate and fatigue, First Lieut. W. L. Atcherly, Royal Marines.

Sept. 15. Off Nankin, Robert Walter Fell, of H. M.'s ship *Cornwallis*.

Oct. 30. At Hong Kong, Mr. Frederick Langer, architect and builder, late of Calcutta, aged 39.

Dutch India.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Sept. 5. *Somersetshire*, from Sydney.—23. *Georgiana*, from Sydney; *Royal Albert*, from London.—29. *Margaretha*, from London.

Departures.—Sept. 13. *Georgiana*, for Sydney.—15. *Corsair*, for London.—22. *Tomalin*, for England.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 14. *Barclay*, from New Holland.—16. *Mercator*, from whaling.—19. *Barbara*, from Bristol.—20. *Pathfinder*, and *Mark Palmer*, both from Calcutta.—21. *John James*, from Cape; *Meg Merrihes*, from Calcutta.—26. *Lynher*, from Sydney.—Nov. 1. *Edward Robinson*, from Shields.—4. *Mary Ray*, from Cape.—11. H.M.S. *Isis*, from Cape.—12. *Brothers, T. & J. Crisp*, and *Earl Durham*, all from Calcutta; *Susan Crisp*, from Cape; *Mary Louisa*, from Leith; *Isabella Blyth*, from Portsmouth.—15. *Norfolk*, from Calcutta.—16. *Mary Bulker*, from Singapore; *Charlotte*, from Sydney.

Departures.—Oct. 22. *Parland*, and *British Queen*, both for Calcutta.—29. *James Turcan*, for Liverpool; *Acbar*, for Clyde.—30. *Agenora*, for Port Phillip.—Nov. 2. *Geo. MacLeod*, for Greenock; *Mary Stuart*, for London.—3. *Thetis*, for Calcutta.—10. *Lady Macnaghten*, for London.—12. *Levant Packet*, for Madras; *Edw. Bilton*, for Madras, &c.—13. *Junet*, for London; *Sybilla*, for Bristol.—16. *Argo*, for Sydney.

Freight (Nov. 16), £2 10s.

MARRIAGE.

Lately. At Port Louis, Mauritius, Edward, son of Col. Fyers, royal engineers, to Eliza, daughter of the Rev. J. M. de Joux.

DEATH.

Oct. At Mauritius, J. Tennant, Esq., editor of the *Cermeen* newspaper, published at Mauritius, aged 42. [Mr. Tennant was born at the Cape of Good Hope; although many years of his life were passed in his native country and in England, yet Mauritius was the land of his adoption.]

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Oct. 26. *Black Dog*, from Rio.—27. *Orinthia*, from Moulmein.—28. H.M.S. *Wolf*, from Hong Kong; *Royal Tar*, from Bengal; *Jupiter*, from Mauritius; *Jonathan Fell*, from Rio.—29. *St. Vincent*, from Calcutta; *Gilmore*, ditto; *Wm. Bayley*, from Deal; *Volunteer*, from ditto.—30. *City of London*, from ditto.—Nov. 1. *Harlequin*, from Port Phillip.—2. *Columbine*, from ditto.—3. *Mary Stuart*, from Batavia.—5. *Caribbean*, from Liverpool.—7. *London*, from Singapore; *Harmony*, from Rio; *Sir H. Parnell*, from Mauritius.—8. *Conqueror*, from Calcutta; *John King*, from Poole.—9. *John Woodall*, from London; *Watkins*, from Liverpool.—10. *John Mitchell*, from London; *Maid of Mona*, from Rio.—11. *Mary Pring*, from Glasgow.—13. *George the Fourth*, from St. Helena; *Ann*, from London.—15. *Hindustan St.*, from Southampton; *Pilgrim*, from Liverpool.—18. *Rachel*, from Mauritius; *Mysore*, from Singapore.—19. *Helen*, from Calcutta.—20. *Imaum of Muscat*, from Singapore; *Amy*, from Bombay.—21. *City of Poona*, from Calcutta.—22. *Sarah and Maria*, from Mauritius.—23. *Bombay*, from China.—24. *Olivia*, from London; *Orissa*, from Manilla.—25. *Henry Duncan*, from Calcutta; *Geo. McLeod*, from Mauritius.—26. *Guisachan*, from Calcutta.—27. *Cleopatra*, from China; *Briton*, from Dyer's Island; *Montezuma*, from Mauritius; *Harriet*, from ditto.—30. *Malcolm*, from Singapore; *Swiftsure*, from Mauritius; H.M.S. *Andromache*, from Mauritius.—31. *Champion*, from London.—Dec. 1. *St. Lawrence*, from Manilla; *Tymandra*, from Mauritius.—2. *General Scott*, from Manilla.—4.

Protomelia, from Newcastle.—6. *John Bibby*, from the Downs; *Fortitude*, from Manilla.—9. *Port Fleetwood*, from Deal; *Nutcot*, from ditto.

Departures.—Oct. 22. *Susan Crisp*, for Mauritius.—26. *H. M. S. Cleopatra*, for Mauritius.—Nov. 3. *Eliza*, for Mauritius.—5. *Harriet*, and *Guardian*, both for Mauritius.—6. *Triton*, for V. D. Land.—13. *Flora*, for Singapore; *Ino*, for Liverpool.—15. *London*, for London.—17. *Spencer*, for Mauritius.—24. *Bengal Merchant*, and *East London*, both for London.—25. *Helen*, for Liverpool.—27. *Maria*, for Mauritius.—29. *Orissa*, for Cowes.—Dec. 5. *Black Dog*, for Hobart Town.—7. *Watkins*, for Mauritius; *Thomas Sparks*, for New Zealand.

BIRTHS.

Oct. 17. At Graham's Town, the lady of Surg. W. Eddie, Cape Mounted Riflemen, son.

18. At Port Elizabeth, Mrs. E. Ricard, twins, one of which still-born.

25. At Graham's Town, Mrs. F. Cole, daughter.

29. At Cape Town, the lady of H. C. Metcalfe, Esq., daughter.

Nov. 14. At Cape Town, the lady of Brev. Maj. England, 75th regt., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Oct. 31. At Wynberg, Mr. D. Gregory to Mrs. M. Vyvian.

Nov. 1. At Graham's Town, Mr. E. King to Miss F. Whitnall.

14. At Cape Town, Mr. A. Walker to Miss L. L. Cameron.

18. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Wilkinson to Miss S. Boyes.

21. At Cape Town, Mr. J. N. Wheeler to Miss M. Creedon.

29. At Graham's Town, Mr. A. Caldecott to Miss M. Griffiths, of Cape Town.

DEATHS.

Oct. 13. The infant son of Mrs. Mallinson.

— Miss J. Brockhuysen, aged 17.

— At Graaf Reinet, Mrs. C. Powell (born Southey), aged 30.

14. At Graham's Town, Capt. R. C. Onslow, 91st regt., son of Sir H. Onslow, Bart.

15. At the Parsonage, Port Elizabeth, the wife of the Rev. F. M'Clelland, colonial chaplain of Port Elizabeth.

17. At Cape Town, Mr. J. G. Leane, purser H. M. S. *Winchester*.

22. At Graham's Town, Mr. T. Standen, formerly of Hammersmith, aged 67.

24. At Graaf Reinet, Mrs. W. Southey (born Bain), aged 20.

— At Cape Town, Capt. H. M. Donaldson, 50th Madras N.I.

29. On board the *Conqueror*, at sea, Maj. W. Johnstone, H. M.'s 26th Foot, aged 54.

Nov. 2. At Graham's Town, Mr. J. McKenny, aged 52.

3. At Cape Town, Rev. W. Palmer, of the Indian establishment, aged 71.

12. At Bush Neck, Graham's Town, Mr. D. Treadway, aged 32.

15. At Cradock, Thos. Mahony, only son of Mr. D. Mahony.

18. At Cape Town, Mr. E. Wellon, aged 59.

24. At Graham's Town, Mrs. S. Prior.

26. At Cradock, Master G. Williamson, aged 12.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

SALES OF LANDS IN THE COLONIES.

This document contains the following remarks upon the disposal of the waste lands in the Australasian and Indian colonies:—

New South Wales.—"In New South Wales, within a comparatively recent period, the greatest activity prevailed in the purchase of the crown lands. For a time, two modes of sale existed—that by auction in the older portions of the colony, and by fixed price in the district of Port Phillip. In the latter case, there was combined with the fixed price a method of what has been called special survey, by which any person paying down the price of eight square miles, was entitled to select his land

in any of the unsurveyed districts he might think fit, and demand that it should be surveyed for him. Land to the value of nearly £50,000 was sold under this system, but after a short time it was abolished, as it was feared in the colony that it might be attended with the evils attendant upon too great a dispersion of the population. Under the Australian Land Act, the Governor will have a discretionary power of selling by private contract, if he thinks proper, a block of 20,000 acres of unsurveyed land in any part of the colony, but subject to various limitations as to the price, figure of the block, and the extent of the survey to be effected by the Government. The revenue arising from the sale of land in New South Wales had gone on steadily increasing from the year 1832, when it amounted only to £12,509, up to 1840, for which year, and the one immediately preceding, the returns shew the following very large amount of receipts:—

Sydney district, 1839	...	£ 96,518	—	1840	...	£ 99,231
Port Phillip, 1839	...	70,060	—	1840	...	218,020
Total		...	£166,578			£317,251

It is also a remarkable fact, that by a return made up to the 30th of June, 1840, the average price which had been realized for town allotments in Melbourne, at Port Phillip, appears to have been not less than at the rate of £939 per acre. After the last of the above-mentioned years, the sale of land seems to have received a decided check; and a statement of the amount for the first eleven months of 1841 gives only £84,145. Various causes have been assigned for this great decrease. It probably must have arisen in some degree from the exhaustion of capital by the sales of the previous year; and perhaps still more from the commercial distress which has so extensively prevailed in the colony. We think a caution may be derived from the circumstance of its sudden decrease, as to the prudence of giving countenance to the plan, which has been frequently suggested, of borrowing money upon the security of this fund, and in reliance on the continuance of a revenue which appears capable of such great fluctuation.

“Any account of the mode of disposing of lands in New South Wales would be very imperfect, which did not refer to the system that so extensively prevails of granting licenses to use lands for pasture. It had long been an established regulation of the Government, that no land should be sold beyond the part of the country laid out into counties; and the extreme boundaries of all the existing counties, therefore, came to be known by the name of the boundaries, or limits of location. Until lately, they were confined to the twenty counties around Sydney, and the lands in the vicinity of Port Phillip; but some other important districts have since been added, as we shall presently have occasion to mention, to the places available for permanent settlement. Within the limits of location, land has either been sold or let on lease; beyond those limits, it has been neither sold nor let, but licenses have been granted for the occupation of such portions of land as may be desired by proprietors of stock, on each of which licenses a fee of £10 is payable annually, and an assessment under a local ordinance (2 Victoria, No. 27) is levied on the stock depastured thereon. Each allotment of land for which a license is thus given is called a station, and the size of the stations may vary from 5,000 to 30,000 acres. The extent to which this system has been made use of is very large indeed. By the latest return which we have seen, being for the last half-year of 1840, the number of stations was 718; the people living within the districts in which they were comprised amounted to 7,068; there were between 9,000 and 10,000 acres in cultivation, and the stock amounted to nearly 1,500,000 sheep, besides a large quantity of horses and cattle. The extent of the lands over which the parties had a right to depasture this stock is not stated in the document to which we are now referring; but in the similar return for the previous half-year, when the number of stations was only 623, the runs were estimated to reach over 3,022,560 acres. The amount of assessment at the end of the year 1840 was £5,216. In closing the recapitulation of these facts, we may observe that the previous explanation of the nature of the licensing system has been drawn by us

from an exceedingly useful and interesting despatch of Sir G. Gipps, that was printed for Parliament in March, 1841, on the progressive discovery and occupation of New South Wales. The recent Act on land sales has given to the Governor the power of granting pasture licenses of periods not exceeding twelve months, and exempts the lands from sale so long as the license for their occupation continues in force.

"A new district at Portland Bay, near the south-western extremity of the colony, was opened for settlement in the autumn of 1840. At the first sale, 337 acres, which were disposed of, produced the sum of £17,245, being at the average rate of more than £50 per acre. This number of acres was composed of 20 acres for building, which sold at the rate of £551 per acre; 50 acres of land fit for garden, which produced £64 per acre; and 267 acres of cultivable land, which sold for £11. 7s. per acre. We need make no comment on the signal illustration which these figures afford of the value that people on the spot, practically conversant with the subject, attach to well-situated lands in Australia, even where they are quite newly offered to permanent occupation. In the same year, a valuable country, of considerable extent, lying at the south-east extremity of the colony, was discovered by a foreigner, Count Streleski. It is stated to comprise '3,600 square miles of forests, plains, and valleys, which, in richness of soil, pasturage, and situation, cannot be surpassed.' These favourable accounts have been confirmed by the reports of private parties who have subsequently explored the country, entering from the coast. From their statement, it also appears probable that there is very good anchorage at the adjacent inlet, called Corner Inlet, which is represented by them to communicate with a fine country traversed by various rivers. Land had already been demanded of the Government in the neighbourhood, and the Governor had taken measures for reserving there the site of a town. There seems every reason to expect that it may at no distant day take its rank among the many important settlements which have been successively established in different parts of New South Wales.

"There is another portion of the country, in a different direction—for it is situated in the northern part of the colony—which is represented to be of the finest description, and which has long been ready for occupation. The surveyor-general, in recent evidence before the Legislative Council, states that these lands, situated some of them in the county of Macquarie, some at Clarence River, and others at Moreton Bay, would probably command an immediate sale. Of one portion he says: 'There is a great abundance of land on the banks of the Clarence of the very best quality, well watered, having the advantage of water-carriage, and not too heavily timbered.' The Legislative Council have strongly recommended that portions of these lands, as well as of lands situated in other districts of the colony, should now be opened, 'under a full assurance,' they say, 'that such a measure would not only be the means of raising a large amount of revenue, but be conducive also to the general welfare of the colony.' We apprehend that there is no doubt that this advice will be complied with, and that the further settlement of this great and prosperous colony may be expected to make rapid progress upon good and sound principles."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

The Society held an ordinary meeting on the 3rd December: Professor H. H. Wilson, the director, in the chair.

A variety of donations to the library was laid upon the table; and Major Richard Wilbraham, and John Macpherson Macleod, Esq., were elected resident members.

The honorary secretary read a letter by Lieut. Cunningham, of the Indian Army, on the identification of the name of the village of Samkassa, near Farrukhabad, with that of the ancient city of Seng-kia-shi, or Sankasya, mentioned by the Chinese traveller Fā Hēn. This letter had been addressed to Col. Sykes, and was communicated to the Society by that gentleman. The writer describes the village he identifies with the site of Seng-kia-shi, where the Chinese traveller "saw the ladder by which Buddha descended from heaven," as consisting of some fifty or sixty houses, built on a high

mound. Within a circuit of six miles around this may be traced the walls of the old city. On another mound, eighty feet in height, stands a brahminical temple, dedicated to Siva, erected about 200 years ago. It is built of bricks of a large size, similar to those found wherever Buddhistical ruins exist. Eastward of this mound are the ruins of a brahminical temple, dedicated to Mahadéva; and near the latter is a small ruin, devoted to the worship of the Nāga, or serpent. This is, doubtless, the identical "dragon" which Fā Hsien mentions as appearing once a year, and from whose favour the people of Seng-kia-shi obtained propitious seasons and abundant harvests. To this day there is an annual festival kept up, at which the women of the village go in procession to the ruins above mentioned, to pray for the seasonal rains, and make propitiatory offerings of milk, which they pour upon the spot. This ancient custom can, therefore, be traced back with certainty for nearly fourteen centuries and a half, or to A.D. 400, near which time it was probably engrafted upon Buddhism.

It is said that Raja Jaya Chandra, of Kanouj (A.D. 1183), marched an army against Samkassa, razed it to the ground, and ploughed it up into fields. It is certain that the ruins are now completely ploughed up, and the large old bricks piled along the borders of the field. Many Buddhistical coins are found every year, and as there are no vestiges whatever of Mahomedan remains, we may conclude that the great city described as being one of the most flourishing in India at the time Fā Hsien saw it, in A.D. 409, and also about A.D. 640, when the other Chinese traveller, Hiwan Thang, visited it, was destroyed anterior to the period of the Mahomedan conquest, by Moaz ud din Sâm, in A.D. 1188.

The writer regretted that, no rain having fallen during his visit (Sept. 1842) to this interesting spot, he had not been able to search for coins; but he promises to open some of the ruined *stupas*, should he have another opportunity of visiting the place. He suspects that the old square copper coins, with an elephant and *swastika* on one side, and the *chaitya* and sacred bo-tree on the other, belong to the Buddhist sovereigns of the kingdom of Samkassa.

Lieut. Cunningham then described some ruins, which he considers Buddhistical, at the old town of Malawán, which lies on the direct road from Samkassa to Mathura. They consist of squared kunker stones, piled up over extensive solid brick foundations. The bricks are of large size, and the solid structure is fifty-seven feet from north to south, and fifty-four feet from west to east. The highest part is not more than twelve feet, but there is little doubt that it once formed a lofty Buddhist *tope*. The stone figures lying about the place are chiefly Buddhistical. One small red stone is described as bearing the images of a Buddha, and two Bodhisatwas, or attendants; and also of an elephant. Over the latter is a small flying figure, holding out a garland towards Buddha's head, which is canopied by a seven-headed snake. On the pedestal as usual are two recumbent lions, facing each other. These last-mentioned figures clearly indicate the Buddha origin of the ruins.

On visiting Kanouj, Lieut. Cunningham searched carefully for Buddhistical remains; and he describes a mound, on which stands a square cloistered building, called *Sita-ka rasoin*, or 'Sita's kitchen'. He considers the building as certainly not Mahomedan, although sentences from the *Koran* are to be found on the walls, but that it was originally a Buddhist monastery.

The writer concluded his paper by referring to the difficulties experienced in prosecuting antiquarian research by an officer on duty, there being no leisure to visit places out of the direct line of march, whatever be the objects of interest they might offer. Yet the discoveries still to be made through the Buddhistical ruins scattered throughout India might be of great importance to the Indian Government politically, and to the British public religiously. To the first, they would doubtless give further proof that, while India was divided into numerous petty chiefships, she had never been able to repel foreign invasion; and to the second, it would shew that Brahmanism, "instead of being an unchanged and unchangeable religion, which had subsisted for ages, was of comparatively modern origin, and had been constantly

receiving additions and alterations—facts which prove that the establishment of the Christian religion in India must ultimately succeed."

In a conversation which took place among the members, on the subject of the discoveries of Lieut. Cunningham, allusion was made to the determination of the Prussian Government to send out a body of no fewer than thirty *savans* to explore the antiquities of India, an object which it would have been more desirable that our Government should have pursued. In reference to the large number of the proposed Prussian expedition, Col. Sykes remarked that it would take them at least ten years to examine thoroughly the Cave Temples alone.

Professor Royle then read a paper on the identity of the *Onycha* of the Greeks and the *Nakhi* of the Hindus. In investigating the medicinal substances at present employed by the natives of India, the professor obtained one which was called by them *Azfar-al tib*, the literal meaning of which is 'fragrant nail.' Avicenna describes it as having been used as incense, and that it was procured from the Red Sea and Persian Gulf. In the Persian works on *Materia Medica* in use in India, the word *nakhoun* is given as the synonyme of *nakhi*, by which name the *Azfar-al-tib* is known in India. Dioscorides describes the substance called *onyx* (no doubt from the real or fancied resemblance to the nail of the finger), and arranges it with shells of different kinds. He says it is the lid of a shell found in the "nard-bearing lakes of India," and that its odour is as if the animal had fed upon nard. Professor Wilson pointed out to Dr. Royle that *nakhi* signifies 'a nail' in Sanscrit; and that it is enumerated in the *Amera Cosha* amongst other odoriferous drugs. Dr. Royle thinks that it formed one of the articles in the early commerce with Egypt and Syria. It is remarkable that, in the Septuagint, as well as other translations of the Bible, we find in *Exodus* (c. xxx., 34, 35) a substance called *onycha* directed to be taken, with stacte, galbanum, and frankincense, as sweet spices, to be made into a perfume. The Hebrew term is נָחַלִּית, which is translated *onycha*, as above. In *Ecclesiasticus* (c. xxiv., 15), *onyx* is mentioned with the other odoriferous ingredients in the holy incense. The substance is somewhat like a nail, and is the operculum of the lid of certain shells described by Rumphius. The smell is fishy, and not in accordance with European notions of a perfume.

A general meeting of the Society took place on the 17th December; Professor Wilson in the chair.

The paper read was, an Account of the Past and Present Condition of the Dehra Dhoon, by J. D. Macdonald, Esq., communicated to the Society by Colonel Sykes. It commenced by describing the geographical position of the Dhoon, which is a valley cut off from the Doonab of the Ganges and Jumna by the Sewallie range of hills, which runs from the Ganges at Hurdwar in a north-westerly direction to the Jumna. Parallel with this range is the first blue range of the Himalayas, on which the towns of Mussoorie and Landour are situated. The space between these ranges, averaging eight miles in breadth, forms the valley of the Dehra Dhoon, occupying altogether about 16½ square miles. The bases of the hills are covered with valuable timber, and the valley, being studded with clumps of trees, has a most park-like appearance. The town of Dehra stands in the middle, and is about fourteen miles from the sanatorium of Landour. Near it are several streams of water, well calculated to drive machinery. In the time of Jehangueir, the Dhoon was under the government of one of his Mahommedan generals, who made it a perfect garden. Upon his death, the country became a bone of contention among the neighbouring rajahs. After many struggles, the Dhoon came into the possession of Srinuggur Rajah, some 150 years ago, but it was not long held by him; the Mah-rattas over-run it, and then the Goorkhas obtained possession. These people were the hardest task-masters the inhabitants of the Dhoon ever knew. They ruled it for about twelve years; by the end of which period they came into contact with the East-India Company, and speedily lost their sovereignty. By this time, the Dhoon had become almost depopulated by war and anarchy. Thick and rank jungle had over-

run the country, generating a deadly malaria, and harbouring wild beasts in great numbers, with whom the wretched inhabitants had to struggle for a precarious existence. Things remained in this state until about fifteen years ago, when the establishment of the sanatorium of Landour (at the instance of Dr. Royle) brought the Dhoon to the notice of some enterprising individuals connected with the sanatorium. One gentleman planted the potato, as an experiment, and built a cottage in his potato-ground. Others followed his example; and gradually the Dhoon, from being merely a place of resort for pic-nic parties, became the favourite retreat of families during the hot weather. The number of cottages soon exceeded a hundred, scattered over an area of from eight to ten miles in extent. It was not till 1837, however, that any decided plan was formed for cultivating the Dhoon. In that year a number of gentlemen, members of the civil and military service, obtained a grant of a large quantity of land in the country on very easy terms, as regarded rent and assessment. Attention was immediately directed to the cultivation of the indigenous grains of the country, such as wheat, barley, rice, and maize; and also to the indigo plant and the sugar-cane, both which were found to flourish luxuriantly. But to supply labourers was the first requisite; and, famine being at that time devastating Upper India, agents were despatched to procure them from those districts. The benevolent feelings of the grantees were gratified at believing they should be saving a considerable number of families from starvation, at the same time that they would be promoting the prosperity of the Dhoon. Several thousands of destitute creatures were accordingly brought into the valley, at a great expense. Houses were built for them; food and medicine supplied to them; cattle, utensils, seed, and every thing necessary, was advanced to them, to set them up as cultivators, and to support them till they had reaped one crop. All went on in the most satisfactory manner for about six months, or until the rains set in. It was then, alas! discovered that, from July to October, malaria commits fearful ravages in the Dhoon among all exposed to its influence. About the middle of July, 1838, fever and ague made their appearance. The Europeans were obliged to fly; and though every thing possible was done to ward off the pestilence from the labourers left behind, by the end of October only thirty-eight of them remained on the land, the rest had either died or decamped, the latter taking with them all the tools, &c., that had been given out to them, and in many instances driving off the cattle belonging to the grantees. Notwithstanding these reverses, the speculation was not abandoned. The extreme fertility of the soil had been fully proved, and a system of native superintendence decided upon. The principal grants were amalgamated under one proprietary body, of which Mr. McGregor is at present sole manager. Under his judicious care the jungle has been subdued over more than ten thousand acres, the cultivation of which proceeds very satisfactorily, although the profits are as yet but small. At present, for an outlay of Rs. 250,000, the returns do not exceed Rs. 20,000 per annum, half of which sum is devoted to the cost of management.

Where the land is cleared, and at a distance from swamps and dense jungle, the climate is found fully as healthy as that of the plains of India, during any part of the year; and, excepting during the rains, may be considered salubrious. The soil is generally a fine, deep mould, except in the immediate neighbourhood of the station of Dehra, where stones, gravel, &c., have been deposited by the hill torrents. Most European plants thrive well in the Dhoon. The tea-shrub has been introduced, and, in the opinion of Dr. Falconer, succeeds better in the Dhoon than in any part of India. Government has recently established an experimental nursery for this plant. Mr. Macdonald estimates the total population of the Dhoon at not less than 50,000. In 1823, it was stated to be 20,179, by the Hon. Mr. Shore; and in 1838, by Capt. Brown, revenue surveyor, 30,817. The population employed upon the united grant from June, 1840, to May, 1842, was 2,320; number of deaths, 93, being four per cent. Of the scenery and picturesque beauty of the Dhoon he speaks in the highest praise, and adds, that the sportsman will find it superior to any part of India.

Colonel Sykes made a few remarks in reference to the paper that had just been read. He said it had some interest in proving the good effects of the abolition of the old system, which excluded Europeans from settling land in India: they are now competent to hold lands on fifty years' lease, at an almost nominal rent, and extremely light assessment. Every inducement was, therefore, offered to European enterprise, and although fortunes might not be rapidly made in such speculations as the cultivation of the Dhera Dhoon, there was no doubt that, with circumspection, the occupation of land in India would be found profitable. With respect to the Dhoon, cultivation would doubtless greatly improve the climate, and the productiveness of the valley was beyond dispute. He was glad to learn that hops thrived remarkably well in it, particularly as it was found that the use of beer in the army, instead of spirits, was very beneficial to the health of the men.

The Hon. W. Bingham Baring, M. P., was elected a resident member of the Society.

At the close of the meeting, Major Jervis explained to the members present the circumstances under which he had been induced to put forth his proposals for publishing a series of memoirs, translated from various languages, illustrative of the geography and statistics of Asia; together with a new and improved map of that country.

The Society held a general meeting on the 14th of January: Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.

Several donations to the library were laid upon the table; among them was, a "Description of some Ancient Monuments in Lydia and Phrygia, several of which are supposed to be Tombs of the Early Kings," presented by J. R. Steuarr, Esq., the author. Folio. London, 1842.

The Professor read a letter he had recently received from Capt. T. J. Newbold, of the Madras army, and which accompanied two Roman silver coins, in excellent preservation, of Tiberius Cæsar, found, with several hundreds of others, at Coimbatore. Professor Wilson remarked that Roman coins were not unfrequently found in India, but principally in the southern part of the continent. There were, he added, records of an embassy from Madura to Augustus Cæsar, and other proofs of an intercourse with Europe at an early period.

Professor Wilson then exhibited a *fac-simile* of an inscription recently dug up at Aden, supposed to be in the Himyaritic character. The slab on which it was cut was a circular piece of white marble, and was the only engraved stone yet found at Aden, although that place had been the principal port of the Himyaritic kings. Its antiquity was supposed to date from the first years of the Hejira. The Professor also stated that he had permission to submit another communication to the Society, recently received at the East-India House, on the subject of the dresses and stuffs worn by the people of Beloochistan and Afghanistan. Specimens of these fabrics might be seen at the East-India House, by parties wishing to examine them with a view to commercial purposes.

The secretary read an account, by Capt. Newbold, of the Bhuga of Mahanundi—a warm spring at a place called Nulla Mulla, about four miles from Gazoopilly, in the Eastern Ghauts. No account of this spring has hitherto been published. For ages past, it seems to have formed a source of profit to the brahmins, who have enclosed it within the massive walls of a temple, sacred to the Great Bull, Maha-nundi, and the Lingain. Capt. Newbold visited the spot in October of last year, accompanied by the chief commissioner of Kurnool. He found the temple situated in the sequestered recesses of a jungle, infested by wild beasts. On passing through the outer wall, they entered a spacious quadrangle, near the centre of which was the tank of lustration, filled by the spring. This tank was found to be 23 paces long, and 22 broad; the depth of water was about 5 feet. The temperature of the water at one of the principal apertures, through which it entered the tank, was 88° Fahr. The water is remarkably transparent, and abounds in fish, held sacred by the brah-

mans. The supply is copious enough to form a rivulet of considerable size. The water, on testing, proved of a purer quality than that of the adjacent neighbourhood.

Capt. Newbold found other thermal springs in the same mountainous range, and is of opinion that others, equally interesting, as being connected with the phenomena of the elevation of the globe's crust, when the deep fountains of the earth were broken up to administer to the wants of man, would be found to exist in that great line of dislocation.

Dr. W. B. O'Shaughnessy (chemical examiner to the Bengal Government) presented the Society with his pamphlet on the Improvement of Bengal Pottery, and explained to the meeting the successful results of his experiments. It appears that the heavy expenses of supplying the common earthenware from Europe had led the Court of Directors to direct that attempts should be made to improve the native pottery. To carry out the wishes of the Directors, Dr. O'Shaughnessy proceeded to search for the proper clays; and acting on a report of Colonel Buchanan Hamilton, made forty years ago, he found abundant materials in the range of low hills between Rajmahal and Colgong. After a persevering course of experiments on various clays and earth, practical measures were entered upon, which will ensure a cheap supply of good glazed stone-ware, fire-cement, crucibles, and fire-bricks, for the use of the Government and the India public at large.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS, Feb. 2.

The Session of Parliament was this day opened by Commission. The Speech contained the following passages in reference to Eastern topics :

"The increased exertions which, by the liberality of Parliament, her Majesty was enabled to make for the termination of hostilities with China have been eminently successful. The skill, valour, and discipline of the naval and military forces employed upon this service have been most conspicuous, and have led to the conclusion of peace upon the terms proposed by her Majesty. Her Majesty rejoices in the prospect, that, by the free access which will be opened to the principal marts of that populous and extensive empire, encouragement will be given to the commercial enterprise of her people. As soon as the ratifications of the treaty shall have been exchanged it will be laid before you.

"The differences for some time existing between the Turkish and Persian Governments had recently led to acts of hostility; but, as each of these states has accepted the joint mediation of Great Britain and Russia, her Majesty entertains a confident hope that their mutual relations will be speedily and amicably adjusted.

"Her Majesty is happy to inform you, that complete success has attended the recent military operations in Afghanistan. Her Majesty has the greatest satisfaction in recording her high sense of the ability with which these operations have been directed, and of the constancy and valour which have been manifested by the European and native forces. The superiority of her Majesty's arms has been established by decisive victories on the scenes of former disasters, and the complete liberation of her Majesty's subjects who were held in captivity, and for whom her Majesty felt the deepest interest, has been effected.

"We are commanded by her Majesty to inform you that it has not been deemed advisable to continue the occupation, by a military force, of the countries to the westward of the Indus."

The Address.—In moving the Address,

Earl Powis eulogized the zeal, the valour, and the patience which had enabled our forces in China to bring the war to a happy termination, by bringing the Chinese emperor to this beneficial conviction, that peace with the British nation was much better than a continuance of that unfortunate state of things in which the obstinacy of the Chinese government had unfortunately involved them. In respect to Afghanistan, it would be unmanly if he attempted to deny the sad reverses and serious losses

which they had previously experienced in that country. Our reverses in Afghanistan were disastrous in the extreme. What, under such circumstances, became their duty? In the first place, to redeem the honour of the British flag, and also to restore to liberty that portion of her Majesty's subjects, both male and female, who had the misfortune to be detained in captivity. He would not now raise the question, whether those ladies ought to have placed themselves in such a situation. It was sufficient for him to know that they were involved in such circumstances as to make it our duty, having, in the first place, vindicated and redeemed the honour of the British flag, in the second place, to restore those captives to liberty. Happily both these results had been accomplished. Not only had the British forces merited the encomiums of her Majesty, but the native force in the service of the Hon. the East-India Company had proved themselves equally worthy of praise. Both the British and the native troops deserved to be highly lauded for their gallant conduct during the campaign. Greater devotion could not have been shewn by any troops than was exhibited by the native troops during the late hostilities in India. On that very spot in that very country where those misfortunes had taken place, the British and native forces had marched on amidst the whitened bones of their countrymen to victory, and had restored the name of the British empire in India to that splendour which ought always to accompany it.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* said, he had heard with great satisfaction the sentiments expressed by the two noble lords with respect to the bravery and valour displayed by our troops in the East on the scenes where such great military reverses had been sustained. He agreed with them on the necessity and urgency of employing the strongest military means to assert the power, the dignity, and the honour of this country on scenes where, from some cause, her military reputation had been tarnished; because he hoped he might consider that the noble lords were authorized by her Majesty's Ministers to contradict a report to which circumstances did for a time give an appearance of colour, namely, that if not the Home Government, at least the local Government of India, was indisposed to re-enter the country, in order to re-establish the authority of her Majesty, and vindicate the glory of our arms. That there were circumstances which did give countenance to such an opinion, he was perfectly aware; but he hoped that the delay which had occurred—"Take care, take care, take care!" from the Duke of Wellington)—was not accompanied with any intention of not retrieving the honour of the country by the means which the late Governor-General of India had left at the disposal of his successor for that purpose, and which were the very means which afterwards proved successful. He hoped, therefore, that whatever might have the appearance, no such intention had been really entertained, but that both the release of the prisoners and the military re-occupation of the country had been, from the first, contemplated by the present Governor-General. There had been circumstances, notorious to all, connected with the abandonment of the country of any thing but as satisfactory nature. He did not allude to the irregularities, how far authorized he knew not, which had been committed on the retirement of our troops, and which was calculated to leave an impression respecting us in the country; but, unless the statement was contradicted, and declared to be false, proclamations had been issued in a country under our rule not reconcilable with our notions, but rather conformable so those of the sultans and shahs to whose authority it had formerly been subjected, and rather imitating their passions and caprices than the firmness and sobriety of English counsels. Whether the documents were authentic or not, he did not know; but if they were, they were a just subject for the observations he had thought it his duty to make. The noble marquess then proceeded to claim for the late administration and the late Governor-General of India the merit of suggesting the plan, and providing the means, for the operations in China which had terminated the war, and to urge upon the Government great care and caution in managing our civil and commercial relations with China.

The *Duke of Wellington*, with reference to the war with China, "I was almost

the only person in the house who defended her Majesty's servants in China; and I say the war was a just and proper war on the part of her Majesty's Government. I go further, and I say, that if it had been otherwise, if it had been a war solely on the score of the robbery of the opium, finding that her Majesty's Government was engaged in that war, and finding that the interest and honour of the country were involved in that war, I should have considered it my duty to make every effort to carry it on with the best means, and to ask Parliament for the assistance necessary to defend her Majesty's servants, and to bring the war to an early and a successful termination. I declare, and I always have declared, that it was a just war, and I believe I was almost the only person who did so when I sat upon the other side of the house. The noble marquess comes forward with very wise recommendations as to the manner in which we ought to proceed, in order to carry on our intercourse with China in future, and he tells us that all will depend upon the measures which may be first adopted. Very true; and I hope, if measures are adopted, they will be carried into effect; for it must not be forgotten by the noble marquess, that he and his colleagues had many very admirable plans and schemes in hand for regulating this intercourse with China, but none of them were ever adopted or carried into effect, or perhaps all the squabbling and quarrelling that ensued might have been avoided. Not one of those plans were adopted, wise as they were. The noble marquess attacks the Governor-General of India, on account of orders which he has given upon particular occasions. I have seen something of Governors-General of India, and I know a little of military affairs and of military difficulties, and I must say this, that I stand here prepared, on any day, to justify every order or movement, either one way or the other, the Governor-General of India has given, from the moment at which he took upon him the administration of the affairs of India. I say that the Governor-General, as soon as he attained to his position, did as much as he was enabled to do, according to the state of preparation which he found in India at the moment. He could do no more than he did; every order he gave, whether to halt or to march, was an order absolutely necessary for the safety of the troops at the moment; not occasioned by any omission or act of his, but by acts done or omitted to be done by his rivals. I am bound to say this in the defence of an absent servant of the Crown, who I firmly believe has done his duty by the public. I am sorry that I am obliged to say one word on this subject; I warned the noble marquess at the time he made the statement "to take care; "but, I say, if there is any thing wrong, any thing to be found fault with in any of these transactions, I will shew that it is not to be attributed to the conduct of my friend the Governor-General of India."

Lord *Brougham* concurred in the sentiment of exultation at what was called "the glorious termination of the war in Afghanistan," but what he was disposed to call it, the happy event of our being delivered from that war. "But," he proceeded, "in the midst of all these triumphs—of the great happiness of the escape from disaster and impolicy—there weighs something on my mind which, though ready to wait for explanation, I confess gives me some pain. I have seen, with pain and grief, and a kind of shame, certain passages that have accompanied the termination, otherwise glorious, of these unhappy and inglorious hostilities. Prodigious works of human industry and skill, as well as of the wealth of past ages—a great and mighty bazaar, the resort of trade and the sources of peaceful commercial prosperity, levelled with the ground—great cities set fire to, by the avowal of the incendiary general himself, in four several places in one night—troops let loose upon the unoffending people by the avowal, not of the captain, but at least of a military eye-witness, who participated in the slaughter—people hunted down—is the phrase, 'like vermin, for two days and two nights.' All this, for aught I know, may be explained and palliated; but as at present advised, I heard with pain, horror, and shame, these passages towards the end of the Afghan war. If exasperation of our soldiers is to be the defence of these transactions—if it be said that our regiments could not bear to see on the ground over which they passed the bleached bones of their countrymen who had perished on the same spot by the hands of those they were sent to attack—then I naturally ask,

whose fault was it that they were there? By whom, and in consequence of what, did it occur that these visions of blood were presented to the sight? I say, those who went there—those who made the aggression on the Affghan territory—they have themselves to thank for these cruelties. When men invade a country they must not expect the invaded to be very nice as to the means they employ in their self-defence. There is a great difference with respect to cruelties committed in repelling aggression and in making it. I will put the case in this way. The Affghans are not Christians: we are. Let us apply the fundamental rules of Christianity. Suppose we were invaded by an uncivilized force—suppose they should get possession of part of the country, and, lest they should go further, would any man living greatly blame the peasantry of the country for cutting off every man living of that force, aye, even merely camp followers, who fell into the hands of those aggrieved? And yet what are the Affghans charged with—except that they, not being Christians, not being civilized, exercised some degree of cruelty towards a Christian and civilized soldiery sent into their territory for political purposes, founded on views, very profound and wise no doubt, but of which they, having no earthly concern, took no earthly heed, only caring for the safety of themselves, of their wives, and of their property? This course they took, and because they took it, a devastation is committed—ruthless—but as needless as it was ruthless—a superfluous devastation, having no purpose, no object; because the object, the purpose, was answered in the occupation of their country; a devastation only committed, as it would seem, to gratify a fierce, a brutal, an unchristian spirit of vengeance, or to work out a policy to which I will give no name, but of which I will say that it is a weak, an empty, a self-repugnant, aye, and a self-destructive policy—that policy being to impress your power upon the nations of the East, forgetting that at the same time you are impressing it you are also leaving on their minds an unquenchable spirit of abhorrence of the European name and character; or, at least, of the name and character of the British Europeans.”

Lord Auckland said he shared the horror with which his noble and learned friend contemplated all war; but the Affghan war he had undertaken because he conceived it to be essential to the very safety of England—because he saw a danger approaching to our Indian territory which would have left us power without stability, and supremacy without safety. He met that danger in advance. There might be difference of opinion as to what was the proper course to pursue. He himself hesitated most painfully; but in the end, on his own convictions, on the authority of nearly all by whom he was surrounded, and in the just anticipation of what would be the views and wishes of those in the Government and at the India House, to whom he was bound to shew deference, he did determine on the bolder course, and the result was at least to dispel the danger which was most imminent, and which he firmly believed could only now be represented as no longer formidable, because then met decisively and dispelled. He entirely agreed in the sentiments so eloquently expressed by his noble and learned friend as to the excesses committed on the retirement of the troops from Cabul, although he did not agree in the mitigated view his noble and learned friend had taken of the treacheries and massacres committed by the Affghans. A disposition universally existed to exaggerate the excesses of the troops, and he earnestly hoped such would turn out to be the case here. He should be glad if all the orders given by the Governor-General should be found to deserve the high opinion pronounced upon them by the noble duke. He had no wish to attack the noble lord. He had no wish to detract from his merits. He could conceive no more unbecoming spectacle than that of one governor-general lately retired from office, and another recently appointed, bandying against each other terms of depreciation and disparagement; nor would he follow the example which he thought had been set him in that respect. When the noble duke charged him with omissions, he must say he was not conscious of what they consisted. If he ever upon one occasion in his life had laboured earnestly and with single-mindedness, it was during the last most embarrassing weeks of his administration in India, that he might place at the disposal of his successor all the means he could collect, and every man that could

be spared, in the most forward position that could be held with security and safety, leaving it to him to follow that line of policy he might think best.

The Address was agreed to *nem. con.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 2.

The Address.—Lord Courtenay, in moving the Address, expressed a deep conviction that, in withdrawing within the bounds of the Indus, our troops would leave behind in Afghanistan, an imperishable memorial of British power.

Mr. C. Wood said, with respect to the termination of our hostilities in China, only one feeling, that of general satisfaction, could prevail; for, however confidently we might rely on the bravery and discipline of our troops, no man could contemplate without anxiety the continuance of hostilities at such a distance from England, in a country of which we knew so little, and of which the population was so immense; still less could any one contemplate without feelings of pain and deep regret the almost indiscriminate slaughter committed on a brave but barbarous people. The Chinese war had had a result, one which did not often attend such operations; that was, that every object for which it had been undertaken had been accomplished. With respect to the satisfaction expressed at the conclusion of our operations in Afghanistan, there could be no difference of opinion as far as the answer to the Address went. Neither did he think that such difference would be found with respect to the advance upon Cabul and the vindication of the honour of our soldiers after their late disasters. The Address did not call on them for the expression of any opinion as to the general policy out of which our march to Cabul in the first instance had arisen. He hoped that ample information on these subjects would be laid before the House, and he trusted that if it were as ample as it ought to be, it would give a satisfactory contradiction to the reports in circulation as to excesses committed by our troops on their retiring from Afghanistan. Those excesses, which were described as being only justifiable in an assault on a besieged town, were, it was said, committed in cold blood on peaceable and unarmed inhabitants of places of which our troops had been for some time in peaceful possession. He hoped that Government would be enabled to inform the House that we had not left behind us in the countries beyond the Indus a population justly exasperated by our wanton and cruel excesses. The effect of such a state of things might re-act upon us, not only in India, but even in China; and might be found to work an effect greatly detrimental to our interests on the minds of our own native population.

Sir R. Peel made only a transient reference to Indian topics, which, he thought would be better noticed when the motion for a vote of thanks on the subject came before the House, and of which notice had been given.

Lord John Russell, in reference to that notice, adverted to some topics upon which he deemed it requisite that further information should be previously furnished—one, the vindictive excesses said to have been committed by our troops; the other, the share Lord Ellenborough had had in issuing the directions which led to our successes. There were a couple of proclamations too remarkable to be passed over. One of them contained such a misrepresentation of a preceding governor's policy as was seldom uttered even in the heat of party debate; and it breathed, with respect to Afghanistan itself, a spirit rather of revenge than of calm and statesmanlike policy. The other proclamation was so oddly worded, that many people who had last year been taken in by the clever imitation of a debate in the French Chambers, and were therefore much on their guard against a second deception, were thoroughly persuaded this was another hoax. For his own part, he viewed it more seriously; especially in respect of the tone which it took, a strange tone for a Christian governor, of reverence for the objects of idolatrous worship. These things had raised in him some misgivings as to the judgment of the individual intrusted with the grave and almost awful responsibility of governing India.

Lord Stanley blamed Lord John Russell for a premature introduction of the questions connected with Afghanistan. It was the intention of Ministers, on the ap-

proaching motion for a vote of thanks, to claim for Lord Ellenborough a share in the honour of our Indian successes. There might be faults to be found with the taste of particular phrases, but when the whole case, with all its facts, should be before the House, the House would judge of it as a whole, and then he should not fear their verdict—nay, he should scarcely fear the verdict of the noble lord himself. If the Indian Government, in retiring within its limits, had left anarchy behind them in Afghanistan, it was that anarchy which the invasion of the country by the late Government had originally generated. He lamented the excesses of the Indian army, or rather of the undisciplined mass by which an Indian army is always followed; and he assured the House, that nothing was further from the mind of the Governor-General than to countenance the idolatry of the people under his rule.

Lord *Palmerston*, on the results of the Chinese war, expressed himself glad to concur in the congratulations of the speech. As he and his friends had been responsible for beginning that war, they could not but rejoice in its successful conclusion; and it was but fair to admit that the present Ministers had conducted it with as much earnestness and vigour as if they had themselves commenced it. As to India, he was satisfied that Lord Ellenborough had not been the author of the instructions by which the success had been directed; and as to his proclamations, they had become a laughing-stock. Instead of thanking such a governor, the Cabinet should have recalled him.

Sir *Robert Inglis* would not condemn the general policy of Lord Ellenborough, but expressed his deep disapprobation of that passage in one of the proclamations, in which a Christian governor, on a subject connected with religion, employed language such as no Mahometan ruler would have suffered himself to use. It was not a matter of taste; the Government ought not to take that sort of ground; they ought to discontinue such an officer.

The address was voted *nem. con.*

MISCELLANEOUS.

War-Office, Jan. 17.—Memorandum.—In commemoration of the distinguished services and of the gallantry displayed by H.M.'s troops which have been recently employed on the coasts and in the rivers of China, her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit the undermentioned corps, *viz.*—18th (Royal Irish) regiment of Foot, 26th (the Cameronian) regiment of Foot, 49th (the Princess Charlotte of Wales's or the Hertfordshire) regiment of Foot, 55th (the Westmoreland) regiment of Foot, and 98th regiment of Foot, to bear on their colours and appointments the word "China," and the device of the Dragon.

The Queen has been pleased to grant unto Capt. Hubert Garbett, Bengal H. Art., her royal license and permission, that he may accept and wear the insignia, of the third class, of the Order of the Dooranée empire, which his late Majesty Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, King of Afghanistan, was pleased to confer upon him, in testimony of his Majesty's approbation of the services rendered by him during the campaign in Afghanistan.

On the 12th January, the *Conqueror*, homeward-bound East-Indiaman, was wrecked and wholly lost near the village of Lernel, on the coast of Boulogne. She left Calcutta on the 12th September, with a cargo of rum, sugar, silk, and other goods, with eight adult passengers (two of whom died before reaching the Cape), five of them females, five children, and seven servants. All perished, as well as Captain Duggan, the commander, the officers, and crew (ninety-one souls), except Henry Abchurch, the cuddy-servant, a lad of eighteen, who was found in the bottom of one of the boats insensible, but recovered. The names of the passengers are, Mrs. Thompson and four children, Mrs. Major Johnstone and four children, Miss Turton (daughter of Mr. T. E. M. Turton, of Calcutta), Mr. Marshall, Lieut. Marshall, 73rd Bengal N.I., Capt. Milner, 39th Bengal N.I., Master Blake, and

Master Reeves. There is reason to think that proper medical attention might have recovered some of these unfortunate persons, who exhibited signs of animation when their bodies were thrown on shore. It appears, too, that the people on the coast where the calamity occurred, plundered the property, and may have, with that view, wilfully neglected the means of restoration.

The *Jessie Logan*, another fine East-Indiaman, was also wrecked and totally destroyed, on the 16th January, off Boscastle, Cornwall. She had been abandoned by her crew and passengers, who have reached England.

The effects of the tempest of the 13th January are almost without a parallel in the number of wrecks round the coasts of the island.

It appears from the statement annually published by the East-India and China Association, that, in the year 1842, there was a decrease (as compared with 1841) of thirty-seven ships, the aggregate tonnage of which was 25,533 tons, with 2,126 men, in the number entered inwards to the East-Indies from British ports, and in the number entered outwards, a decrease of 186 ships, 61,738 tons, and 3,113 men.

At the end of a late message from the President of the United States to the House of Representatives, touching the Hawaiian or Sandwich Islands, is introduced the following passage respecting the recent treaty between England and China: "The military operations carried on against the Chinese empire by the English Government have been terminated by a treaty, according to the terms of which four important ports, hitherto shut against foreign commerce, are to be opened to the British merchants, viz., Amoy, Foo-Choo-Fow, Ningpo, and Chinghai. It cannot but be interesting to the mercantile interest of the United States, whose intercourse with China at the single port of Canton has already become so considerable, to ascertain whether these other ports, now open to British commerce, are to remain shut, nevertheless, against the commerce of the United States. The treaty between the Chinese Government and the British Commissioner provides neither for the admission nor the exclusion of the ships of other nations. It would seem, therefore, that it remains with every other nation having commercial intercourse with China to seek to make proper arrangements for itself with the government of that empire in this respect."

The French frigate *Cleopatre* has sailed from Brest, nominally for the purpose of carrying out articles for the use of the French missionaries in China. M. Duperre, son of the French Minister of Marine, was on board, nominally "to visit that remarkable country."

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

9th Lancers (in Bengal).—F. I. McFarlane, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. McNevin, who retires.

14th L. Drags. (at Bombay).—Maj. C. P. Ainslie, from 1st Drags., to be maj., v. Stephens, who exchanges.

2nd Foot (at Bombay).—W. W. Kirkby, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Burnside, app. to 61st F.

9th Foot (at Bombay).—Gent. Cadet G. F. A. Walker, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Hinxman, app. to 13th F.

10th Foot (in Bengal).—Ens. M. V. Bull to be lieut. by purch., v. Adams, who retires; J. W. Medhurst, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bull.

13th Foot (in Bengal).—Ens. G. FitzGerald King to be lieut. without purch., v. Scott, dec.; Ens. C. W. Hinxman, from 9th F., to be ens., v. King.

17th Foot (at Aden).—Lieut. Gen. Sir P. Maitland, K. C. B., from 76th F., to be col., v. Gen. Sir F. A. Wetherall, dec.

22nd Foot (at Bombay).—Lieut. T. L. Leader, from 70th F., to be lieut., v. Alms, who exchanges; Ens. W. R. Goddard, from 40th F., to be ens., v. Hockings, who exchanges.

28th Foot (at Bombay).—Lieut. R. B. Staveley, from Ceylon Rifle Regt., to be lieut., v. W. Russell, who retires; Lieut. H. D. Smart to be capt. by purch., v. Russell, who retires.

29th Foot (in Bengal).—Lieut. J. F. Galiffe, from 75th F., to be lieut., v. Bourke, who exchanges.

40th Foot (at Bombay).—Ens. F. M. Hockings, from 22nd F., to be ens., v. Goddard, who exchanges.

41st Foot (at Madras).—Gent. Cadet W. Jackson, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Dennie, prom. in 2nd W. India Regt.; Lieut. G. S. Montizambert to be capt. without purch., v. Wetherall, dec.; Lieut. J. Eman to be adj., v. Montizambert, prom.

44th Foot (in Bengal).—Ens. J. O. Mollar to be lieut. by purch., v. Grant, who retires; T. L. Gronow, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Bainbrigge, app. to 48th F.; E. Walter, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Moller.

51st Foot (in N. S. Wales).—Staff. Surg. of the 2nd Class J. H. Sinclair, M.D., to be surg., v. Tighe, app. to 12th L. Drags.

53th Foot (in China).—Gent. Cadet J. J. Gordon, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Egan, prom.; Lieut. A. H. Chaproniere to be capt. without purch., v. Campbell, dec.; Ens. H. J. W. Egan to be lieut., v. Chaproniere.

57th Foot (at Madras).—Staff. Surg. of the 2nd Class R. H. A. Hunter to be surg., v. A. B. Morgan, who retires upon half-pay.

62nd Foot (in Bengal).—Capt. D. G. A. Darroch, from 1st F., to be capt., v. Jackson, app. staff-capt. at Chatham.

75th Foot (at Cape).—Lieut. J. J. Bourke, from 29th F., to be lieut., v. Galiffe, who exchanges.

78th Foot (at Bombay).—Assist. Surg. J. Mitchell, M.D., from Staff, to be assist. surg., v. Archer, prom. on Staff.

86th Foot (at Bombay).—Lieut. F. B. Cowper, from 3rd W. India Regt., to be lieut., v. Crowe, app. adj. to 50th F.

87th Foot (at Mauritius).—Gent. Cadet H. G. R. Robinson, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Humphreys, dec.

91st Foot (at Cape).—Gent. Cadet O. Fitzgerald, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Capel, prom.; Lieut. E. W. Jennings to be adj. v. Brown, who resigns the adj. only.

95th Foot (at Ceylon).—Ens. G. M. Hicks to be lieut. by purch., v. Pratt, who retires; C. G. Vialls, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Hicks.

98th Foot (in China).—Assist. Surg. T. H. Wheeler, from 67th F., to be assist. surg., v. Adolphus, app. to 4th Drags.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—2nd-Lieut. W. Brett to be 1st-lieut. by purch., v. Staveley, app. to 28th F.; N. P. O'Gorman, gent., to be 2nd lieut. by purch., v. Brett, prom.

Depdt.—Capt. H. Jackson, from 62nd F. (in Bengal), to be staff-captain at Chatham, and attached to the Provisional Battalion.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

JAN. 6. *Atlas*, Sexton, from Madras, Aug. 24; *Hindley*, Grierson, from Mauritius, Oct. 10; *Ann*, Simpson, from N. S. Wales, July 15; *Crest*, Wilkinson, from China, July 12; *Thetis*, White, from Bengal, Sept. 1.—**7.** *Honduras*, Weller, from N. S. Wales, Sept. 4; *Orynthia*, Rhodes, from Moulmein, July 16; *Mary Somerville*, Pearson, from Bengal, Sept. 3; *Patriot King*, Roddlocke, from Bengal, Sept. 6; *Currency* (late Parkin), from Bengal, July 21; *John*, Davey, from the Cape, Oct. 31.—**9.** *Mount St. Elphinstone*, Stubbs, from Bengal, Aug. 3; *Lloyds*, Green, from Singapore, Sept. 11; *Barbara* (late Jeffs), Clevely, from Moulmein, Aug. 27; *Wm. Barber*, Manthorpe, from Mauritius, Oct. 15; *St. Vincent*, Brown, from Bengal, July 21; *Bahamian*, Little, from Beng. l. Sept. 1; *Indus*, Walker, from Bombay, Aug. 25; *Marmion*, Jellard, from Bengal, Sept. 3; *Gilmore*, Maw, from Bengal, July 5; *Champion*, Steele, from Mauritius, Aug. 1; *Royal Tar*, Bell, from Bengal, Aug. 9; *Jupiter*, Longridge, from Moulmein, Aug. 16; *New Express*, Hewitt, from Mauritius, Oct. 13; *Alex. Johnstone*, Crawford, from Singapore, Aug. 16; *Isabella Cooper*, McKellar, from Bengal, July 17; *Galatea*, Mureson, from Cape, Nov. 6.—**10.** *Marshall Bennett*, Hunter, from S. Seas; *John Wood*, Rose, from Mauritius, Oct. 22; *Sarah*, Hall, from Manilla, July 16.—**11.** *Columbine*, Walsh, from Bengal, July 6.—**12.** *Windermere*, Armstrong, from Bengal, Aug. 25; *Ophelia Ann*, Barker, from Singapore, July 25.—**13.** *Great Liverpool* (steamer), from Alexandria, Dec. 24 (with the India mail, *via* Falmouth).—**16.** *Royal Saxon*, Crawford, from China, Aug. 9; *John Dugdale*, Milward, from Singapore, Sept. 17;

William, Caithness, from Bengal, Sept. 4; *Regulus*, Hunter, from Ceylon, Aug. 13.—17. *Princess Royal*, Brock, from Bengal, Oct. 15; *Alexander*, Ramsay, from Bengal, Aug. 2.—18. *City of Poonah*, Bird, from Madras, Sept. 3.—19. *Kandiana*, Rogers, from Bengal, Aug. 7; *Panthea*, Marman, from Bengal, Sept. 17; *Baronet*, Whitehead, from Bengal, Aug. 2; *Rachel*, Hamon, from Mauritius, Oct. 29; *London*, Gibson, from Singapore, Sept. 11.—20. *Old England*, Hodgson, from Bengal, Sept. 3.—21. *Argyle*, Gatenby, from Moulmein, April 27; *Bengal Merchant*, Hemery, from Bengal, Aug. 5; *Amy*, White, from Bombay, Sept. 22; *Jupiter*, Hicks, from N.S.Wales, Sept. 5; *Jupiter*, Rose, from Moulmein, April 24.—23. *Bombay*, Furlay, from China, Aug. 8; *John Witt*, Donovan, from Mauritius, Oct. 19; *Sir Henry Parnell*, Crockett, from Mauritius, Oct. 8; *Cleopatra*, Early, from China, Aug. 15; *British Sovereign*, Cow, from China, Aug. 29; *Lucretia*, Headberry, from Singapore, Aug. 31; *Sarah Botsford*, Wallace, from Singapore, Sept. 12; *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, from Bengal, Sept. 30; *Ino*, Whelan, from Bengal, Aug. 9; *Helen*, Boag, from Bengal, Sept. 6; *Olive Branch*, Thompson, from Bengal, Sept. 3.—24. *Martin Luther*, Swan, from Bengal, Sept. 17; *Emily*, Greaves, from Bengal, Sept. 17; *East London*, Lewis, from Bombay, Aug. 14; *Henry Duncan*, Holt, from Bengal, Sept. 11; *Thos. Blyth*, Hay, from Mauritius, Nov. 4; *Maria*, Bergman, from Batavia to Rotterdam; *Courier*, Teygeler, from Batavia, Oct. 7.—25. *Leguan*, Brown, from Mauritius, Nov. —; *Imaum of Muscat*, Riches, from Ceylon; *Acbur*, Arkley, from Mauritius, Oct. 29.—26. *Science*, Rowlands, from Bengal, Oct. 1; *Midas*, Keir, from Java, Sept. 28.—27. *Samarang*, Robertson, from Bengal, Sept. 30; *Washington*, Walker, from Bengal.—28. *Juliet*, Alexander, from Bengal, Sept. 25.—30. *Corsair*, Greig, from Batavia, Sept. 13; *Albert Edward*, Hughes, from Mauritius, Nov. 9; *Malcolm*, Turner, from Singapore, Sept. 18.—31. *Brooke*, Carpenter, from Bengal, Oct. 6; *Princess Victoria*, Blackmore, from Bengal, Sept. 8; *Lady Amherst*, Bushell, from S. Seas; *Indus*, Peterkin, from Batavia.—FEB. 1. *Mary Stuart*, Bloom, from Mauritius, Nov. 2.—2. *Larkins*, Hibbert, from China, Sept. 15; *Nautilus*, Thomas, from Mauritius, Nov. 12; *James Turcan*, Turcan, from Bengal, July 23.—3. *Ayrshire*, Barker, from Bengal, Sept. 19; *Orissa*, Rogers, from Manila, Aug. 3; *Wilson*, Houston, from Bengal, Sept. 3; *Barbara*, Hamond, from Mauritius, Nov. 19.

Departures.

JAN. 5. *Countess of Minto*, Wishart, for Bengal, from Downs.—12. *Mary*, Kelso, for Madras, from Milford; *Patna*, Ponsouby, for China, from Liverpool; *James Campbell*, Pitcairn, for China, from Clyde; *Mary Ann*, Midhurst, for Algoa Bay, from Downs; *Cumbrian*, Dring, for Madras and Bengal, from Downs; *Rachel*, Scott, for N.S.Wales, from Torbay; *Pauline Houghton*, Tuit, for Mauritius, from Downs.—14. *Isabella*, Gray, for Singapore, from Rothsay; *Cingalese*, Hutchison, for Batavia, from Rothsay; *Edward Thorne*, Anderson, for Bombay, from Clyde; *Parsee*, Chivers, for Ceylon, from Clyde; *Pernu*, Scotland, for Mauritius, from Clyde.—16. *Emma*, Elbourn, for South Seas, from Downs; *Caroline*, Gray, for Cape, from Liverpool; *Glenmore*, Barnett, for N.S.Wales, from Downs.—17. *Fanny Connell*, Evans, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—18. *Nestor*, Crawford, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Cornwall*, Maxted, for Cape and Singapore, from Gravesend.—19. *Alicia*, Scott, for Port Phillip and N.S.Wales, from Plymouth; *Prince Albert*, Gibson, for Mauritius, from Bordeaux; *Tigris*, McGill, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Enterprise*, Robertson, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Chieftain*, Payne, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Antigua Packet*, Hunter, for Ceylon, from Liverpool; *Mary Hartley*, Bartlett, for Ascension, from Gravesend.—20. *Fairy Queen*, Douthwaite, for Ceylon, from Downs; *Varuna*, Mould, for Madras, from Downs; *Louisa Baillie*, Nemington, for Bengal, from Gravesend; *Cove*, Palmer, for Bengal, from Shields; *Chatham*, Giffard, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Thomas Lee*, Wooff, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—21. *Courier*, Scott, for Cape, from Gravesend; *Colingwood*, Guthrie, for V.D.Land, from Gravesend; *Nautilus*, Gibson, for China, from Liverpool; *Universe*, Ritchie, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—24. *Fortitude*, Arbuthnot, for Launceston, from Gravesend.—25. *Dream*, Eager, for Cape, from Downs.—26. *Samarang*, Belcher, for India, from Portsmouth.—27. *Arundel*, Richardson, for China, from Downs (wrecked).—28. *Possidone*, Valentine, for China, from Gravesend.—29. *Scotia*, Drayner, for Bombay, from Gravesend.—30. *Carnatic*, Drayner, for Bengal, from Gravesend.—31. *Fortitude*, Buckham, for Bombay, from Gravesend.—FEB. 1. *Avoca*, for Algoa Bay, from Gravesend; *Ann Mine*, Thomas, for Bombay, from Gravesend.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Atlas, from Madras and Cape (see *As. Journ.* Nov.), additional:—Mesdames Hamond (landed at the Cape), Lys, Winter, and Schafter; Capt. Hamond, 51st *Asiat. Journ.* N.S. Vol. 40. No. 158. (Z)

M.N.I.; Rev. J. Schafer, missionary; Misses Cullen, Campbell, Bayley, McGregor, Miller, Wynter, and Schafer; Masters Cuxton Schafer, W. Schafer, E. and A. Lys, H. and D. Wynter, and Hamond (landed at Cape). *From the Cape*:—Mrs. D'Urban, and Miss and Master D'Urban.

Per Gilmore, from Bengal (see *As. Journ.* Sept.), *additional*:—Dr. Abbott.

Per Great Liverpool, from Alexandria:—The Hon. Capt. Percy; Marquis de Jeltasa; Capts. Vaux and Home; Messrs. Vlengles, Pollock, Delano, Boyland, Macdonald, and Hoskyn; Mr. and Mrs. Hushkio and infant; Mrs. R. Chester.

Per Mountstuart Elphinstone, from Bengal. *Corrected list*:—Dr. N. Wallich, Mr. Palmer, and Capt. McNaghten (all landed at Cape); Maj. Fothergill, 50th F. *From the Cape*:—Maj. and Mrs. Selwyn; Capt. and Mrs. Jenkins and family; Mrs. Fair.

Per London, from Singapore:—Dr. and Mrs. Bell; Capt. Bridgman, late of the *Mexborough*; Capt. Tait.

Per City of Poonah, from Bengal (see *As. Journ.* Nov.), *additional*:—Mrs. Snell and children; Mr. and Mrs. Clark; Capt. Rooke; Lieut. Phillips, 3rd L.C.; Mr. Schroeder; Mrs. Gottreaux (died 30th Sept.)

Per Augusta Jessie, from Moulmein:—Capt. and Mrs. Harding.

Per Albert Edward, from Mauritius:—Capt. Brooke and family.

Per Larkins, from China:—Capt. H. Reynolds, H.M.'s 2nd regt.

Per Jessie Logan, from Bengal (wrecked):—Mrs. Sessel and two children; Ens. Travers (died at sea).

Per John Dugdale, from Singapore:—Mrs. Williams; Miss Rough; Miss Leffler.

Per Malcolm, from Singapore:—Capt. McDonnell, late of the *Henry Davidson*.

Passengers expected.

Per Ellenborough, from Calcutta.—Messdames Toke, Atherton, Morris, Godfrey, Lane, Roxburgh, Lattey, Fagan, Boyles, and Douglas; Misses McKae and Neave; Colonels Morris and Pevoleri; Captains Alcock, Moore, Mills, Whitenhall, and Young; Lieut. Turner; Doctors Toke and Mitchell; Messrs. Atherton, Garrett, and Shapter; and twelve children.

Per Essex, from Calcutta.—Capt. Atkinson, Madras engineers. *For London*.—Mrs. Col. Stevens; Miss Stevens; Mrs. Howe; Lieut.-Col. Pattison, H.M.'s 13th light inf.; Capt. Adams, late H.M.'s 10th regt.; Mr. J. Mackey, and Masters John Hill and Smith.

Per Seringapatam, from Calcutta and Madras.—Mrs. Grant and family; Col. Green, M.N.I., and family; J. Carey, Esq.; Lieut. Bayley, M.N.I., and six children. *For the Cape*.—The Rev. F. A. Dawson; Mrs. Dawson; and Mrs. Cragie.

Per Aincourt, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Genl. Home and family; Mrs. Carmichael Smyth; Mr. and Mrs. Onslow and family, Madras C.S.; Colonel and Mrs. Bell and family, Madras army; Mrs. Shaw; Mrs. Boisrigan; Mrs. Blacklock; Mrs. Hamilton and family; Miss MacMahon; Mr. Onslow, Bengal C.S.; Major Thompson, A.A.G., and several children.

Per Steamer Cleopatra, from Bombay.—Lieut.-Col. Havelock and two children; Mrs. Leckie, and two children; Mrs. Robinson; Mr. and Mrs. Jones; Lieut. Mollan; Lieut. McMahon; Rev. Dr. Wilson; Dhunjeebhoy Nowrojee, Esq.; Major and Mrs. John Fawcett; Mrs. Gray; Mrs. Parsons and one infant; Capt. and Mrs. C. G. Ross; Capt. John Clifton; Mrs. Brownrigg and three children; Mrs. Behan and four children: Capt. John Thomson; R. S. Leckie, Esq., merchant; Capt. Gray; Marcus Brownrigg, Esq.; Capt. R. Farquhar, 6th regt. N.I.; Lieut. B. Kay; Lieut. Longmore; Doctor R. J. Behan; Lieut. J. B. Seton.

Per Columbine, from Singapore.—Capt. Halstead.

Per Caledonia, from Singapore, Capt. Sharp.

PASSENGERS TO INDIA.

Per Fortitude, for Bombay:—Mrs. Robison, two daughters and son; Mr. Bard, cadet; Mr. Morpew, 28th Foot; Rev. Mr. Moffat, Mrs. Moffat, and five children; Rev. Mr. Gill; Rev. Mr. Ashton and lady; Rev. Mr. Inglis and lady; two missionary ladies; Miss Lord; Mr. and Mrs. Clarence.

Per Carnatic, for Madras and Calcutta:—Messrs. Lister, Dewar, Drury, France, Russell, Brooks, Mandy, Jackson, Carpendale, Robson, Craddock, Bull, Haig, Harcourt, Armstrong, McDougal, Hutchinson, Ewart, and Smart; Mrs. Wilson; Mrs. Noble; Miss Meur; Miss Kerr; Mrs. Parkes.

Per Ann Miln, for Bombay:—Capt. Arkcoll; Mr. Edlin; Mr. Goldie; Mr. Anderson; Mrs. West.

Per Scotia, for Bombay:—Mrs. Archer and family; Misses McMunn and Prendergast; Mr. Black, Mr. G. Lyall.

Per City of Poonah, for Bengal :—Mrs. Bond ; Mrs. Sparling ; Capt. Bird ; Mr. and Mrs. Palmer ; Mr. Griffith ; Mr. Bishop ; Dr. James ; Capt. James ; Messrs. Blunt, Campbell, Prichard, Bamford, Wedderburn, Crosse, Burge, Gillon and friend, Ford, Ferguson, Scatchard, Coombs, Ens. Bishop, Mr. Baillie, Ens. Cormick, Mr. Evatt, Mr. O'Shaughnessy, and Mr. Puckle.

Per Great Liverpool, for Alexandria, &c. *For Calcutta*.—Miss Stocker ; Miss Howell ; Mr. and Mrs. Anson ; Mr. and Mrs. Stainforth ; Mr. and Mrs. Kerr ; Capt. Thompson ; Capt. and Mrs. Lindsay ; Mrs. Colquhoun ; Messrs. Clapcott, Fraser, Jardine, Dearman, Ouchterlony, Lepage, Hardcastle, Burby, Murray, Laing, Power, Carter, Montresor, Maples, Smith, F. R. Fraser, Hague, Carlisle (jun.), and Davidson. *For Alexandria*.—Mrs. Rose ; Mr. and Mrs. Holland and infant ; Mrs. Gosnell ; Mrs. Taylor ; Miss Jackson ; Comm. Gifford ; Mr. and Mrs. Harrison ; Major Smyth ; Capt. and Mrs. Fraser ; Major and Mrs. Clemons ; Miss Clemons ; Capt. Holdsworth ; Major Aldrich ; Mrs. Rouget ; Capt. Littlejohn ; Capt. Pepper ; Dr. Frankel ; Messrs. Junor, Lester, Waddington, Usborn, Wren, Taylor, Robinson, Maude, McMahon, Westropp, Bucknall, D. Campbell, Tyler, and Arthur. *For Madras*.—Mr. and Mrs. Ross ; two Misses Ross ; Mr. Palmer ; Major Hawden ; Mr. Young. *For Malta*.—Assist. Surgeon Muir ; Mr. Spear ; Mr. Hummell.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The *Blossom* wrecked at the Chatham Islands. Crew and cargo saved. (July).

The *Kate*, Read, was totally wrecked off Cape Terwise, New Zealand, July 11.

The *Emerald*, Varty, is so much strained, that she has been surveyed, condemned, and sold. (Madras, Nov. 22.)

The *Ruby*, from Colombo to Calcutta, is wrecked near Ladras. (Madras, Nov. 22.)

The *Highlander*, *Arethusa*, *Ganges*, and *Ten*, all country vessels, were wrecked at Madras, Oct. 24th, in the severe thunder-storm of that date.

The *Frances Smith*, Edmonds, was lost at Madras in the storm of the 24th Oct., and 15 of her crew were drowned. Names of persons lost in the *Frances Smith* :—C. Cressy, chief mate ; J. Dow, steward ; — Johnson, 2nd mate ; J. Hord, sail-maker ; J. Benacre, H. Horlock, J. Brown, W. Peckham, 5 lascars, and 5 native women.

The crew of the *Jessie Logan*, from Calcutta, lately wrecked near Boscastle, were picked up by the *Lynx*, Hevard, and arrived at Cork.

The *Ramsay*, Hamlin, from Bombay to London, arrived at Ascension 26th Nov., and struck on a rock at some distance from the shore ; much injured.

The *Halifax Packet*, Coeford, from Calcutta to London, arrived at Point de Galle on the night of the 11th Nov., dismasted, &c. in a hurricane on the 2nd Oct. The crew were in a mutinous state. Reports having seen 14 vessels dismasted at the same time in the Bay of Bengal.

The *Seaton*, of Glasgow, put back to Aden on the 13th Nov., having been obliged to cut away her masts in a hurricane on the 1st Nov., and with six feet water in the hold, expected to be condemned, there being no means of repairing her at Aden.

The *Polynesia* brig sunk off Duke's Wharf, Sydney (Aug.), having suddenly filled with water whilst heaving her down.

The *Lucy Wright*, Pollock, from Liverpool, arrived at Bombay 10th Nov. ; was totally dismasted on the 27th Oct. in a hurricane.

The *Conqueror*, Duggan, from Calcutta to London, was wrecked on the 13th Jan. near Etaples ; only one person saved ; 69 drowned.

The *Santon*, Huxtable, from Calcutta to Liverpool (sailed 15th Sept.), is wrecked on the Brough of Bailteague Bay, and is expected will become a total wreck ; master and three men drowned.

The *Porter*, Hutchins, from Sydney to Manila, is lost near the latter place.

The *Cynosure*, Viner, from Singapore to Liverpool, struck upon a reef on the 2nd Oct., near Tree Island ; was 18 hours on the rocks, and then hove off ; but made so much water, was obliged to be abandoned. Crew saved by the *George Buckingham*, Sun, and arrived at Singapore.

The *Thomas Blyth*, Hay, arrived in the Downs ; lost bowsprit, masts, long-boat, &c., and decks swept, in a heavy gale on the 12th inst.

The *Arundel*, Richardson, from London to China, was lost on the 28th Jan., on Winchelsea Beach. Crew saved, and about half of the cargo.

The *George McLeod*, Murdoch, from Mauritius to Greenock, was wrecked on Dumfries Bank, Solway Frith, 29th Jan. Crew saved, and landed at Southernness Light-house. Ship and cargo lost.

The *Glencira*, of Liverpool, was wrecked off Singapore, 14th Nov. She ran ashore and struck on the N.E. point of Pulo Bintang.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 16. At Wood House, Wanstead, the lady of M. Wigram, Esq., son.
 20. At 17, Upper Baker Street, the lady of John Hughes, Esq. (of the *Gambia*), son.
 23. At Kensington, the lady of Major G. Willoch, son.
 Feb. 1. At 24, Abercrombie Place, Edinburgh, the lady of Capt. P. J. Chiene, Bengal army, son.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 7. At Southampton, F. W. Newton, Esq., of Freemantle Lodge, Shirley to Maria Bligh, eldest daughter of the late Dr. White, of Madras.
 11. At Littleham Church, near Exmouth, Mr. A. Jamieson to Eliza, daughter of the late Capt. E. Spicer, 12th regt. M. N. I. and D. A. adj. gen. of A. N. division.
 — At All Souls, Langham Place, W. A. Shee, Esq., third son of Sir Martin Archer Shee, to Harriet, widow of the late Maj. W. Cubitt, dep. mil. sec. to the Government of India.
 17. At Southampton, the Rev. A. Grant, vicar of Romford, to Julia, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Carey.
 31. At Finchingsfield, Essex, W. K. Haslewood, Esq., Bengal army, late A. D. C. to the Earl of Auckland, Gov. Gen. of India, to Georgiana, eldest daughter of J. R. Brise, of Spain's Hall, Essex, and Clare, Suffolk, Esq.
 Feb. 2. At St. George's Church, Hanover Square, T. F. Nicolay, Esq., 1st Madras Europ. Regt., to Ann, eldest daughter of the late W. Hickey, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 3. At Stonehouse, Lieut. Col. Bunce, Royal Marines.
 7. At Exeter, Maj. Gen. Molesworth, Madras army.
 10. At his residence in Hampshire, Admiral T. Alexander. [He commanded the *Hops* sloop at the capture of the Dutch squadron at the Cape in 1796.]
 12. At Weymouth, General Gore Browne, colonel 44th Foot, aged 79.
 — At Paisley, Lieut. Humphreys, 87th Foot (Mauritius).
 14. Drowned, by the wreck of the *Conqueror*, near Boulogne, Frances, aged 17, third daughter of the Rev. G. Hough, senior colonial chaplain, Cape Town.
 — Wrecked on board the *Conqueror*, on the coast of France, Capt. J. N. Marshall, of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service, only surviving son of Col. Marshall, of Bath; also his wife Elizabeth, daughter of the late W. Butt, Esq., of Corneybury, Herts.
 — Drowned, off Boulogne, by the wreck of the *Conqueror*, the wife of J. Jenkins, Esq., of Calcutta, and three of their children. Also, the infant son of their brother-in-law, J. W. Ilbery, Esq., of Calcutta.
 17. At Bught, Inverness-shire, Marjory G. Macqueen, aged 17, only child of the late Capt. D. Macqueen, 2nd Madras L. Cav.
 20. At Kensington, W. T. C. Scriven, Esq., Bombay army, late paymaster of pensions, Dapoolie.
 22. At West Cowes, Elizabeth, wife of Maj. Gen. J. T. Trewman, Madras army.
 29. Elizabeth, wife of C. Waud, Esq., of Prospect House, Stoke Newington, and of the H.E.I.C.'s home service.
 — R. Morrow Dormery, Esq., formerly capt. 40th regt. (stationed at Bombay).
 Feb. 1. At 14, Royal Terrace, Edinburgh, Mr. G. Boyd.
 — At Bath, the widow of S. Charters, Esq., B. C. S.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar mound is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar mounds equal to 110 factory mounds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Dec. 23, 1842.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	13 0	@ 18 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 7	@ 4 8
Bottles 100	7 4	— 8 8	— flat do.	4 10	—
Coals B. md.	0 4	— 0 6	— English, sq. do.	2 11	— 2 12
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	34 4	— 34 8	— flat do.	2 4	— 2 5
— Brasiers' do.	33 12	— 34 4	— Bolt do.	2 6	— 2 8
— Ingot do.	32 6	— 33 8	— Sheet do.	4 12	— 4 14
— Old Gross do.	33 0	— 33 4	— Nails do. cwt.	11 14	—
— Bolt do.	36 12	— 37 8	— Hoops F. md.	3 14	—
— Tile do.	33 4	—	— Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	—	34 8	— Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 15	— 7 0
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	6 13	— 6 14
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery do.	10 D.	— 16 D.
Copperas do.	1 3	— 1 4	— Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 4	— 3 10
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pec.	1 4	— 8 0	— Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	13 6	— 13 8
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	— Stationery do.	15 D.	— 45 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3.1	— 0 6.9	— Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 8	— 6 14
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	20 D.	— Swedish do.	10 14	— 11 4
Glass Ware. 16 D.	—	25 D.	— Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	16 0	— 16 8
Ironmongery 40 D.	—	50 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	5 0	— 9 0
Hosiery, cotton. 1 D.	—	10 D.	— coarse and middling. 1	1	— 1 12
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	12 A.	— Flannel, fine. 0	7	— 1 6

MADRAS, Dec 24, 1842.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Bottles 100	7½	@ 8	Iron Hoops candy	19	@ 21
Copper Sheet. candy	267	— 290	— Nails do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab. do.	245	— 270	— Lead, Pig. do.	none.	—
— Old do.	250	— 255	— Sheet do.	none.	—
— Nails, assort. do.	280	— 290	— Spelter do.	none.	—
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	— 10	— Stationery do.	10 A.	— 15 A.
— Ginghams do.	3	— 7	— Steel, English. candy	55	— 90
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	— 8	— Swedish do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish. candy	33	— 35	— Tin Plates box	17	— 17½
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	19	— 20	— Woollens, Broad-cloth . yard	P.C.	— 10 A.
— Bolt do.	22	— 23	— Flannel, fine do.	1½	— 2

BOMBAY, Jan. 1, 1843.

	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	5	@ 18	Iron Hoops cwt.	4	@ 12
Bottles, quart. doz.	0.12	—	— Nails do.	10.0	—
Coals ton	12	— 16	— Sheet do.	5	—
Copper Sheathing, 16-32 . cwt.	58	— 58.8	— Rod for bolts St. candy	25	— 26
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' . do.	67.8	—	— do. for nails do.	27	—
— Plate bottoms do.	59.0	—	— Lead, Pig. cwt.	11	—
— Tile do.	51	—	— Sheet do.	11	— 11.8
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60. . lb.	0.5½	— 0.10½	— Millinery do.	50 A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 . . .	0.12	—	— Shot, patent cwt.	10	— 11
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	15 D.	— Spelter do.	60	—
Earthenware 20 D.	—	40 D.	— Stationery do.	P.C.	— 20 D.
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	—	— Steel, Swedish tub	10.4	— 10.8
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	— Tin Plates box	15	— 16
Hosiery, with half hose . . .	25 A.	— 40 A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine . yd.	4½	— 10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	52	— 53	— Long Ells yd.	18	—
— English do.	24.8	— 25.0	— Flannel, fine 1	—	— 1½

SINGAPORE, Nov. 28, 1842.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors cwt.	5	@ 5½	Cotton Hkfs. limit. Battick, dble. . corgie	2½	@ 3
Bottles 100	2½	— 3	— do. do. Pullicat. doz.	14	— 2½
Copper Sheathing and Nails . . . pecul	38	— 11	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24 . pecul	125	— 26
Cottons, Madapollams, 24 yd. . 33-36 pcs.	1	— 1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	26	— 39
— Ditto 24	40-44 do.	24	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 . do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 . . . 35-36 do.	2½	— 3	— Cutlery 30 D	— 40 D	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	2½	— 4	— Iron, Swedish pecul	3	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	5½	— 7	— English do.	2	— 2½
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2½	— 2½	— Nail, rod do.	2½	—
— Prints, 7-8, & 9-8, single colours do.	1½	— 2	— Lead, Pig do.	3	—
— two colours do.	2	— 2½	— Sheet do.	6½	— 7½
— Turkey reds do.	4	— 5	— Spelter pecul	11	— 11½
— fancies do.	2½	— 3	— Steel tub	6	— 6½
— Cambric, 12 yds. by 39 to 40 . pec.	1	— 1½	— Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7½	— 8
— Jacomet, 20 42 to 45 . do.	1½	— 4	— Camblats do.	22	— 28
— Lappets, 10 40 to 42 . do.	1	— 1½	— Bombazetts do.	3½	— 4

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1842.—The transactions in Metals have been contracted, consequent on the absence of demand, save for local requirements and the wants of the trade. In Copper the sales have been limited. Since our last issue prices of Tile have declined 12 annas, and of Ingot 6 annas per maund. Of Spelter the reported sales are 750 maunds, at 12 14 per factory maund; market price of this import, 12 14 to 13 rupees per factory maund. In Iron the sales have been considerable, but generally at reduced prices, importers being unable to hold against the disposition of buyers not to submit to higher rates. The sales of Steel shew Swedish to advance 2 annas per maund, and British and blistered to have declined 8 annas per maund since our last. In Lead no sale has obtained. Of Quicksilver the sale of an importation of 35 bottles is reported at 4r. 12a. per factory seer; market prices are 4r. 8a. to 4r. 9a. per factory seer.—Cotton Piece Goods.—Sales have been considerable, but the prices which have obtained are generally unsatisfactory; for coloured goods there is at present but a limited inquiry.—Cotton Twist.—Sales continue extensive, but with very little va-

riation in obtainable prices from former rates.

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1842.—Our markets for imports during the month has been less active, and transactions have been more limited, than is usual for the season of the year, owing principally to the scarcity of money which at present prevails among the native dealers. In Piece Goods a good many sales have been effected during the month; prices however still continue low; but as the demand for grey goods especially is brisk, there seems a fair prospect of these improving ere long.—Twist.—In this article a fair extent of business has been done during the month.—Woollens are under inquiry; but transactions in them have been very trifling; the season, however, is not yet sufficiently advanced for these goods. Copper is in fair demand.

China, Nov. 18, 1842.—A few sales in Cotton Yarn, but stock large and demand slight. The supply of Iron beyond the demand; a few sales effected. Quotations in Woollens nominal, and no sales reported. Fine qualities of Long Cloths have improved a little.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Dec. 23, 1842.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	7 8	7 0
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	8 0	9 0
Paper { 1835-36 interest payable in England .. }		per cent.
Second { From Nos. 1, 151 } disc.	0 6	0 0
5 p'ct. { a 15,300 accord- ing to Number }		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. disc.	0 6	0 8
New 5 per cent. disc.	2 0	4 0
4 per cent. disc.	9 0	10 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,700 a	—
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 1,000)	95 a	100
Agra Bank, Pm. (Co. Rs. 500)	175 a	—

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Interest on government and salary bills	6 do.
Ditto on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	2s. 1½d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, Dec. 24, 1842.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11½d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Dec. 31, 1842.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0½d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 30 days' sight, 99 to 99.8.
Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (1pr.ct.disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99½.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105.12 to 106 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105.12 to 106 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 90.8 to 91 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 88.8 to 89 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 109.8 to 110 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, Nov. 24, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 6½d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. per do.

Macao, Nov. 18, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. per Sp. Dollar.
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LONDON PRICE CURRENT, Feb. 7, 1843.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	
Coffee, Bataviacwt.	2	7	0	@	2	14	0
— Samarang.....	1	8	0		1	11	0
— Mysore.....	2	0	0		2	4	0
— Sumatra.....	1	3	0		1	6	0
— Ceylon.....	2	12	0		4	10	6
— Mocha.....	2	12	0		5	0	0
Cotton, Surat.....lb	0	0	3½		0	0	5
— Madras.....	0	0	3½		0	0	5
— Bengal.....	0	0	3½		0	0	5
— Bourbon.....							
Drugs & for Dyeing.							
Aloes, Epatica.....cwt.	2	0	0		11	0	0
Anniseeds, Star.....	3	4	0		3	7	0
Borax, Refined.....	2	10	0		2	16	0
— Unrefined.....	1	14	0		2	2	0
Camphire, in chests.....lb	0	1	0		12	0	0
Cardamoms, Malabar.....	0	1	11		0	2	8
— Ceylon.....	0	1	0		0	1	4
Cassia Huds.....cwt.	5	0	0		5	15	0
— Lignea.....	2	8	0		3	5	0
Castor Oil.....lb	0	0	6		0	10	0
China Root.....cwt.	2	0	0		2	6	0
Cubebs.....	2	17	0		3	6	0
Dragos.....	2	10	0		21	0	0
Gum Ammoniac, drop..							
— Arabic.....	0	14	0		3	12	0
— Assafoetida.....	1	0	0		4	10	0
— Benjamin.....	1	16	0		2	7	0
— Animi.....	3	10	0		10	0	0
— Gambogium.....	12	0	0		33	0	0
— Myrrh.....	2	10	0		11	0	0
— Oilbanum.....	0	14	0		3	4	0
Kino.....	8	0	0		10	0	0
Lac Lake.....lb	0	0	1		0	0	4
— Dye.....	0	0	4½		0	0	11
— Shell.....cwt.	1	10	0		3	10	0
— Stick.....	0	10	0		2	10	0
Musk, China.....oz.	0	5	0		2	10	0
Nux Vomica.....cwt.							
Oil, Cassia.....lb.	0	8	6		0	9	6
— Cinnamon.....oz.	0	2	0		0	4	0
— Cocoa-nut.....cwt.	1	15	6		2	0	0
— Cajaputa.....oz.	0	2	0		0	0	3
— Mce.....	0	0	2		0	0	3
— Nutmegs.....	0	0	9		0	0	10
Rhubarb.....	0	1	6		0	6	0
Sal Ammoniac.....cwt.	2	0	0		2	5	0
— Senna.....lb	0	0	5		0	2	6
— Turmeric, Java.....cwt.	0	16	0		1	0	0
— Bengal.....	0	18	0		1	0	6
— China.....	1	4	0		1	10	0
Galls, in Sorts.....	2	10	0		2	16	0
Hides, Buffalo.....lb	0	0	2		0	0	6½
— Ox and Cow.....	0	0	2½		0	1	1½
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue.....	0	8	0		0	8	6
— Fine Purple.....	0	7	6		0	8	0
— Fine Red Violet.....	0	7	3		0	7	6
— Fine Violet.....	0	7	0		0	7	3
— Mid. to good Violet.....	0	6	9		0	7	0
— Good Red Violet.....	0	7	0		0	7	3
— Good Violet and Copper.....	0	6	0		0	6	6
— Mid. and ord. do.....	0	5	0		0	6	0
— Low consuming do.....	0	3	3		0	4	3
— Trash and low dust.....	0	1	4		0	3	6
— Madras.....	0	2	4		0	5	5
— Oude.....	0	3	3		0	5	3

Mother-o'-Pearl } cwt.	2	5	0	@	3	10	0
Shells, China.....	0	1	9		0	4	11
Nankeens.....	0	1	10		0	4	10
Rattans.....	0	11	0		0	13	0
Rice, Bengal White.....cwt.	0	13	0		1	1	0
— Patna.....	0	9	0		0	13	0
— Java.....	0	9	0		0	13	0
Safflower.....	2	0	0		7	0	0
Sago.....cwt.	0	10	0		0	11	0
— Pearl.....	0	12	0		1	6	0
Saltpetre.....	1	5	6		1	8	0
Silk, Bengal Novl.....lb	0	8	0		0	18	0
— China Tsatlee.....	0	18	0		1	1	6
— Canton.....	0	8	6		0	17	0
Spices, Cinnamon.....	0	4	3		0	7	6
— Cloves.....	0	1	0		0	2	3
— Mace.....	0	2	0		0	7	4
— Nutmegs.....	0	2	0		0	5	8
— Ginger.....cwt.	0	15	6		1	4	0
— Pepper, Black.....lb	0	0	3		0	0	4½
— White.....	0	0	4½		0	1	0
Sugar, Bengal.....cwt.	2	18	0		3	9	0
— Siam and China.....	0	16	6		1	5	0
— Mauritius.....	2	0	0		3	7	0
— Manila and Java.....	0	15	0		1	4	0
Tea, Bohea.....lb	0	0	7		0	0	11
— Congou.....	0	1	2½		0	2	2
— Souchong.....	0	1	3		0	2	10
— Capar.....							
— Pouchong.....	0	0	4		0	1	8
— Twankay.....	0	1	3		0	1	8
— Pekoe.....	0	1	3		0	3	0
— Hyson Skin.....	0	0	9		0	2	5
— Hyson.....	0	1	8		0	4	10
— Young Hyson.....	0	0	9		0	3	8
— Imperial.....	0	1	0		0	3	10
— Gunpowder.....	0	1	3		0	4	8
Tin, Banca.....cwt.	3	7	0		3	8	0
Tortoiseshell.....lb	0	10	0		1	7	0
Vermilion.....lb	0	4	6		0	5	0
Wax.....cwt.	7	0	0		9	2	0
Wood, Saunders Red.....ton	5	0	0		8	0	0
— Sapan.....	7	0	0		13	0	0

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....foot	0	0	4½		0	0	6
Oil, Fish.....ton	37	0	0		43	0	0
Whalebone.....ton	188	0	0		200	0	0
Wool, Fine.....lb	0	1	7		0	2	2
— Good.....	0	1	4		0	1	6½
— Middling.....	0	1	0		0	1	3
— Ordinary.....	0	0	7		0	0	11
— In the Grease.....	0	0	5		0	0	10
— Lamb.....	0	0	6		0	2	0

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....cwt.	2	0	0		2	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, und.....lb	0	10	0		0	16	0
Gum Arabic.....cwt.	0	0	33		0	0	6½
Hides, Dry.....lb	0	0	3½		0	0	6½
— Salted.....	0	0	3½		0	0	6½
Oil, Palm.....ton	30	0	0		32	10	0
Raisins.....							
Wax.....cwt.	7	15	0		8	10	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....pipe	9	0	0		15	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....	8	0	0		10	0	0
Wood, Teak.....ton	7	15	0		8	5	0
Wool.....lb.	0	0	6		0	1	7

PRICES OF SHARES, Feb. 7, 1843.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
East and West-India.....(Stock)....	119	5 p. cent.	2,085,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock)....	90	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	103½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July.
Ditto Debentures.....	1 prem.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	½ prem.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	28	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australasian).....	52½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	31½	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7	—	10,000	100	20	March.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Robert Small</i>	655 tons.	Hight	Feb. 20.
<i>City of Poonah</i>	600	Bird	Feb. 20.
<i>Bengal Merchant</i>	600	Hemery	March 1.
<i>Marquis of Bute</i>	543	Lamont	Feb. 18.
<i>Britannia</i>	497	Hardie	Feb. 20.
<i>Tanjore</i>	422	Macleod	March 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Atlas</i>	500	Sexton	March 10.
<i>Ann</i>	650	—	March 15.
<i>Samarang</i>	600	Pryce	April 1.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Regular</i>	550	Carter	Feb. 14.
<i>Herefordshire</i>	1365	Richardson.....	Feb. 15.
<i>Chusan</i>	500	Laird	Feb. 20.
<i>Bombay</i>	1300	Furley.....	March 20.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Indian</i>	591	English	Feb. 25.
<i>Emu</i>	400	Scanlan	Feb. 21.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Union</i>	750	Middleton	Feb. 12.
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OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 18 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22 ..	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	37	April 15 ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6	May 12	37	May 20 ..	45	May 19	44
May 6	June 8	33	June 16 ..	41	June 17	42
June 4	July 8	35	July 16 ..	43	July 19	46
July 6	Aug. 6	31	Aug. 13 ..	38	Aug. 17	42
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 17	44
Sept. 6	Oct. 12	37	Oct. 18 ..	43	Oct. 20	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 14	41	Nov. 20 ..	47	Nov. 26	53
Nov. 4	Dec. 13	40	Dec. 19 ..	40	Dec. 21	48

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 28th Feb., and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th March.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London. <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 8	39	Feb. 11	42
Feb. 1	<i>Berenice</i>	March 10	39	March 15	43
March 1	<i>Victoria</i>	April 5	36	April 11	42
April 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	May 4	34	May 11	41
May 3	<i>Berenice</i>	June 6	35	June 10	39
May 23	<i>Victoria</i>	July 4	42	July 9	47
June 18	<i>Berenice</i>	Aug. 4	48	Aug. 8	52
July 19	<i>Semitramis</i>	Sept. 3	41	Sept. 7	50
Aug. 27	<i>Victoria</i>	Oct. 8	43	Oct. 13	48
Oct. 1	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Nov. 8	38	Nov. 12	42
Oct. 16	<i>Zenobia</i>	Nov. 24	41	—	—
Nov. 1	<i>Atalanta</i>	Dec. 6	35	Dec. 10	40
Nov. 20	<i>Victoria</i>	Jan. 9, 1843	40	Jan. 11	42
Jan. 1, 1843	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 7	38	—	—

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

MARCH, 1843.

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NOTICE.

The General Order, with which a correspondent at Edinburgh has favoured us, appeared in the Journal for December, 1826.

This Journal is now published two days after the arrival of each month's overland mail.

*** The Publishers will feel obliged by being informed when any delay occurs in the delivery of the Journal, which shall be immediately remedied.*

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LXIII.

THE papers brought by this month's mail are to the following dates:—Calcutta, January 24th; Madras, January 26th; Bombay, February 3rd; and China, January 31st.

The Indian journals are filled with details of the festivities and military spectacles with which the return of the several divisions of the victorious army of Affghanistan were welcomed and honoured. Our readers will find a copious summary of these gay and gorgeous doings in another part of this Journal. Lord Ellenborough had evidently in view, not merely a compliment to the brave men composing the returning armies, but the making an exhibition of the military strength of the Government of British India; for which purpose, the presence of the Sikh commanders and the princes of the Punjab—the only power likely to risk a struggle with our troops—was secured, adding, at the same time, to the magnificence and imposing character of the scenes. Another object was, to extinguish all latent feelings of jealousy or animosity between any portions of the force or its commanders. A remarkable and a very pleasing incident amongst the festivities was an entertainment given by a native corps to a Queen's regiment, in which the sepoy provided a plentiful supply of pale ale for their white comrades.

In mentioning the state of feeling in the British army, we cannot forget that, in our last Review, we referred to this painful topic, and we regret to find that (as in other respects) we were misled by the statements in the Indian papers. It appears that, as regards the abandonment and destruction of the *cazee* gun (one of the trophies from Cabul), there was no neglect or jealous indifference exhibited by Gen. Nott; it was found impracticable to bring on this cumbrous piece of ordnance, owing to the want of an efficient carriage, and the jaded state of the miserable draught cattle, and it was consequently destroyed. In like manner, the statements regarding the differences between the two Generals have been invented or exaggerated. There may have been differences in their views and opinions, and both must have felt the awkwardness of their relative positions after the junction of the force at Cabul; but so far from asperity or collision having marked their intercourse, all went on as smoothly as possible. The difference between Brigadier Wild and Col. Moseley had been amicably settled.

It will be seen that six of the officers belonging to the unfortunate forces in Affghanistan, at the time of the outbreak, have been tried by court martial and fully acquitted: amongst them is Colonel Palmer. The trials of Major Pottinger and Brigadier Shelton had not terminated. Much interest attaches to them.

The latest accounts from Ferozepore state that the different corps of the large force congregated at that station had moved to their assigned localities, and that the Governor General had set off for Delhi, with the intention (as report states) of requiring an explanation from the "Mogul"

of some equivocal proceedings on his part connected with our recent difficulties.

Our relations with Scinde are evidently about to undergo a material change. Force and persuasion—the former administered by General Napier, and the latter by Major Outram—are employed to induce the Ameers to consent to an arrangement which their reluctance shews to be very disagreeable to them. In the present state of Affghanistan, it is of infinite moment to the Government of British India not to have an enemy, or what is worse, a treacherous ally, near the most vulnerable part of the frontier between the two states. This consideration may, however, recommend the adoption of measures, the equity of which is less obvious than their advantage. It is to be hoped that the policy of the present Governor General will not furnish a practical contradiction of the sound principle laid down in his proclamation of 1st October.

There is every reason to expect that the insurrection in Bundelcund is at an end, although some time may elapse before all the leaders are ejected from their hiding places, and the country (many parts of which are of the finest character) is restored to, or rather placed in, perfect tranquillity.

Amongst the few local incidents worthy of notice in the Indian intelligence is the promulgation of a most important Act for declaring and amending the law regarding slavery in British India, whereby courts are prohibited from selling any person, or the right to the compulsory labour of any person, or enforcing any rights arising out of an alleged property in the person or services of another, and any act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man is declared to be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery. This is a virtual abolition of the state of slavery throughout our territories.

From China the intelligence is not so agreeable as that from India, although the occurrences, painful as they are, do not portend any interruption of the good understanding between the British and Chinese authorities. The massacre of the people of two British vessels at Formosa must be regarded as one of the occurrences of the recent contest between the two nations, and as an evidence of the spirit in which the Chinese government intended to prosecute hostilities, if the vigorous measures of our commanders had not brought the war to a conclusion. The riot at Canton, although its results may have been rendered more serious by some anti-English feeling on the part of a portion of the population, is clearly attributable to the misconduct of the seamen who were suffered to resort to Canton without proper precautions against their excesses. The merchants profess to be unable to impose any restraint upon these men, and if there be no means of preventing their misconduct, such riots may be expected to become frequent. We have read all the accounts of the occurrence, and we find no reason to differ from the conclusions of Sir Henry Pottinger (who must have had the best means of forming a judgment), that the Chinese authorities were not in fault, and their offer to defray the losses is alone a sufficient evidence of their being no participators in it. We recommend the perusal of Sir Henry's ex-

postulation with the British merchants to serious attention, as exhibiting the difficulties which will embarrass all endeavours to establish a permanent good understanding with the Chinese government, unless some strenuous measures are adopted to stop the proceedings of those merchants. Although the plenipotentiary does not speak explicitly, it is plain that he refers to that system of irregular trading, which the scruples of those engaged in it will not allow to be called “smuggling,” and no other term can be correctly applied to it. The castigation seems to have been deeply felt by the merchants, and it is not a whit more severe than they deserve.

A large part of the British forces had left China. The Singapore papers announce the arrival at that place, on the 1st January, of forty-three transports, with the native troops, accompanied by the *Endymion* and *Dido* frigates, having Sir Hugh Gough and his staff on board, and three steamers. The number of vessels of war still remaining in China was upwards of twenty, besides five steamers, and the land force consisted of 6,000 European troops.

The papers recently printed by order of Parliament (the substance of which is given in another part of this Journal) have removed all the misapprehensions respecting the measures of the Indian Government relative to Affghanistan, which originated in the erroneous and sometimes spiteful conclusions of the Indian papers. It now appears (as we conjectured*) that the evacuation of the country was determined upon by Lord Auckland prior to his departure from India; that his successor carried that wise resolution into effect in the midst of supervening embarrassments that might well have produced doubt and even distraction; but that, from the first, he never swerved one instant from this object—all the imputations cast upon Lord Ellenborough for his supposed issue and recal of his order for withdrawing the forces being as groundless as the supposed facts themselves. The bad spirit engendered in the native troops at Peshawur by the recent disasters at Cabul; the fall of Ghuzni; the ill-success of General England in his first attempt to force the Kojuck pass; the critical state of General Nott's army, and the conviction that another military calamity might break the talisman of the British power in India; on the other hand, the triumph attending General Pollock's discreet and skilful operations in the Khyber country, General England's passage of the Kojuck, and the confidence of General Nott in the power of his gallant army to retire boldly by the way of Ghuzni and Cabul; all had their natural and proper effect upon the instructions successively given by Lord Ellenborough as to the mode of executing the resolution formed by his predecessor and adopted by himself. But every despatch to the Secret Committee at home, and every letter to the British commanders, reiterate the Governor-General's firm resolution, and the permission given to the generals to exercise a discretion in making forward movements into the enemy's country, with a view of leaving “decisive proofs of the power of the British army without impeaching its huma-

nity," was invariably accompanied by cautions, and by a distinct intimation that the safety of the armies was the primary consideration.

How much of the success of the operations may have resulted from the "extreme caution" of Lord Ellenborough, to which invidious allusion has been made, cannot be very accurately estimated; possibly the prudence of the generals, if left entirely to themselves, might have secured them against incurring unnecessary risk; yet it must not be forgotten that, if in such critical circumstances, the caution and judgment of Lord Ellenborough had deserted him; if, urged by his own impatience, seduced by a desire for glory, or goaded by the taunts of the Indian press, which was fed by discontent and malice, he had ordered forward movements at all hazards, these orders must have been obeyed, and might have been ruinous.

It has been insinuated that the coupling the permission to advance with cautions, was intended by Lord Ellenborough to secure to himself credit for success and immunity in case of failure—an insinuation which could have originated only in a little mind, and which is not the less censurable because vented within the walls of Parliament.

All the mystery attending the "Army of Reserve," and which seems to have deluded the Indian journalists and their contributors into so many wild phantasies, is cleared up, the motives and views being clear and consistent. The policy of assembling such a force, in such an emergency, is so obvious, that but for the positive, though groundless, assertions of writers who had apparently better means of information, we should have ascribed it to the true motive, and it is no matter of surprise to find that this measure was likewise *suggested* by Lord Auckland. In the letter of his Lordship in Council to the Commander-in-Chief, dated February 24th (almost the last act of his Government), he says: "As we may have to retain for an indefinite period a large force in the Punjab, we rely upon your excellency's exercising a close and constant vigilance, and issuing such injunctions to all the subordinate authorities, on whom your measures may depend, that this force wants for nothing." This embryo suggestion was, like other judicious recommendations, embodied into action by Lord Ellenborough, who, in his letter to the Commander-in-Chief, dated April 19th, defines the objects of the force: "With a view to secure the tranquillity of India, while so large a portion of our force is beyond the Indus, it appears to me that it would be advisable to form, at the earliest period, an army of reserve, of at least 15,000 men, of all arms, perfectly equipped for immediate service, in such a position as may make it at once an apparent support to the corps in advance, and an object of apprehension to all who may entertain designs of hostility against the British Government." The misapprehensions in India upon this point arose from the "extreme caution" of both the late and the present Governors-General to conceal their real intentions. The facility with which meditated measures of importance were divulged, though their success sometimes depended upon their concealment, is a subject of regret by both Generals Nott and Pollock; the former declaring that a certain fact, respecting which secrecy was most

essential, was known to the Affghan leaders before his most confidential staff. Accordingly, in the despatch from Lord Auckland's secretary to General Pollock, to which we have before referred (February 24th), he observes: "You are aware that the Governor-General in Council does not contemplate any great effort in the present season for the re-occupation of Affghanistan; it is for you to consider how far it may be prudent to allow a resolution to this effect to become more generally known: it may be of importance, with a view to the objects which we should seek to attain, that our policy in this respect should be kept most secret." And Lord Ellenborough, writing to Sir Jasper Nicolls, on the 14th May, says:

I have hitherto succeeded in preserving absolute secrecy with respect to the intentions I entertain as to withdrawing from Affghanistan. I have done so by unusual means, but I deemed it to be essential to the public interests that entire secrecy upon that point should be observed. I feel that the difficulties, with which the two armies would have to contend, in making their retreat, would be greatly increased, were the Affghans now acquainted with their intention to retire; and in order to mislead them upon this point, even were there no other object, I should be disposed to form an army of reserve in a position from which it might advance to the support of either Major-General Pollock or Major-General Nott, and, at the same time, overawe the states of India; and to make public at once the intention of collecting such an army.

The "great clamour and clatter" about the gates of the temple of Somnath, which have interrupted public business in Parliament, choaked the vehicles of public information with unreadable matter, and extracted from high and venerable personages much solemn nonsense, have transferred the ridicule of the affair from Lord Ellenborough to his accusers. Our opinion of the act, and of the mode of doing it—of the carrying away these "terrible gates," and of the pompous proclamation by which their restoration to the dilapidated temple was directed—remains unchanged. The despoiling the edifice of Ghuzni of this trophy—whether it was the veritable sandal-wood portal of Siva's temple, or a modern fac-simile wrought out of baser materials—whether, as is most probable, no gate was ever taken from Somnath to Ghuzni—is of no moment whatever. The belief exists that the portal was part of the plunder carried off by Mahmood, and it is regarded by Affghans and Hindus, or at least Sikhs, as a species of palladium. The removal of it, therefore, by the victorious British army, under such circumstances, was right; and it is easy to imagine the sneers which would have been directed against Lord Ellenborough if, by an oversight or from forbearance, he had neglected to secure this trophy. That it was regarded by him only as a trophy, is evident from his instructions to General Nott: "You will leave decisive proofs of the power of the British army without impeaching its humanity; you will bring away from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuzni his club, which hangs over it, and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnath: these will be the just trophies of your successful march." Having brought away these spoils, the next question was their disposal. If the temple had been in perfect existence, the restoration of the gates to their original purpose would have been a matter of duty and obligation. Had

Lord Ellenborough been acquainted with the real condition of the building, he would probably have sent the trophy to Benares or to Calcutta. The only ground upon which he is open to reproof is the manner in which he has directed its disposal. The proclamation, though written, it is said, three times over (the first draught was probably the best), is a piece of absurd bombast, which affords a bad specimen of his lordship's literary taste. If he had devolved the penning of this proclamation to the functionary who is ordinarily employed to draw up Government papers, it would probably have escaped criticism; or if he had considered the difficulty of wording such a document, without a risk of disturbing the heterogeneous elements of which the population of India is composed,—for even amongst Hindus, there is a mutual repulsion betwixt Jains, Vaishnaves, and Saivas,—and the certainty of offending the fastidious taste of his own countrymen, he would have issued no proclamation on the subject at all.

Although belonging to neither of the political parties which divide the people of England, we have seen with deep disgust the attack made upon Lord Ellenborough, for purely party objects, on this isolated and frivolous point in his Indian policy, the general character of which has defied the malignity even of his political adversaries. The late ministers meanly committed the office of heading this attack to individuals of little weight, as if themselves "willing to wound and yet afraid to strike," or conscious how much their own political characters, in this part of their career, are at the mercy of their successors. They ought now, at least, to be convinced of the terrible mistake made in their Indian policy, and of the calamitous consequences of that mistake. The expedition beyond the Indus, suggested by false notions of the designs of Russia, and conducted under impressions equally false of the state of Affghanistan, unlike every other erroneous political step, has been attended with no solitary contingent good, whilst its evils, past, present, and to come, are fearful. It has stamped the English name with the odium of an usurpation perpetrated under the mask of friendship; it has moistened the sterile soil of Affghanistan with the blood of 17,000 British subjects, and perhaps as many Affghans, shed in an unjust quarrel; it has alienated from us for ever a people that might have been our allies, but in whom we have implanted a bitter and undying hatred towards us, and it has wasted some millions sterling, which must be paid by India or by England without the smallest equivalent. These are some of the actual indisputable evils of that imprudent expedition. The mischiefs which might have ensued from thence it is frightful to contemplate. It might have shaken our Indian empire to atoms, subverted the foundations of British greatness, and plunged Europe into a long and sanguinary war. The authors of these evils now seek to divert public indignation from them by the transparent artifice of endeavouring to get up a kind of "No Popery" cry about idolatry and the trumpery gates of the temple of Somnath!

CAIRO, WITH A VISIT TO AN HAREEM.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

IN visiting Cairo, a scene perfectly novel in all its features is presented to the traveller; to no other city, European or Asiatic, does it bear the slightest resemblance, nor can any description present it fully to the imagination. Although Mr. Lane has given its objects in detail, with pen and pencil of the most exact fidelity; although the tales of the *Arabian Nights* have surrounded them with all the interest of Oriental romance, and Mr. Hay's splendid lithographies are unrivalled in their truth of proportions and perfect beauty of execution; yet, with all these aids, the "mighty Mis'r" must be *seen*, its streets traversed, and its crowds scrutinized, before any connected or distinct ideas can be obtained of a city so strange and so incongruous as this; which, however, becomes tedious when the novelty of its scenes has passed away. The donkey-riding, the dark, narrow, crowded, and unpaved streets, the leaning minarets, the richly-sculptured mosques, the dress bazaars, and the coffee-shops, amuse for a time; but no sooner do the eye and the mind become accustomed to them, than annoyances are felt, neither few nor trifling, in the city of the Pasha. Streets filled with cold draughts, which the residents of Cairo call "ventilation;" bad odours, emitted by mud saturated with water from the canal which flows through the city; dark houses, the windows of which look, prison-like, on small square courts beneath; a mutilated, sore-eyed population, jostling one at every step; Sacki's water-bags, which stream perpetually forth upon the passer-by:—these are but a few of Cairo annoyances—and then, the mosquitoes and the flies! But the latter deserve a chapter to themselves, with a preface dedicatory to Beel-zebub, their lord.

Cairo, as I have said, must be seen to be known; and certainly there is enough to wonder at and to admire in its great bazaars; for, out of forty passers-by, twenty of the number will be of different costumes and nations. Variety of population may be common to Constantinople, Calcutta, Paris, Vienna, Petersburg, London, or any other great metropolis, which is a commercial emporium; but combinations and groups such as appear in Cairo cannot be elsewhere presented to the traveller's attention, inasmuch as its political character, geographical position, and the interest of the neighbouring countries, are essentially unique. In the cities of Turkey and India we may see turbaned Moslems in variety and abundance, red beards and black, with imaums and mosques, prayer-carpets and veiled women; but nowhere except in Cairo have we the Bedouin of the desert, the Copt from Jerusalem, the Arab from the Thebaid, with

The Turk, the Greek, the Albanian, and the Moor,
Here mingled in their many-hued array.

Of all these, the Bedouin, or *Beid-a-wee*, as he calls himself, attired in a cloak of goats' hair, with a variegated silk handkerchief, trimmed with tassels, girt round his head with a twisted rope, and mounted on the first of a long line of dromedaries, his companions on the desert waste, is the most interesting, from the associations we form between him and his nomade life, his freedom, hospitality, laws, fierce contempt of danger, with his hatred of cities and their denizens. Unattracted by aught that glitters around him, the Beidawce passes through the great bazaars of Cairo as if unconscious of its wealth. The dignity of his bearing cannot be surpassed by priest or monarch,

and we fancy, as we gaze on his unchanging countenance, that, once without the gates of the "dwellers within walls," the Beidawee, smiling again as the desert breeze fans his cheek, will mount his fleetest dromedary, and speed towards his tents, shaking the dust from his feet, in token of contempt for civilized life.

The showy Turk, on his high-bred Syrian horse, with its rich Mamlouk trappings, and his numerous attendants, who borrow their haughty mien from their self-satisfied master, presents the exact opposite to the dignified Beidawee, and carries the mind at once to the struggles of empires, the bigotry of Islamism, and all the artificial wants, splendid luxuries, and lavish expenditure of these cruel conquerors of Oriental nations. Following the Turk, probably, comes the ulema, or priest, clad in scarlet and fine linen, and attended by lip-service as he goes, but little more, and he knows the crowd are hypocrites, who part to let him pass, for the Pasha has exalted the military service above priestcraft.

Nor must the women be omitted : —interesting everywhere, it must be confessed that they seem doubly so where custom secludes them from the common gaze. But, graceful as is the *saree* of a Hindoo woman, fascinating as travellers find the mantilla of the Spanish dames, and deeply mysterious as are the envelopes of the dark-eyed Jewish maidens, nothing can be said of the cloak and veil of the Cairo ladies but that they are supreme in ugliness, and the proboscis-like shade which falls over their faces, with the yards of black silk forming the mantles, and covering the rich dress beneath, make them look more like scarabæi, or sacred beetles, when they go abroad, than the graceful inmates of an harem ; for nothing appears of the woman below this inflated form but a double slipper of red and yellow, with a pair of full dark eyes, which glance boldly around, unhidden and unfearing. Still, one cannot but feel an interest in these shrouded figures as they amble by on their sleek, well-fed mules, adorned with prayer-carpet and jingling bridles, and our imaginations follow the mysterious dames to the privacy of their homes, to their daily occupations, their cares, their interests ; we feel there is, after all, something pleasant in the *incognito* they enjoy, for not even a husband could recognize his wife so garbed, and we fancy a Turkish woman's fate not so bad, and withdraw a portion of our sympathy from ladies who can shop, chatter, and look about them as if they were really free in law, and not liable to the sack and the bowstring.

But Bedouins, Turks, priests, and women by no means comprise the features of a Cairo crowd, for the Arab, the Copt, the Albanian, the Greek, the Jew, must all have place ; the naturalized foreigner and the European adventurer, the real *savan* and the pretender, the scientific enthusiast and the ignorant quack ; nor must be unheeded the bond, bought with a price, the swaggering eunuch, and the female slave from Sennaar, her woolly head girt with a gay kerchief, and her neck decorated with coloured beads and necklaces of coins. Such are a few, and really *but* a few, of the drops which compose the great sea of life which pours, as a continual flood, through the highways of Grand Cairo, the neighbouring streets being dull and empty as if suddenly deserted on some pestilential visitation.

Nothing in the form of out-of-door recreation can be imagined so essentially dismal as riding about the streets of Cairo, where, except in the dress bazaars, nothing is to be seen but shops filled with pomegranates, melons, and tomatas, or with dates, lanthorns, and Turkish cheeses, rendered dim by the coating of flies settled thereon ; and as there are no good lungs to the city

but the great square of Esbequieh, with its tanks of water, avenues of acacia trees, and itinerant coffee-makers, and no good ride but on the Shobrah road, —which is also an avenue, over which the branches of sycamores and acacias twine like Gothic arches overhead, while from between them on either side pleasant glimpses are caught of a green and fertile country,—the Cairo visitor must, after a short time, either remain on his divan, and gaze through an arabesque window on a small square of damp earth, or possibly on a landscape enlivened by a wretched-looking tree, and the ruined top of a minar, or take to Arabic and chibouk-smoking in self-defence, for there is no society to be had beyond the mere passing travellers at the hotels, nor any newspapers, periodicals, or books on subjects of common interest. And then, in this city of Cairo, it is dark ere the sun sets. Without a light, the police place all wanderers in custody; thus one goes out to dinner, preceded by an Ali or a Hassan, bearing in advance, with dignified pace, one of the Cairo fly-catching-looking paper lanterns, while it is yet bright daylight beyond the gates, and people coming in think you must be searching for truth, and search you might for a long time fruitlessly in Cairo; for of all the spots where cunning, Machiavelism, cant, and *hum* flourish, commend me to the city of the Pasha, from its generals and rulers, down to the ragged Arab, who bakes figures of blue pottery, and barter them as rare “antiques!”

One of the most agreeable places of resort in Cairo is the library of the Egyptian Society, for, in addition to the valuable store of learning on its shelves, it stands in a pleasant garden, the only place in Cairo where the sunbeams ever enter, I believe, and which is removed from the din of Arab tongues, the shouts of donkey-boys, and the perpetual cries of water-carriers and sherbet-sellers; it is also a delightful thing to be surrounded in this still, well-lighted retreat from noise and bustle, with vivid and faithful delineations of the strange city we are in, and to peruse the records of the learned, the enthusiastic, and the pious, who have been lured to the land of Egypt, wandering in search of knowledge, and have made its deserted cities, and their magnificent remains of art, the objects of their pilgrimage. If after a time the stranger wearies of these studies, he may go forth among shady foliage, and a few steps brings him to the residence of Clot Bey, and his menagerie of giraffes and curious fowls; this gentleman, with Sulciman Pasha, ranking first among the Frenchmen distinguished by the Pasha.

There are no public amusements at Cairo except the amateur French and Italian performances, which are excellent, and sustained with great spirit; but the theatre is open only on Thursday evenings, the rest being unprovided with any recreation. The strangers at Hill's and Dumerg's Hotels usually meet after dinner, and talk over the expenses of boats to Thebes and camels to Jerusalem, of the impositions of dragomans, and the prices of Turkish dresses; but this is dull enough, as every thing of the same kind is in Egypt. The only museum is a private one, belonging to Dr. Abbot, the English ha-keem; it contains a great many curious and valuable antiques, among which is the signet and necklace of Menes, with some splendid scarabæi and small figures, so exquisitely cut, as at once to remove from the mind even of persons who had never seen the beautiful sculptures of the Thebaid, all ideas of the Egyptians being unacquainted with the true proportions and real symmetry of the human form.

During my stay in Cairo, I had seen clouds of the male part of the population of every country and costume that could be met with thronging the ways,

or displaying their tempting merchandize in shops rich with the beautiful cashmeres of Asia, the gorgeous fabrics of Turkey, and the soft woollen manufactures brought from the countries of the west, Tripoli and Tunis especially, for the tribes of the desert; but unless when veiled and enveloped in that frightful black silk *hab'arah*, or in the shape of a hideous old Egyptian woman, the *femme de chambre* of our apartments, who hid her shrivelled skin and tattooed chin as zealously as the fairest under an old veil when she went out, I had not caught a glimpse of a woman; nor was I likely to do so, as in every case in which I sought an introduction to a Turkish harem, I was told at once, and without reservation, that the matter was *impossible*. The Pasha's family admitted none, and a story was told of some ladies having visited the harem of Ibrahim Pasha some time since, and filled the heads of his wives with such terrible notions of liberty and equality, that, on his next entrance to the harem, wives, favourites, and slaves flew with one accord at their astonished master, and demanded how he dared deprive them of the same indulgences enjoyed by English women. The Pasha, it is said, had enough to do to pacify the fair rebels, and as these were not fit notions to be entertained in a Turkish harem, it was at once closed against foreign intruders. To visit Syrian harems might be easily effected by introductions at my command; but although the Syrian ladies observe the habits of seclusion common to the people among whom they live, as Christians, there is little remarkable about them, except the richness and grace of their costume, which, as Levantine, I had seen frequently before. In full remembrance, however, of Lady Wortley Montague's charming descriptions of her Turkish friends, all the difficulties I encountered only served to make me more determined, if possible, to overcome them, and I continued to question English, French, Arab, and Turk on the matter. At length I was told, with great secrecy, that a certain French woman, who had the *entrée* of the harems for the purpose of selling *bijouterie* and so on, could, for a "consideration," inquire if the ladies of a particular family would receive me as their visitor. The preliminaries were soon settled, and the inquiry satisfactorily answered: the family of Sami Pasha would receive me after noon on the following day, the first of the feast of Beiram. The three days which are devoted to this great carnival are those of unmixed enjoyment to the Moslems, who, in feasting, dancing, and merriment of all kinds, inconsistent enough with the usual solemn demeanour of the professors of Islamism, find some equivalent for the sacrifices made, and some reward for the trying duties of abstinence enforced on them by the preceding month Ramadan; the same spirit which closes the shops, and sends their owners in holiday costume to the great fair held outside the Bab el Nas'r gate; which fills the coffee-houses, and patronizes almehs and buffoons; penetrates even to the mysterious retreats of the ladies, and mirth among young Turkish wives and Circassian slave girls is often quite as boisterous as that of the male part of the community of a very inferior grade.

My amusement of the morning, from sun-rise, had been to mix with the groups bound to the great scenes of festivity, and to observe the singular demeanour of a people merry upon principle. The common people, too happy in a holiday, were half-crazed by anticipation of enjoyment, and so disguised by clean attire and new head-dresses, that I could not easily recognize our own servants, while the countenances of the better classes wore all a benignant expression, relaxed to a sort of easy satisfaction. On returning from the places set aside for the express purposes of festivity, and being eminently diverted with many of the scenes there enacted, I found a Sennaar slave

waiting to conduct me to the house of the Frenchwoman under whose *chaperonage* I was to make my *début* in a Turkish harem. On arriving at her house, she told me that Sami Pasha's and Habbi Effendi's (the late governor of the citadel) were the only harems to which I could possibly be introduced, and that as the ladies of the latter were old, and the whole establishment "*triste*," she had chosen to propose my visit to the family of the former. After a while, a younger Frenchwoman appeared as my guide, attired in Turkish costume, and bearing, as an unmarried person, a white veil with the black mantle. Her attire convinced me of a fact I had before doubted, namely, the real concealment afforded by the hideous veil, notwithstanding the exposure of the eyes with a portion of the cheeks and forehead immediately above it, for when my conductress appeared, it was quite impossible to guess whether she was young or old, Arab, Turk, or European. The voice, of course, would render this *incognito* of no avail, but, according to Cairo manners, it is shameful for any man to address a woman in the street; and if a Turkish husband suspects that, beneath the folds of a *hab'arah* he might discover a jaunting inmate of his harem, he dare not set his mind at rest by the only test.

Half an hour's ride brought us to the Turkish quarter of the city, the most open and handsome in Cairo, for here the court-yards are large, and some of them had trees, with a few rays of sunshine flickering among the higher branches. At one of the largest of these courts we stopped, and dismounting from our donkeys, walked forward to a large doorway, shaded with a heavy curtain of green cloth, covered with red embroidery. This being lifted for our entrance by a woman slave richly dressed, and a eunuch with quite enough knives and pistols about him to have armed three stout grenadiers of our standing army, we found ourselves at the foot of a handsome flight of marble stairs, covered with fine matting, and decorated with numerous pairs of small slippers of red and yellow morocco, the soles of the same material as the upper leather, soft, and without stiffening. Here my conductress divested herself of her out-of-door shroudings, and we ascended to a spacious hall, matted in a similar way, and hung with handsome chandeliers. About this hall a number of slave girls were standing, all Abyssinians, but gaily and handsomely dressed, and wearing great quantities of gold, silver, and coloured ornaments. From this entrance chamber we were shewn into an apartment of splendid dimensions, the floor tessellated marble, and the arabesque ornaments of the window frames relieved by rich painted glass; the walls were elegantly stencilled with very beautiful devices in French taste, and a raised divan surrounded the room, of pale blue satin, richly embroidered with gold flowers. In addition to this, small cushions and pillows were placed at the upper end of the apartment, of various colours, but similarly embroidered, some of pale green, others of blue and rose satin.

After a short time passed in admiring the good taste and splendour of this Turkish room, and feeling some surprise that, beyond the actual furniture, the chandeliers, and divans, no evidence of womanly fancies was to be seen in the form of foreign toys or *bijouterie* of any kind, which seemed inseparable from French decoration, Turkish expenditure, and hours of idleness, the three young wives of Sami Pasha appeared, two of them hand-in-hand, the first wife and the last; the second walked alone, a little behind the others; she might feel aggrieved, and fancy the last importation of Constantinople beauty more affected her interests and influence than they did those of the earlier bride. Having greeted me courteously, all sat down on the divans,

and I had an opportunity to admire them at leisure. They appeared all to be about the same age, probably fifteen; their faces were round, fat, and particularly fair, but the countenances of two were totally devoid of all expression, while the third, the last beloved, had a shrewish look, that augured ill, I thought, for the peace of the fourth bride, whenever it might please the pasha to complete his conjugal establishment. The dress and decorations of the ladies varied in colours only; in richness, material, and style, they were precisely alike, and strange and grotesque enough they looked, as may be supposed from a description. Faces, naturally pretty, were rendered laughable by misapplied care to render them more beautiful; the fine, dark eyebrow was painted in a broad arch of light sienna, extending from the temple to the centre of the nose; a large circle, like a black wafer, was stained on the lower part of the forehead, and the cheeks were highly rouged, until they emulated the inner leaves of a full-blown rose; not red, but a delicate tint used to its fullest strength. This combination of pink, black, and white, gave a most Grimaldi-like appearance to the faces of my pretty friends, and its singularity was increased rather than diminished by their head-dresses. These consisted of a small tarbouche or red cap, with a depending purple tassel, around which was wound a rich handkerchief, the whole worn very far back upon the head, with plaits of hair folded over it. On this handkerchief were clasped, on either temple, superb sprays of diamonds, cut and set in the English style, sparkling with great brilliancy, and of enormous value; but the effect of these was spoilt by the centre ornament, which consisted of a tuft of short hair, curling upwards, and mixed with a bunch of common paper artificial flowers, placed so as to stand upright from the centre of the brow. The costume consisted of a figured satin boddice, of the Levantine form, with full trowsers, and a sort of pelisse worn over them, terminating in a train, which, as the ladies walked, was supported by little slave boys; a fine Cashmere shawl, wound tightly round the waist, completed the costume. The materials of these dresses were of the richest description, French satins figured with gold and silver, or brocades of the most exquisite colours and fabric; and among them I recognized many of the beautiful articles I had admired in the Turkish dress bazaar of El Khaleele, particularly the Constantinople embroideries of coloured silk on fine white muslins, and the handkerchiefs and napkins worked and fringed with gold. In the whole attire of these Turkish girls there was nothing barbaric; the fabrics and jewels were all of European fashion, and very beautiful; all that a critic could have objected to was the free use of disfiguring cosmetics, and in one or two cases, in consequence of the season, the adoption of a finely embroidered cloth jacket, worn over the Levantine boddice, and looking very much as if it had been borrowed from the wardrobe of the pasha.

After a short time had elapsed, a fourth lady entered, similarly attired, but considerably older than the rest; she was still handsome, however, and the rouge, which disfigured the youthful faces, tended certainly to render hers more agreeable. This lady was followed by a troop of Circassian slave girls, and on her approach the young wives of the pasha rose, and put the hem of her robes to their lips. My conductress whispered me that she was the mother of their husband, and consequently chief in the harem. I thought there was something peculiarly pleasing in the manners of this lady, and fancied that, if the pasha resembled her, his young wives might justly feel a little jealous of his affections; but fortunately such things are unknown among Moslem ladies, and when any dislike is taken to a slave who may be a chance

favourite, the husband obligingly removes her from the harem; but even an objection of this kind, I am told, is very rare. On the contrary, the ladies and attendants generally well understand their position, and should the husband unduly interfere, or attempt in any way to reduce expense, or infringe the rules of courtesy and custom, the harem makes common cause against him; and, it is said, solemn and dignified as the Turk looks abroad, he wears a more subdued aspect under the attack of female tongues, which sometimes greets the poor man in domestic life. Only imagine four wives and fifty slave girls clamorous against some real or fancied outrage or privation, and then say if the Turk, with all his pipes, coffee, and prospective houris, is a happier man than he who hath but to endure the single-voiced reproaches of the shrew whom ill-fortune may have given to his bosom.

After chatting for a short time, through the medium of my conductress, who spoke Turkish fluently, three Circassian girls entered, dressed in a costume similar to that of their mistresses, and, excepting the jewels, in fabrics of nearly equal richness. On coming into the apartment, they stood with folded arms a little on one side, and were followed by three black slaves, two bearing silver salvers, covered with gold-embroidered napkins, and the third having a jewelled censer, from which rare perfumes were scattered round the apartment. At a signal from the lady mother, the slaves bearing the salvers advanced to me, and, removing the napkins, one appeared with richly-cut tumblers, filled with artificially cooled water of the most perfect clearness, and the other supported vases of sweetmeats, with small gold spoons and saucers. After this refreshment, the slaves again took their places on either side of the door, and two more entered bearing coffee in a similar way, the little China cups being held in outer cases of filagree silver work. Immediately after coffee, Circassian slaves brought to each lady a chibouk, twisted with gold and silver, with silver bowls and amber mouth-pieces, which they smoked, terrible as the custom may seem to our English notions, in a very lady-like, pretty way, gracefully reclining on their cushions, while the slave girls, with grave countenances and folded arms, stood respectfully before them. There was to me something peculiarly disagreeable about these Circassians; they were tall, much taller than the Turkish ladies, with fine figures, brilliantly fair complexions, highly rouged, and eyes and hair intensely black; handsome, therefore, particularly handsome; and yet the style of beauty had that Gulnare-like expression, which led one rather to tremble than admire; there was neither softness nor feeling in the gaze of these fair Odalisques, but the expression was altogether fierce, stern, and betraying a capability for any but gentle deeds. As I glanced from the round, soft, baby-like faces of the Turkish mistress to the haughty, imperious countenances of these Circassian slaves, and thought of them as spies over the wives and favourites of the master, I pitied the poor girls more for this companionship than for all that Turkish despotism might do: it seemed like the union of the sparrow with the hawk, and quite sure am I, that the mistress in a Turkish harem often trembles at the power of her slave.

Feeling some curiosity about the master of this splendid mansion, I ventured to make a few inquiries, which were answered by one of the young wives bringing me Sami Pasha's portrait, painted by an artist at Constantinople. The portrait, which was in oil colours, and handsomely framed, the glass being protected by a veil of embroidered muslin, represented a florid and rather good-looking man of about four-and-twenty, wearing the tarbouche, a blue frock-coat and stock of English fashion, and kneeling, oddly enough, on

a crimson velvet sofa. The ladies declared the resemblance perfect, and each, in token of respect, raised it in turn to her forehead, and handed it to the mother, who observed the same ceremony. I would have given a great deal at the moment, if the pasha himself had entered, to have seen whether much difference existed in the general demeanour between the portrait and its original. There was no chance of this, however, for the pasha had left Cairo for Constantinople, on a visit of ceremony to his master, the Sultan, and was not expected to return for a month : perhaps, had he been at home, the difficulty of my admittance to the harem would have been greater.

The mother of the pasha apologized for not entertaining me with music and dancing, one of their most common amusements ; but as it was the feast of Beiram, a marriage was celebrating at the house of a friend, and the slaves, who would otherwise have performed, had been permitted to attend the feast. The almeh dancing, no longer common in the streets of Cairo, is yet the favourite recreation of the ladies of the harem, some of whom, with the *guawazeh*, or more generally employed dancing-girl, forms usually a part of every Cairo establishment of any distinction. The young ladies, however, displayed a variety of the Constantinople embroideries, all most beautiful in fabric and design, consisting, principally, of floss silk and gold flowers wrought on a clear white muslin ground ; but as, unlike the Kincaub manufactures and embroideries of India, these rich articles are unwashable, their expense as costumes must be enormous. Turkish ladies usually embroider very beautifully, yet the wives of Sami Pasha absolutely did nothing but stroll from room to room, sip coffee, smoke chibouks, dress and re-dress themselves three or four times during the day. They obligingly offered to shew me over their apartments, and the whole party set forth, the ladies shuffling along, much encumbered by loose trowsers, sole-less slippers, and trains borne by little eunuchs, with Circassian slaves following with pipes, and the negress with the censer making up the group.

The apartments were all spacious, and furnished in similar fashion to that in which I had been received ; in some were fountains of alabaster, however, to afford refreshment in the summer season, and in others, lines of mirrors set in the walls. The bath rooms were all lined with alabaster, having fountains of hot and cold water ; but, curiously enough, the baths were not formed for reclining in, but were square and small, and probably about five feet deep, without steps, but with a crimson cord from the ceiling, by which the bather swung herself into the bath. I saw the calcined Mecca stone, commonly used by the Cairo women, and the fibres of the Syrian palm, both necessary to the bath toilette of the Turkish ladies, which in Egypt is a ceremony of no short endurance, nor common labour, rendering very necessary the rest afforded by the divans of the dressing-room, with its pipes and coffee.

From the house we strolled forth into a garden of tolerable dimensions, but with a wall of hopeless height. The caged birds were here safe enough, and women of the rank of the pasha's wives seldom leave home, unless to visit a friend on some state occasion, when they are strictly guarded. The garden contained several varieties of Oriental and European plants, and particularly the henna, which the Turkish ladies, like the Asiatic, use abundantly. I could not discover, either in the garden or the house, a single object calculated to afford my new friends amusement ; there were no birds, nor fawns, nor tame fish to pet, no pictures to be looked at,

children to be caressed, nor toys to be wearied of; their whole life seemed past in apathetic idleness.

On leaving them, all courteously and kindly pressed me to repeat my visit; but, having intruded myself on them from curiosity, in the first instance, I did not feel sufficiently interested to desire to cultivate their acquaintance; for, polite and graceful as were these Turkish ladies, I looked in vain for the intelligent acuteness I had recognized so often among my Mohammedan friends in India, or the gentle manners and engaging expression of the still more untutored and simple-minded women of a high-caste Hindoo family.

Education, the general epidemic of modern times, rages with fury at Grand Cairo, and while at present it includes Copts, Jews, and Arabs, would willingly extend its influences to the harems of the Turks. No one can sincerely and earnestly desire more than I do that intelligence should be spread abroad through the world; that prejudice and error should vanish before the light of truth, and that the women of every land should be given rational ideas and the power of personal resources to occupy the hours which must be passed in domestic privacy; but I am quite sure that all systems must fail that are applied generally, that is, without reference to the peculiar positions, character, taste, and conditions of those to whom they are applied. The feelings, intellects, and imaginations of the individuals to be educated must be influenced and attracted by subjects agreeable and inducing to them, nor must we lose sight of the fact, that although knowledge which we consider valuable may not be possessed, still ignorance may not wholly prevail, and the Turkish lady who speaks Arabic and Turkish, and embroiders in gold and silks, may not consider herself so totally inferior to the young English woman, who is accomplished after the fashion of her country. The sole object of all education seems to be to afford the power of exercise to the intellect, otherwise one accomplishment may be fairly enough weighed against another, and Arabic and Turkish, with the art of decorating fine muslins, may be quite as valuable to the lady of Cairo, as piano-forte playing and a general school education are to the women of England. But to do more than introduce additional accomplishments into the harems of the Turks, much must be done that is in the power of governments certainly, but not I fear of individual foreigners. The whole harem system must undergo a change; Turkish husbands, brothers, and fathers must learn to prefer Frank manners to their own, to look without contempt on a veil-less woman, and become themselves sufficiently educated to prefer an intelligent companion in their wives to a quadruple collection of breathing, moving, and splendidly attired toys. For the ladies, I am sure that nothing would attract their interest or please their fancies but an exhibition of showy accomplishments—painting, or harp-playing, for instance. An English woman possessing these would probably gain a general *entrée* to the harems, and, from being considered first in the light of an *almeh*, might eventually gain some influence; but as to books, globes, and the “useful arts,” I can fancy nothing to follow their introduction but a series of most expressive yawns, with a clapping of little hands, and the appearance of pipes and coffee. It is far from my wish to speak severely of any views opposed to mine, as such are doubtless both sincere and zealous; I merely, therefore, offer an opinion on what my own experience induces me to think their inutility.

Sultan Musjeed is so fond of introducing Frank costumes and English saddles at Constantinople, and Mohamed Ali is so desirous of gaining the character of a civilized prince through the medium of his schools, and is so lax in his

religious discipline, and so decided in lowering the priestly class by the elevation of the military, that I see no reason why, under both the governments of the Turk and the Albanian, innovation may not go yet farther, even until the Turkish ladies become educated, and a Turk contents himself with one wife; but, for the present, the pretty subjects of the Sublime Porte will differ little from the charming Fatimas described by Lady Wortley Montague in the pleasantest book, and one of the truest on Mohammedan manners, that was ever written.

GHAZEL OF HAFIZ.

عشقبازی و جوانی و شراب لعل قام &c.

THE pleasures of youth, love, and friendship combine
To add to the charms of the soul-cheering wine;
A saki,* whose beaming eye never grows dim,
With sherbet to fill up our bowls to the brim;
A mistress whose looks speak of nothing but love,
As bright as the life-giving fountains above,
With her long, musky curls, as they float in the wind,
Ensnaring each moment the love-stricken mind;
A garden in which every breeze, as it blows,
Wafts the sweets of the jasmine, the lily, and rose;
Where the eye roams with joy o'er an ocean of flowers,
As lovely as those in celestial bowers;
A circle of friends, sitting merrily by,
Whilst gaiety glistens in each laughing eye,
Who will stand by each other mid trouble and gloom,
And grapple with danger whenever it come:
O these are the joys that can throw a bright gleam
Of comfort and hope o'er life's feverish dream;
That can raise our gay spirits on pinions sublime,
Above all the toils and the tempests of time;
And he whose dull soul feels no transport of bliss,
And breaks not from earth, in a season like this,
Can boast in his mind of no heavenly ray,
But must die, as he lives, a mass of mere clay!
Come, friends, be like Hafiz, true lovers of mirth,
And like Haji Kuvam† be the light of the earth.

Ipswich, Feb. 13, 1843.

E. B. COWELL.

* شاقی 'a cupbearer.'

† The patron of Hafiz.* I have followed my own MS. in this last couplet; the common reading is, I believe, different.

PAST AND FUTURE BRITISH RELATIONS WITH CHINA.

BY A LATE MEMBER OF THE HON. EAST-INDIA COMPANY'S CIVIL SERVICE
AT CANTON.*

THE extraordinary events which have taken place in China within the past few years, the great change which our position there has undergone, and the important consequences resulting from the late war, have so completely altered the face and the nature of British relations with that empire, that it becomes a matter for deliberate consideration what plans and arrangements are likely to prove the best adapted for placing our trade, and our general interests in that quarter, on a secure, advantageous, and honourable footing. The very reverse of this has hitherto, unfortunately, been the case.

From the period of our earliest intercourse with the Chinese, we were placed in constant squabbling and discord with them, and very frequently involved in the most tedious, serious, and harassing discussions with these supercilious and troublesome people. This continued state of things unquestionably arose from our own mistaken and unwise policy in submitting to the insolent and intolerable arrogance, and the absurd pretensions, of a government the most weak and powerless on the face of the globe.

It is true we made spirited remonstrances with the local authorities at Canton, and we sent embassies to the Court of Peking; and the latter, although ostensibly of a complimentary character, embraced objects, the attainment of which, it was hoped, might place our trade, and the situation of the resident servants of the Hon. East-India Company, who conducted that trade at Canton, and our general interests in China, on an improved and extended footing. The embassy of the Earl of Macartney, in 1793, was certainly received and treated with hospitality, and with every mark of external attention and respect; more so, in fact, than any foreign embassy to Peking before or since. Notwithstanding, however, the well-known distinguished abilities and diplomatic talents of that nobleman, and the talents of the persons composing his lordship's embassy, no sort of attention was paid to the just and reasonable representations and requisitions of the British ambassador; in short, no point of any importance was gained by an embassy ably and admirably conducted, and which, on every account, was deserving of better success.

The Dutch, thinking to avoid the rock which they supposed our ambassador had split upon, by his refusal to submit to the degrading and inadmissible ceremony of the *ko-tou* (but which, as is well known, the Court of Peking, by the firmness and address of the British ambassador, dispensed with on that occasion), sent an embassy to China shortly afterwards, and by their ready and unconditional compliance with the performance of the *ko-tou*, in the presence of the emperor, and with every humiliating ceremony, which was required of them on every petty occasion, they were treated with indignity and contempt by the Imperial Court, and quitted the country with the ridicule of all classes of Chinese; nor did they, as may be readily supposed, obtain one single point by their obsequiousness. The Dutch, from that time, have very prudently abstained from trying their diplomatic skill again with the Chinamen.

Another monarch having ascended the throne of China, and our trade continuing to be frequently embarrassed and interrupted by the vexatious, extortionary, and arbitrary proceedings of the Chinese local authorities at Canton,

* We do not adopt all the *opinions* expressed in this paper, though much weight is due to them.—
EDITOR.

the British Government once more attempted a diplomatic negotiation with the Chinese, and Lord Amherst, in 1816, proceeded as ambassador to the Court of Kea-king, the then ruling emperor of China.

The totally unprovoked, and certainly most unexpected, insolent and brutal deportment of the Chinese Court towards the British ambassador and his lordship's suite, and the result of that embassy (in every respect judiciously and ably managed), are well known. This second failure of an embassy proved how entirely thrown away these embassies were on a people so utterly incapable of appreciating such a compliment.

Then followed, a few years afterwards, the equally unjustifiable and barbarous treatment of the Chinese towards the late lamented Lord Napier, a nobleman who, whether considering his excellent abilities, or his straightforward, manly, and firm conduct, when placed in a most embarrassing and difficult position, certainly deserved to have been better supported at home, and a better fate. Lord Napier's error appears to have been in not quitting Canton so soon as he ascertained that the viceroy and authorities there declined to acknowledge or receive him, and proceeding with the two British frigates then at China to the mouth of the Peiho, or to Ningpo, and there sending to Peking a clear and full representation of the position he was placed in, and the treatment he had received at Canton. Lord Napier's hands, however, would appear to have been unfortunately tied up, as he stated to the British Chamber of Commerce at Canton that he had no authority to appeal beyond the viceroy of that province. Surely, however, in such an emergency, and placed as he was in so embarrassing a dilemma, and at such an immense distance from home, his lordship would have been justified in taking upon himself such a responsibility. This course would probably have led to Lord Napier being received at Canton, if not in the precise mode he wished, yet in such a manner as he might not have objected to, or been justified in refusing, until he could refer to England for instructions.

If Lord Napier's hands were so tied up, it can only be supposed that his own Government had not reflected on the possible, if not probable, embarrassments he might, from the novelty in China of his official character, be placed in, and that ministers had not, therefore, provided for such a contingency in their instructions to Lord Napier; but, whatever may have been the errors and omissions in the credentials or instructions of Lord Napier, nothing could warrant the conduct of the provincial authorities at Canton towards his lordship. As a king's public officer, he had surely a just claim to be recognized as such by a nation professing peace and amity with us; and although Lord Napier was not officially the representative of the King of England, he virtually represented his country in China; and, from his professional and personal rank, and superintendent as he was, appointed by his own sovereign, of a vast and important trade, alike beneficial to China as to ourselves, he had a right to expect a different treatment from the Chinese authorities.

Lord Napier's unfortunate case may, it is hoped, serve as a warning to any ministers to arm their public servants, who may in future be despatched on important duties to a distant and foreign land, with ample discretionary powers and clearly defined instructions.*

The conduct and proceedings of the Chinese Government towards Lord Amherst and Lord Napier were of a nature to justify the most unreserved and strongest remonstrances on our part with the Court of Peking, if not to

* See Lord Napier's excellent letters from China to Lord Palmerston, published in the "*Blue Book*."

have warranted a hostile demonstration against China, and a demand for immediate and ample redress for the gross indignities thus offered to the two British public functionaries. England, however, pocketed these affronts; and our unaccountable, but ill-judged, forbearance had precisely the effect which all who knew China predicted. The Chinese persevered in their systematic and unjustifiable treatment of foreigners, until they at length received that chastisement which, it is to be hoped, will be a wholesome lesson, as it will prove a lasting benefit to them.

In looking forward to the future, it has been requisite thus to take a glance at the past, in view to pointing out the erroneous system we have adopted towards China. Whilst it will be our principle and our feeling to treat the Chinese Government and people with every justice, and with all due respect and consideration, we must, if we wish to maintain and extend our influence with them, not be misled by those mistaken notions of forbearance and conciliation, from which emanated our former difficulties in that country.

It has been suggested, in an article in the *Foreign and Colonial Quarterly Review*, for January, 1843, that our future residents in China should not take their wives and families out with them to that country, because (as it is erroneously stated) "the Chinese have an inveterate dislike to foreign ladies." In the first place, the Chinese have no such prejudice; and the prohibition which formerly existed against the gentlemen in China taking their wives and families with them to Canton, arose not from any Chinese law or prejudice, but from the barbarous and insulting regulation of the Canton authorities, instigated by the Hong merchants, as many of the vexatious annoyances in fact were. So far from the Chinese having any objection to the residence of foreign ladies with their husbands in China, it may safely be asserted, they would respect us the more for it, as it is quite in accordance with their own domestic notions and habits. But it is really too much to say, after humbling the Chinese as we have done, we should humour such a barbarous and unnatural prejudice, did it even exist, which it certainly does not. We must do no such thing. Let those appointed to China, if family people, take their wives and families with them, and it may safely be relied upon that no objection will be urged to it by the Chinese; but if such objection were offered, it must be firmly resisted, and the Chinese would give up the point; but it is altogether unlikely.

We have at last asserted our national dignity in China, and we have evidently subdued the Tartar spirit; let us hope, therefore, that the barrier which for ages past has been raised up in China against all social intercourse with other nations will be removed, and that the Chinese, awakened at length to a consciousness of their own weakness, and their injustice towards foreigners, may, by their future deportment, manifest a far different feeling in their intercourse with those whom they have hitherto insultingly designated as "foreign barbarians," so as to prevent a recurrence of those measures on our part which have had the effect of humbling the pride and exposing the weakness and folly of a people who, notwithstanding what has within these few years past been so ably written of them, have been so greatly misunderstood and so vastly overrated by the western world.

It is not intended in these pages to enter on the subject of the opium trade, or of our proceedings during the progress of the war with China: all these matters have already undergone ample and the fullest public discussion and detail in this country. That the opium question was the immediate cause of the war with China, is obvious; but it is extremely difficult to believe that a

serious collision would not have taken place very soon with that country, had the opium question never been mooted, or that trade never existed. The transactions connected with the opium trade, and the atrocious conduct of Commissioner Lin, however, brought matters between us and the Chinese to a crisis; and we were called upon by every principle of justice and of right, not only to vindicate our national honour, which had been so audaciously violated by the Chinese imperial commissioner (armed as he was with unlimited powers from Pekin), by his treatment of Capt. Elliot and our countrymen, but to demand indemnification for British property plundered, as it so outrageously was, from our merchants; for plundered it may be termed, extorted as such an immense property was, under those violent and unjustifiable measures and circumstances, which are now matters of public notoriety and history. The opium trade and question have been most ably and unanswerably explained and discussed in Mr. Warren's excellent pamphlet upon the subject, published about two years since.*

Tory and Conservative as I am, I consider that her Majesty's late ministers were not only fully justified, but were imperatively called upon to adopt the course they did towards China; and certainly no time was lost by them in despatching an efficient and well-appointed expeditionary force from India to China, the moment the proceedings of Commissioner Lin were known in England. Our present ministers, although disapproving of the war in the first instance, promptly and judiciously, when they succeeded to office, strengthened the original expedition by such reinforcements, naval and military, as to insure the successful and important results which have so signally attended our arms and our negotiations in that quarter.

From the high character and distinguished talents and abilities of Sir Henry Pottinger, and the spirit, judgment, and firmness displayed by him in the progress of the operations under his authority, it is evident that British interests cannot be left in better or safer hands; and it is to be hoped that Sir Henry will not only remain in China, to carry out, with his usual ability, whatever plans and arrangements our Government have in view to adopt respecting our future relations with that country, but that he will, moreover, be armed with the most ample and extensive powers, for it is impossible they can be exercised by a more able public officer.

Presuming that the treaty of peace with China will be faithfully fulfilled by that government, anxiety naturally prevails as to what description of British authorities will hereafter be appointed, when Sir Henry Pottinger quits China. The proceedings during the China war have shewn (what, however, is well known to those who have ever been officially engaged with Asiatics) the vast importance of a knowledge of the Asiatic character on the part of those placed in contact with them. This has been especially marked by the ready and quick insight which Sir Henry took of the Chinese, and which enabled him the more readily to detect their sophistry and duplicity, and to baffle and defeat their machinations and proceedings. It becomes, therefore, of the first importance that, in the selection for the China appointments, the choice should fall on those not only of acknowledged talents and firmness, but possessed of a practical knowledge of the Asiatic character: this would not only vastly facilitate their own duties, but prove of the utmost advantage to the important interests committed to their charge; and that the duties of our public functionaries in China will prove of a much more arduous and complicated

* "The Opium Question," by Samuel Warren, Esq., barrister-at-law. 1840.

nature than the usual ones in Europe in the character of consuls, cannot be doubted. Whether civilians or military men are appointed can be of no moment, if they possess the requisite qualifications; it is, however, unreasonable to expect that the duties of a public officer in China can be so efficiently fulfilled by persons entirely unacquainted with Asiatics. There can be no difficulty in the selection of these combined qualities, when we look at the distinguished talents and the high character which have graced and do grace the civil and military services of the Hon. East-India Company in India, as well as among those of the Company's late establishment in China.

Whatever may be the nature of our future appointments at China, the principal authority should be possessed of extensive and most clearly-defined powers, and be furnished with the credentials of an envoy, in the event of circumstances arising to render it requisite for him to act in that capacity; and the authority and powers of the other authorities stationed at the different ports of our trade should also be perfectly clear and understood. This consideration leads to the hope that the relative authority and powers of our resident authorities and those of her Majesty's naval and military officers at China should be equally provided for and understood, in order to prevent misconceptions and clashing between the parties. Our public officers in China should be handsomely and liberally paid, but on no account permitted to trade, or to be in any way personally connected or engaged with trade. The duties of a public government functionary, and the pursuits of private commercial transactions, are entirely incompatible. Chaplains and medical officers would, of course, be appointed at each of our stations, and placed, no doubt, upon that respectable and liberal footing which their profession everywhere entitles them to, but especially in a foreign and distant land.

It now remains to be considered, the position which would be likely to prove the best adapted for the residence of our principal authority. Peking, as the capital, would naturally enough be supposed to be the most so. This, however, is by no means certain. In the first place, it may be very much doubted if the Chinese government would sanction a permanent British resident at the capital; and, were it so disposed, it becomes a matter of equal doubt whether it would prove as advantageous as at first view might be imagined, unless, indeed, the jealous and suspicious nature of the Chinese very much alters. Our resident at Peking would probably find himself placed in a constant state of restraint and surveillance. It must be remembered, also, that we might not be able to get our vessels of war, or even our steamers, very readily up the Peiho to the aid of the resident, in case of emergency; nor can, in fact, vessels of any description approach Peking nearer than Tong-chou, a distance of ten or twelve miles from the capital, as the river ceases to be navigable at that place. This may be worth consideration, placed as our resident would be, as it were, in the power of an uncertain, capricious, and unprincipled government. On the other hand, our resident would find many important advantages by being situated within reach and command of our own shipping.

Of the several places on the mainland of China, Ningpo certainly presents advantages over all others, as the position for our head-quarters. It is a large and important port, near to the Yang-tse-keang, and in the centre of those opulent and flourishing commercial districts, cities, and merchants, with which that part of China abounds, and with which and whom our resident could with so much facility at all times have communication and intercourse. The central

situation of Ningpo, the comparatively short distance from, and the ready means of communication with, our other stations, and placed, as this city is, within a very few days' communication with Peking, and the facility which would be afforded to our resident of controlling our own people, with various other considerations, render Ningpo especially desirable for our principal station. It may be further noticed, in regard to Ningpo, that a better and less hostile feeling evidently existed towards us there than at the other places where our forces presented themselves.

Our resident would have no difficulty in making periodical visits to Peking, or, in fact, on any occasion of necessity or emergency, by a suitable application. The Chinese government would not be likely to object to this; and, indeed, they would, in all probability, infinitely prefer it, rather than a permanent British resident at the capital; and such a plan would, there is every reason to believe, prove less annoying and embarrassing to us, and answer every purpose. The constant and unreserved intercourse which would be afforded to our resident at Ningpo with the principal Chinese mercantile classes, would be more readily effected there than through the formal and perhaps more difficult channel of the public functionaries at Peking, and where but few of the great trading people reside. As our future relations with China will, it is presumed, be principally, if not entirely, of a commercial nature, the above suggestions may, perhaps, be deemed not unworthy of attention and consideration; but on these points our plenipotentiary at present at China may be the better enabled to judge from what he has by this time observed and ascertained of the tone and disposition of the Court of Peking towards us.

The opening of the eastern ports of China to us renders that of Canton comparatively of minor importance, and the less we have to say or do with that place the better. The intolerable insolence, and the extortionary spirit and rapacity, of the local officers and the people there, generally, towards foreigners, will remain with them. Canton is in no respect advantageously placed for the foreign trade, and is avowedly the most inconvenient port on the whole coast of China as an emporium for us, whether regarding exports or imports; and it would be but a just retribution on the local officers and people there, to abstain as much as possible from trading at, if not to withdraw our trade entirely from, that port.

The importance and advantage of a port open to us near the black tea districts is set at rest as a question by the acquisition of Foo-chow-foo, and a most valuable and important advantage it of course is. It is evident how sorely the Canton people have felt that port especially being opened to us from the stand which, it appears, the imperial commissioners made against it in the treaty with Sir Henry Pottinger; and which, if we may credit the accounts from China, was at the earnest instigation of the Canton authorities and merchants, who would not only severely suffer by the exportation of the black teas direct from Foo-chow-foo to our ships, instead as heretofore passing through their hands at Canton, after a long, tedious, and expensive inland transit from the districts of their growth and manufacture in the vicinity of Foo-chow-foo; but the opening of the ports to the eastward to us will, of course, prove in direct opposition to the interests of the government officers and merchants, and in fact of all classes at Canton, who have hitherto entirely and so unjustly monopolized the foreign trade with China. The other ports opened to us to the eastward are all particularly connected with the foreign trade with China, situated, as they are, near the green tea districts, and to

those marts where our exports from Great Britain and from our Indian dominions are required, diffused, and consumed. There is, therefore, no commercial reason why we should trade at all with Canton.

Hong-kong can never prove of any importance or benefit to us beyond a mere rendezvous for shipping, and that we can command there at any time, as we have already done for years past, without reference to the Chinese. As an emporium it must be useless, excepting, perhaps, for opium, if that trade continues. This small barren and rocky island, extremely insignificant in itself, and placed at nearly the extreme part of the south coast of China, distant from Canton above one hundred miles, and far removed from any port on the main land, is ill adapted for trade, and is, in fact, infinitely inferior in that respect to Canton, from which place Chinese goods and merchandize would, in all probability, require to be sent to Hong-kong, as the nearest and only port from which they could be supplied. The considerable outlay which it appears is taking place upon Hong-kong will, it is feared, prove a matter of disappointment and regret hereafter.

Amoy, which is, in fact, the port of the great commercial city of Chinchew, is known to be an opulent and a very considerable trading place of the Chinese. An extensive coasting trade is carried on by them between this place and the ports to the northward and eastward, and the Amoy merchants trade very largely in their junks with the Eastern Archipelago, Manilla, Borneo, Batavia, Siam, &c., but not in commodities exactly suited for European trade, and Amoy is situated too far to the southward along the coast to render it comparatively of much commercial importance to us, as the ports to the eastward and the districts in their vicinity are more immediately connected with the Chinese foreign trade with England and America; and although Amoy is in the province of the black teas, it may be questioned whether that commodity can be brought there from the place of its growth and manufacture, in the north-west part of the province, at much less expense and inconvenience than to Canton, unless the teas were conveyed by the Chinese by sea from Foo-chow-foo, which is not at all likely to be the case, as the merchants at the latter place would very naturally retain, if possible, the great advantage to themselves of supplying foreigners with black teas direct from their own port. As Foo-chow-foo is opened to us, it is not very probable that Amoy will participate largely in the exportation of that article, and there might, perhaps, not be much more difficulty attending the transit of the black teas from their native districts to Ningpo than to Amoy. On this point, however, it is difficult at present to form any decided opinion. It has hitherto generally been supposed and understood that the growth and manufacture of the better sort of *black* teas are confined to the province of Fokien. There is, however, every reason to believe that information has been obtained during our expedition to China to shew that there are extensive *black* as well as green tea districts in the provinces of Kiang-nan and Chekeang. If this should prove to be the case, it will add most materially to the importance and advantages of Ningpo and the other eastern ports, as regards the exportation of teas of *all* kinds.

If the opening of the several ports to us should, as there is every reason to hope and believe; cause an increased demand in China for British merchandize and manufactures, then Ningpo and Shang-hae will assuredly attract the larger portion of British trade from England, and probably also of the trade from India, whilst *green teas* would be obtained in the vicinity of the above ports, and with greater facility, probably, than at the ports more to the

southward, and certainly so as regards Ningpo: an inspection of the map of China, and of the position of the tea districts and of the ports opened to us, will point this out. The proximity to Ningpo and Chusan of the great commercial city of Hang-chow-foo (the great emporium for all goods and merchandize passing between the northern and southern parts of the empire), renders those places highly important and advantageous as regards foreign trade with China.

It is not intended by these remarks to undervalue the importance of Amoy and Foo-chow-foo being opened to us. The great advantages which the latter embraces, with respect to the black teas, are too well known to require comment; and Amoy may possess capabilities for foreign trade to a greater extent than I am aware of. It is, however, to be apprehended, that the British commercial community, who trade with China, may be disappointed in their expectations of finding ready and profitable markets at the more southern ports of China: I refer especially to Canton, Hong-kong (which possesses at present no trade whatever, unless it be in opium), and Amoy.

It may, perhaps, be regretted that we did not, when drawing up the terms of the treaty of peace with China, require Chapoo to be opened to us, either in addition to the other ports or instead of Amoy, as Chapoo is the principal, if not the only, port from which the Chinese trade with Japan, and British goods and manufactures might probably have found their way to that country, and a new market in the course of time become thus opened to them, although through this indirect channel, by British merchants shipping their goods in Chinese vessels from Chapoo for Japan. The near approach of the Grand Canal to Chapoo, in its course towards its southern termination, close to the city of Hang-chow-foo, may be considered to add to the value and importance of Chapoo as a port for foreign trade, could it be opened to us. In the absence of this advantage, however, as respects Chapoo, a ready communication with the Grand Canal, for commercial purposes, may possibly be found from the Woosung river, at Shanghai.

If we require an insular position of our own on the coast of China, why not have kept Chusan, admirably situated and adapted as that island is for commercial or political purposes, or in fact for both? Whatever may have been said of the climate of Chusan, there is certainly no reason to suppose it to be in any way noxious, but quite the reverse. The sickness and mortality, which unhappily prevailed amongst our troops, on our first occupation of Chusan, arose certainly not from the effects of the climate, but from some extreme and unaccountable mismanagement. Nowhere on the whole coast of China could we select an insular situation so well adapted for our purpose as Chusan; it is unnecessary to enumerate its many advantages, as those have been forcibly and ably pointed out by Lieut. Ouchterlony, in his admirable "Statistical Sketch" of that island.* Lieut. Ouchterlony's account of Chusan is deserving every attention of our Government.

The climate of Chusan is excellent, and one of its most important features is its spacious and completely sheltered and beautiful harbour. We might, as Lieut. Ouchterlony observes, easily fortify and garrison Chusan; and it certainly is peculiarly well adapted for naval and military operations, whether of an offensive or defensive nature. The importance which the Chinese themselves attach to the possession of this island by a foreign power is clearly shewn by the report of the viceroy of Chekeang province (the province to

* "Statistical Sketch of the Island of Chusan," by Lieut. Ouchterlony, Madras Engineers, 1841.

which Chusan appertains) to Peking, after our first occupation of the island, as well as the anxiety of the Chinese government for our early evacuation of it, on their concluding the treaty of peace with Sir Henry Pottinger. Lieut. Ouchterlony says: "As a residence for Europeans, it is undeniably most desirable; with almost every article of luxury or necessity for the table readily procurable; with a climate, allowing many absolutely cold months during the year, the greater part of the remainder temperate, and not oppressive; with the most lovely landscape meeting the eye wherever it rests; with advantages of healthful exercise, including the great essential of sea-bathing, and many others that need not be enumerated, it affords every promise of becoming, in the due course of time, and that a very short one, one of the most popular, interesting, and salubrious stations offered to her Majesty's troops in the eastern colonies; and which, as a place of trade, should it ever be practicable so far to overcome the prejudices and fears of the Chinese as to allow of our retention of it, with a fair prospect of the ports on the mainland being opened to us, its value is undoubtedly great, presenting features of attraction sufficient to render it, in many essential respects, as important a fief as has of late years been added to the British crown."*

That the Chinese will fortify and garrison Chusan, so soon as it is again restored to them, to the utmost extent of their power and abilities, cannot be doubted; and should this island ever fall into the hands of any foreign power, it cannot fail to prove embarrassing to us.

It is generally supposed that the French and the Americans have long been covetous of an independent settlement or footing of their own in China, and that they will endeavour to obtain their object is more than probable. The very first involvement of difficulties, or a collision on their part with the Chinese, will serve as a plausible pretext for taking possession of, most likely, some island on the coast of China. In order, if possible, to counteract the views or schemes of any foreign power, and at the same time to keep the Chinese more effectually in check and submission, it seems desirable that we should hold an insular position in China; and none appears to present so many advantages as Chusan. It is to be regretted that, in our treaty of peace with the Chinese (which in fact we had it completely in our power to dictate), our permanent occupancy of this fine island was not provided for. The opening of the eastern ports to us will doubtless lead to a considerable extension of our commerce with China; that trade and our merchants must be protected; and to afford this effectually, especially under the new order of things in China, we must necessarily keep up a naval and military force in that quarter, at least for some time to come. These are additional considerations for our holding a permanent fortified position on the eastern coast of China (where our trade will be principally carried on), and such a position would serve as a strong and independent post for our troops, and should afford a secure and convenient principal station for our ships of war. Chusan, therefore, in every point of view, appears particularly well adapted for these purposes. Chinese settlers and traders of respectability would eagerly flock to us, and the island would speedily become a flourishing and an important settlement. This may appear a speculative opinion, but the rapid growth and prosperity of Singapore, under certainly less favourable circumstances, shews what may be done with a settlement under British management, enterprise, and protection. Should we possess Chusan as a permanent settlement, then it would be desirable to make that the residence of our principal authority in China.

* Since Lieut. Ouchterlony wrote, Chusan has been again taken by us, and the treaty of peace with China opens several of the ports on the mainland to our trade.

Too much reliance must not be placed on Chinese professions or faith. The utmost vigilance and firmness will be required to confine the Chinese to the terms and conditions of the treaty; not that there can be any apprehension of their outwitting or deceiving Sir Henry Pottinger, but they might, and probably would, attempt evasion with persons less acquainted with the Asiatic, and with their own character especially.

It has been said respecting Japan what equally applies to China :—"Were the country open to the enterprise of the present day, it would be to the world like the creation of a new kingdom; and the achievement of an object so devoutly to be wished for might, by united effort, be easily effected. The right of a nation to close and bar every avenue of its dominions, is a subject which deserves the careful consideration of every statesman and philanthropist of this enlightened age; and the man, or the body of men, who shall cause freedom and liberty to triumph through Central Asia will be numbered in futuro among the benefactors of the human race." And a celebrated writer on the Law of Nations observes :—"If a nation, by her constant maxims and by the whole tenor of her conduct, evidently proves herself to be actuated by that mischievous disposition, and if she regards no right as sacred, the safety of the human race requires she should be repressed. To despise justice in general, is doing an injury to all nations."

The Chinese have certainly, by their constant insulting and hostile conduct towards foreigners, brought upon themselves the chastisement they have received at our hands; and there was no point in their character which more strongly marked their feeling and disposition towards foreigners than their unreasonable and unjust demands in reference to homicide cases, whenever they occurred between foreigners and their own subjects. To suppose for a moment we should ever admit of their sanguinary code being practically applied to us, is impossible; still, difficulties may possibly arise on this subject: it is so grave and so important a point, that it surely will not be overlooked or neglected. Justice to the Chinese, as well as to ourselves, equally and absolutely requires this question to be set at rest, by the establishment of competent tribunals at our stations in China for the trial of our own people, when offences are committed by them in that country. The Chinese might possibly oppose this at first; but when they perceived, as they soon would do, that justice was rigidly done to all parties, they would be satisfied. We should thus no longer be placed in that embarrassing and painful position of an unconvicted person being demanded to be given up by us, or the appearance on our part of wishing to screen a wilful murderer.

The brilliant successes of our arms in China, and the general consequences resulting from them, cannot fail of opening an extensive field to British enterprise and commerce; and, though last not least, may possibly lead to the introduction and the diffusion of Christianity in the vast empire of China. These combined considerations and reflections are very encouraging to us, and the fulfilment of our anticipations cannot fail of bestowing the most important and lasting benefits equally on China as on Great Britain. The Chinese have now experienced and admitted the destructive effects of British power; so will they, we may hope, in due time, equally acknowledge, but with far different feelings towards foreigners, the advantages of a friendly and social alliance with civilized and enlightened nations, and the benign influence of British justice and magnanimity, and of Christian intercourse.

THE RETREAT FROM CABUL.

WE resume the examination of Lieut. Eyre's book, with the view of obtaining an authentic report of the circumstances attending the disastrous retreat from Cabul.

Upon the murder of the Envoy, the camp seems to have exhibited decided evidence of that prostration of spirit, and absence of military ardour, which should have prepared the leaders for the sequel. The body-guard of the Envoy, who followed him from cantonments, when only a few hundred yards from the gate, on the way to the conference, suddenly faced about and galloped back! Lieut. Le Geyt, their commander, exclaimed that the Envoy had been carried off; but the intelligence, instead of rousing the leaders, "seemed to paralyze their faculties." Crowds of Affghans, horse and foot, were seen passing to and fro in hostile array, but "not a gun was opened upon them; not a soldier was stirred from his post; no sortie was apparently even thought of; treachery was allowed to triumph in open day: the murder of a British Envoy was perpetrated in the face and within musket-shot of a British army, and not only was no effort made to avenge the dastardly deed, but the body was left lying on the plain, to be mangled and insulted, and finally carried off to be paraded in the public market by a ruffianly mob of fanatical barbarians." This apathy was precisely calculated to make the enemy feel and exert their strength.

Some doubt was entertained respecting the fate of the Envoy, notwithstanding Lieut. Warren declared he had distinctly seen him fall to the ground, and the Affghans hacking at his body. Next day, his death and that of Capt. Trevor were notified by Capt. Conolly. The insurgent chiefs sent the treaty, with some alterations, to General Elphinstone, accompanied by an explanation of the "breach of faith" which had cost the Envoy so dearly. The general requested Major Pottinger, still suffering from a wound he had received in the gallant affair in Kohistan, to assume the office of political agent and adviser. The alterations in the treaty comprised stipulations that the British troops should leave all the guns, except six, behind; give up all their treasures; and that the hostages should be exchanged for married men, with their wives and families. These alterations imposed no harsher terms than might have been expected after the Envoy's "ill-advised intrigue with Mahomed Akhbar Khan, in direct violation of the treaty."

On the 26th December, letters were received from Capt. Mackeson, the political agent at Peshawur, announcing the march of strong reinforcements from India, and an offer was made by Mahomed Oosman Khan to escort the force safely to Peshawur for five lacs of rupees. This might possibly have been another *ruse*. Major Pottinger being averse to any treaty binding the Indian Government to a course of policy, a council of war was called by the general, before which the major declared his conviction that no confidence could be placed in any treaty formed with the Affghan chiefs, and that the only honourable alternative was to hold out to

the last at Cabul, or to force an immediate retreat to Jellalabad. All the officers declared either to be impracticable, and the tendered treaty was accepted. It is a strong evidence of the horror with which the Affghans had inspired the British, that when a circular was sent round to ascertain whether four married officers would volunteer to stay as hostages, with their wives and children, notwithstanding that an allowance of Rs. 2,000 a month was guaranteed to them, only one or two consented, and "some officers went so far as to say they would sooner shoot their wives at once than commit them to the charge of men who had proved themselves devoid of common honour and humanity." The general refused to give up the ladies as hostages; but Capts. Drummond, Walsh, Warburton, and Webb were accepted by the chiefs, who received bills for the money to be paid under the treaty.

On the 30th, a crowd of armed Ghilzies threatened the camp, and attempted to force an entrance. The sepoys were prohibited from firing on them, and were compelled to endure the most insulting and contemptuous treatment "from fellows whom a single charge of bayonets would have scattered like chaff." This measure would not have been considered a violation of the truce, for the chiefs advised the British commanders to fire upon the miscreants, and orders to that effect were repeatedly solicited in vain, though the general had given Brigadier Shelton positive instructions to do so, when advisable. Captains Mackenzie and Skinner obtained their release this day; the latter had passed through some curious adventures in the city in the disguise of an Affghan female.

Affairs continued in an unsettled state till the 5th January. The chiefs postponed the departure of the British from day to day, and it was supposed that many doubted the reality of their intention to depart, whilst some, apprehensive of civil discords, would have detained them at Cabul. Shah Shooja employed warnings, entreaties, and expostulations to induce them not to forsake him; but the general and his council of war had determined to go.

On the morning of the 6th January, the fatal retreat commenced. Dreary was the scene upon which they entered with drooping spirits and dismal forebodings. Deep snow covered mountain and plain, and so intense was the cold, that the warmest clothing was an insufficient defence against it. Although no signs of the promised escort appeared, the preparations for the march commenced at an early hour. The force numbered about 4,500 fighting men, 690 of whom were Europeans (H.M.'s 44th Foot and a troop of horse artillery), and 970 cavalry. The camp followers amounted to about 12,000, besides women and children; they were a serious clog upon the movements of the retiring force, and proved the main cause of their subsequent misfortunes.

The advance commenced moving out of the cantonments at 9 A.M., at which time not a single Affghan was to be seen. At 10, a message was received from Nawab Jubbar Khan, who was to escort them to Jellalabad, with 2,000 followers, requesting them to defer their departure another

day, as his party was not ready. The force, however, being in motion, and as by this time a crowd of Affghan plunderers from Beymaroo had forced their way into the cantonments and commenced the work of pillage, the troops moved on. The order of march was, however, soon lost; the camp-followers, with the baggage, became mixed with the troops; thousands of Affghans, most of them Ghazees, collected towards the evening, and rending the air with exulting cries, committed every kind of atrocity. The rear-guard, being unable to restrain them, were obliged to provide for their own safety, and the temporary bridge over the river being blocked up by the baggage, became impracticable. The Affghans, sated with plunder, now lined the ramparts of the cantonments, and fired upon the troops. Night came, but the darkness was dispelled by the flames of the residency and cantonments, which illuminated the country for miles, presenting a spectacle of fearful sublimity. In this first march, only five miles, Lieut. Hardyman and fifty of the 5th Light Cavalry had fallen; scores of worn-out sepoy and camp-followers had sat down in despair to perish in the snow, and much baggage had been plundered. The camp was a scene of confusion, different regiments being huddled together in one mass, with baggage, camp-followers, and camels. Thousands of poor creatures were compelled to pass the night on the bare snow, without shelter, fire, or food. Many died during this night; "but this," Lieut. Eyre observes, "was but the beginning of our sorrows."

The next morning, at 8, the force moved off in a mingled mob of soldiers, camp-followers, and baggage-cattle, "preserving not even the faintest semblance of regularity and discipline," upon which depended their only chance of escaping destruction. But the authority of the commanders, had it been exerted to the utmost, could not have overcome the effects of physical suffering. Even at this early stage, scarcely half the sepoy were fit for duty; most of the Shah's 6th infantry (600 strong) had absconded during the night. The cold increased; the very breath froze on its passage from the mouth and nostrils, covering the moustaches and beards with small icicles.

Hitherto, the advance had proceeded without molestation, though numerous bodies of Affghans were observed on their flanks and moving in a parallel direction with the troops. At length, they attacked the rear-guard, under Brigadier Anquetil, and though checked by the guns, they shewed a bold front, and maintained a harassing fire upon our disordered bands. They made a rush upon the guns of the mountain train, which had got separated from the infantry, and captured them. Brigadier Anquetil sent to the front for reinforcements, but the crowded state of the road prevented their retrogression. Meantime, the Affghan horse charged into the very midst of the column of baggage, carrying off large quantities, and increasing the confusion and dismay.

At Bootkhak, the general, lest the rear-guard should be cut off, the enemy endeavouring to crown the heights, sent back all the troops he could spare. Capt. Skinner, at this time, proceeded to Mahomed Akhbar Khan, who was encamped near, and who informed him that he had been sent by

the chiefs to escort them to Jellalabad, and that they had been attacked in consequence of having marched contrary to their wishes. He insisted upon their halting at Bootkhak till the following morning, promising food and supplies, but requiring six hostages to insure their not marching beyond Tazeen before General Sale had evacuated Jellalabad, which he had been ordered to do. These terms, Lieut. Eyre states, were agreed to; whereupon the firing ceased, and the force halted on some high ground at the entrance of the Khoord Cabul Pass, only ten miles from Cabul. Here again the confusion was indescribable; 15,000 men, with cavalry horses and baggage-cattle, were closely jammed together in one unmanageable mass. "Night again closed over us," Lieut. Eyre says, "with its attendant horrors, starvation, cold, exhaustion, death."

Next morning, the Affghans recommenced firing; but Major Thain, putting himself at the head of the 44th Foot, and exhorting the men to follow him, led them boldly to the attack, when the enemy fled. Captain Skinner again proceeded to Mahomed Akhbar Khan, who demanded Major Pottinger, Capt. Lawrence, and Capt. Mackenzie. They were surrendered, and hostilities again ceased. This fact seems to shew that the sirdar possessed the power of stopping the firing, and the demand of the officers may be attributed to a desire to rescue them from the doom which he knew impended over the unhappy troops.

The pass before them was occupied by a body of Ghilzies, and the sirdar promised to remove them. Once more the living mass was in motion, but the cold had so disabled the hands and feet of the strongest men, that only a few hundred combatants now remained. The dense multitude had to thread a stupendous pass, five miles long, in the face of armed barbarians, who were observed hastening to crown the heights in the narrowest part. The advance, with whom were the ladies, were fired upon, and Lady Sale was slightly wounded. "It ought to be mentioned," Lieut. Eyre says, "that several of Mahomed Akhbar's chief adherents, who had preceded the advance, exerted themselves strenuously to keep down the fire; but nothing could restrain the Ghilzies, who seemed fully determined that nobody should interfere to disappoint them of their prey." The crowd moved into the thickest of the fire; the slaughter was fearful; a general panic ensued, and thousands hurried to the front, "abandoning baggage, arms, ammunition, women, and children, regardless of every thing but their own lives." The rear-guard, consisting of H.M.'s 44th Foot and the 54th N.I., after suffering severely, imitated the general example. It is supposed that 3,000 persons perished in this pass, including seven European officers, and Lieut. Sturt was here mortally wounded. He was rescued from the murderous Ghazees by Lieut. Mein, of H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry, and Sergeant Deane, of the Sappers, who conveyed him on a quilt through the pass to camp, where he died.

They had now ascended into a still more rigorous climate, but were without tents, fuel, or food. "It is marvellous," Lieut. Eyre remarks, "that any should have survived that fearful night." Daylight of the 9th

was the signal for a renewal of the confusion which attended every movement of the devoted force. A large part of the troops and camp-followers moved off, without orders, two hours before the rest. They were, however, recalled, in consequence of a promise from Akhbar Khan "to use every endeavour to furnish supplies," but strongly recommending a halt till he could make some arrangements for escorting them safely. It would appear as if time was not allowed to the sirdar to restrain the turbulent and unruly spirits belonging to his party, but not under his control; on the other hand, to recommend a body of men to remain without food, shelter, or means of defence from the destructive elements, was to recommend them to die. There was scarcely even a native soldier, Lieut. Eyre states, who did not plainly perceive that the only chance of escape consisted in moving on as fast as possible.

The native troops had hitherto behaved remarkably well, resisting numerous efforts to detach them from their duty. They now, however, feeling that the condition of the force was desperate, began very generally to entertain the idea of deserting. Capt. Skinner arrived from Akhbar Khan's camp with the humane proposition that all the widowed ladies and married families should be placed under the sirdar's care, who promised to escort them safely. The general, distrusting the chief, unwillingly gave his consent, and they were escorted (Lieut. Eyre and his family included) by a party of Affghan horse. The situation of these helpless non-combatants is described in terms which might almost extort tears of compassion from an Affghan:—

Up to this time, scarcely one of the ladies had tasted a meal since leaving Cabul. Some had infants a few days old at the breast, and were unable to stand without assistance. Others were so far advanced in pregnancy, that, under ordinary circumstances, a walk across a drawing-room would have been an exertion; yet these helpless women, with their young families, had already been obliged to rough it on the backs of camels, and on the tops of the baggage yaboos: those who had a horse to ride, or were capable of sitting on one, were considered fortunate indeed. Most had been without shelter since quitting the cantonment—their servants had nearly all deserted or been killed—and, with the exception of Lady Macnaghten and Mrs. Trevor, they had lost all their baggage, having nothing in the world left but the clothes on their backs; those, in the case of some of the invalids, consisted of *night dresses* in which they had started from Cabul in their litters. Under such circumstances a few more hours would probably have seen some of them stiffening corpses. The offer of Mahomed Akber was consequently their only chance of preservation. The husbands, better clothed and hardy, would have infinitely preferred taking their chance with the troops; but where is the man who would prefer his own safety, when he thought he could by his presence assist and console those near and dear to him?

Desertions now began on a large scale, and one individual, discovered in the act, was shot as an example. The force was greatly reduced; the 44th Foot, which left Cabul 600 strong, now mustered only 100 files; the native regiments had left, on an average, only 60 each; the 5th Light Cavalry was reduced by casualties from 260 to 70. A large body of Affghan horse, with the cavalry deserters, was observed in the vicinity of

the camp, and the promises of food and fuel being unfulfilled, another night of starvation and cold consigned many more to a miserable death.

Another confused movement commenced on the morning of the 10th. The Europeans were now almost the only efficient men left, the sepoy having become perfectly crippled; hope seemed extinct in every breast, and the wildness of terror was depicted in the countenances of all. On reaching a narrow gorge between the precipitous spurs of two hills, the heights were found to be occupied by the enemy, who securely poured a destructive fire upon the crowded column as it advanced. The gorge was soon choked with the dead and dying. The sepoy, seeing no escape, and reduced to utter desperation, cast away their arms and fled, whilst the Afghans rushed down, sword in hand, upon their unresisting victims, and a general massacre took place. The last remnant of the native infantry regiments was here destroyed, and the public treasure, with the remaining baggage, fell into the hands of the enemy. The advance, who reached Kubbur-i-Jubbar, though with great loss, were now the sole survivors of the army, the main and rear columns having been annihilated.

The general now sent Capt. Skinner to remonstrate with Akhbar Khan for this treacherous conduct, after his guarantee of safety. The sirdar expressed his regret, but said that, notwithstanding all his efforts, he had been unable to restrain the Ghilzies, who were in such a state of excitement as to be beyond the control of even their own chiefs. He recommended, as a last resource, that the few remaining troops should lay down their arms, and place themselves entirely under his safeguard, in which case he would insure their safe escort to Jellalabad. The fulfilment of this pledge, however, must have been understood as dependent upon the evacuation of that place. General Elphinstone could not bring himself to consent to this proposition, and the desperate march was resumed.

On proceeding through the Huft Kotul, the ground was strewn with the bodies of the camp-followers, who had pressed on, and the heights commanding the defile were crowned by the enemy. A destructive fire was maintained on the troops from either side, and, but for the persevering energy and fortitude of Brigadier Shelton, who commanded the rear with a few Europeans, it is probable that the whole would have been there sacrificed. Fifteen officers were killed or wounded in this day's march. The diminished remnant of the army reached the Tazeen valley. A communication was again opened with Akhbar Khan, and the same answer was returned.

It was now determined to make an effort to reach Jugdulluk, twenty-two miles, by an early march on the 11th, the object being to get through the strong pass before it could be occupied by the enemy in force. Dr. Cardew and Dr. Duff, the superintending surgeon to the force, were abandoned to their fate, being incapable of moving. The movements of the troops in the dark were embarrassed by the panic-stricken camp-followers, who rushed to the front in a mass at the sound of a shot. The retreating band had reached Kuttersung, ten miles from Jugdulluk, by dawn of day.

The enemy had begun to crown the heights, and from this place to Jugdulluk it was one continued conflict. Brigadier Shelton, with his brave little band in the rear, held overwhelming numbers in check, in Lieut. Eyre's words, "literally performing wonders." The advance reached Jugdulluk about three in the afternoon, and taking up a position behind some ruined walls that crowned a height, they cheered on their comrades in the rear. The Affghans, however, gave them no rest, but occupying heights which commanded the position, poured into the crowded enclosure volleys in rapid succession. At this juncture, Capt. Bygrave, with fifteen brave Europeans, rushing up the heights, charged the enemy, who retreated in trepidation; but the heroic band had no sooner returned, than the heights were re-occupied and the fatal firing was renewed. Capt. Skinner, having been sent for this day by Akhbar Khan, returned with a message from that chief to the general, requesting his presence at a conference, and demanding Brigadier Shelton and Capt. Johnson as hostages for the evacuation of Jellalabad. The general, having no alternative, made over temporary command to Brigadier Anquetil, and departed with the two officers. They were received by the sirdar with every outward token of kindness, and supplied with food. At the conference, all the influential chiefs were present, and were loud in their denunciations of the English. The sirdar strove to appease them, and the offer of two lacs, of which Akhbar Khan promised to pay one himself and to become security for the other, seemed to mollify them. Nothing decisive being agreed upon, the general was impatient to return to his troops, and urged the sirdar to furnish him with an escort; but the latter put him off with promises, and at length it was ascertained that the troops, who had witnessed the departure of the general with despair, in consequence of his non-return, had moved off. Previous to this, Capt. Skinner, who had ridden out with Major Thain a few hundred paces from the camp, in expectation of meeting a messenger from the sirdar, was deliberately shot by a Ghilzie.

Anguish and despair now possessed the small remnant of the force, who, suffering under extreme hunger, thirst, and fatigue, beheld the heights in their route crowned by the enemy, who kept up a galling fire during the whole day. Repeated sallies were made by the Europeans, bravely led by Major Thain, Capt. Bygrave, and Lieuts. Wade and Macartney; but they afforded only temporary relief. Night came, but delay was death. The little band pressed on towards Jellalabad, abandoning the sick and wounded. The pass of Jugdulluk was found to be barricaded, and much delay and confusion took place in the general struggle to force a passage, which gave time for the Ghilzies, who had not expected a night march, to collect in force. A terrible fire was poured in from all quarters, and a massacre, worse than any preceding, commenced, the enemy rushing in upon the pent-up crowd of troops and followers. Twelve officers, including Brigadier Anquetil, were killed. A small remnant of the force, with forty officers, managed to clear the barriers. Twelve officers, being

pretty well mounted, rode on a-head, with the few remaining cavalry. Small straggling parties of Europeans marched under different officers, and as the country became more open, they suffered little molestation for several miles. Much delay was, however, occasioned by the humane anxiety of the men to bring on their wounded comrades, and on their reaching the Soorkiab river, the bridge was in possession of the enemy, who opened a hot fire upon them as they crossed the ford.

As the morning dawned of the 13th January, the survivors approached Gundamuk; the insignificance of their numbers was revealed to the enemy, who were in force in their front and rear, and they were compelled to leave the road and take up a defensive position on a height, resolved to sell their lives at the dearest price. At this time, they mustered only twenty muskets. An attempt was made to enter into a negotiation with some Affghan horsemen, and hostilities were for a few minutes suspended. Major Griffiths, at the invitation of a chief, descended the hill to a conference. In the meantime, several Affghans ascended the height, and attempted to snatch away the arms of the men, who drove the intruders down. The die was now cast. The enemy, taking post on an opposite hill, marked off each individual with unerring aim. Parties of Affghans rushed up at intervals to complete the work of extermination, but were as often driven back by the small and diminishing band of invincibles. At length, nearly all being killed or wounded, a final onset of the enemy, sword in hand, terminated the unequal struggle. Major Griffiths, Capt. Souter, Mr. Blewitt, and three or four privates, were spared and carried off captives.

Six of the twelve officers who rode on a-head, namely, Capts. Bellew, Collier, and Hopkins, Lieut. Bird, Dr. Harpur, and Dr. Brydon, reached Futteabad, the other six having dropped off by the way, and been destroyed. Having unwisely delayed a few moments, to satisfy the cravings of hunger with a little bread brought them by some peasants, they were set upon by the inhabitants, who cut down Capt. Bellew and Lieut. Bird. Capts. Collier and Hopkins, and Drs. Harpur and Brydon, rode off; the first three were overtaken and slain within four miles of Jellalabad; Dr. Brydon, though mounted on a miserable tattoo, being the only officer of the whole Cabul force who reached that place.

Such a catastrophe is, perhaps, as Lieut. Eyre considers it, unparalleled in all its circumstances in military history.

This officer attributes the disasters mainly to the injudicious situation and construction of the cantonments at Cabul, with their commissariat stores separated from their lines of defence. "There can be no doubt," he says, "that, notwithstanding all the difficulties of our position and the incompetence of our commanders, had the cantonments been well supplied with provisions, the troops could have easily held out until the arrival of reinforcements from India. The real cause of our retreat was, beyond all question, *famine*; we were not *driven* but *starved* out of Cabul."

Lieut. Eyre has given an account of his imprisonment in Affghanistan, which tallies closely with the particulars given in the Indian papers: indeed,

some portions appear to be identical. He states that the bearing of Mahomed Akhbar Khan towards the prisoners was "exceedingly kind and courteous," and he describes the Affghan gentry as most agreeable companions, "possessing a ready fund of easy conversation and pleasantry, with a certain rough polish and independence of manner." Whilst in their prison at Buddeabad, they had nearly suffered serious injury from the earthquake, on the 19th February, 1842, when "large masses of the lofty walls that encompassed them fell in on all sides with a thundering crash; a loud subterraneous rumbling was heard, as of a boiling sea of liquid lava, and wave after wave seemed to lift up the ground on which they stood, causing every building to rock to and fro like a floating vessel." General Elphinstone, who was bed-ridden, was rescued from a perilous situation by the intrepidity of his servant, who carried him out in his arms.

The work, upon which we have drawn thus largely, is one of painful interest, and, till the publication of some official report, must be considered as containing the most trustworthy details of the heaviest calamity that ever befel the British arms.

STUDY OF THE ORIENTAL LANGUAGES.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR: The remarks made by Mr. Forbes, in your Number for December, on my trifling production, have this moment attracted my attention, and I hasten to offer a few comments on them, thanking that gentleman, in the first instance, for the very flattering notice he accords the pamphlet, as useful in practice and intention generally, although he differs with me on particular points.

My reasons are, I submit, sufficiently cogent for strongly advocating a matured education for the cadet, previous to his entering on his Indian career, and it will be seen that I rather insist on the formation of mind and character than on mere scholastic acquirements. I have merely hinted at certain branches of study as connected with an after school education, although I by no means intend to limit or particularize the attainments of the Indian Cadet, for I am convinced that the field for their exercise will be boundless, and I am totally at a loss to know on what grounds the argument can stand which asserts, that "school education, after the age of sixteen, is useless." True, that men have in India, as elsewhere, risen to eminence totally unaided by other than their own extraordinary natural abilities and unconquerable energies; but this has been in spite of the want of means, which ninety-nine men out of a hundred must employ ere they are capable of becoming ordinarily useful servants of Government: these are exceptions, and cannot surely be quoted as examples of a rule. Moreover, it would be highly dangerous to be misled by these, and so to neglect the immediate means which I would deferentially advocate as indispensably necessary to qualify a young man for one of the most responsible and important positions he can occupy. The youth in India, that is, the lad of sixteen, will not, as Mr. Forbes

imagines (I speak again of the *aggregate*), "read, think, and observe for himself," as every day's experience will prove, though such may be the case at maturer years, especially after a sound foundation of previous instruction adapted to the end proposed; and this is the sole object of my argument.

As to the "time lost in promotion" and "the late period of the exile's return to his native land," objections started by Mr. Forbes, I can only remark on the former, that it is in the present day too slow in India to be of the slightest importance, when weighed against other advantages; and as to the latter, he, the officer, can, if he chooses, claim his pension after nineteen years of actual service, or two and twenty, including furlough, and thus return, say at the latter, even if he enters the service at twenty, at the age of forty-two, not so late a period of life after all!

The advantages of acclimation and acquirement of routine of duty are stated by Mr. Forbes as in favour of the mere youth; but no reasons being given, I may be allowed to adhere to my own, founded as they are on considerable experience.*

As to the expense to be incurred in keeping the cadet longer in Europe, I can only observe that, judging from the class of men who now enter the service, I am inclined to believe that it will not generally be found an objection, although in particular instances it possibly may; still it cannot be considered as "*impracticable*," and, as in the former case, the exception must not be allowed to govern the rule.

However, Mr. Forbes considers that I am "correct in the abstract," as to the age at which it would be advantageous for young men to enter the service, although my position is difficult in practice; it is necessary, therefore, that the difficulty should be proved, and I cannot see, with all deference to the opinions of others, that this can be readily done.

I can add little to my former arguments for recommending the overland route to India in preference to the long voyage by sea; Mr. Forbes's objections as to expense and dissipation may, I think, be answered in a few words. I must commence by observing, that my hints are addressed to those whose steadiness of purpose will prove their best safeguard against temptations to dissipation, whether in continental Europe or in their own country; for where the disposition to dissipate exists, it matters but little as to locality, the temptations being as strong, probably, in London as elsewhere, while the sea-voyage is, to a certain extent, time lost, even if not productive of the evils I have witnessed. Under the old system of the China fleets, the cadets were certainly subject to the restraint of martial law, and committed to the charge of the captain, a commissioned officer, for *safe* delivery, with other articles of "military stores," to the several presidencies to which they were consigned. Those days are, however, past, and the cadet now is as much his own master, and as irresponsible to the captain, as any passenger on board the ship; so that Mr. Forbes here, I think, labours under a mistake. But, independent of all this, as I cannot for a moment believe that a long and most tedious sea-voyage can be, as a means of mental improvement, put in comparison for a moment with an overland journey to India, where enlarged ideas and useful knowledge may, where the disposition exists, be acquired by the traveller at every point, I am totally at a loss to know how the former can be advocated in supersession of the latter, except on the score of expense.

* See a late order by the Government, wherein recruits for India are admitted only until they are eighteen.

Now, the steamers to be established between Suez, Madras, and Calcutta, will charge about the same for a passage as did those formerly to Bombay, and thus the objection is removed. For officers of the Bengal army proceeding to the N.W. frontier and Hindostan, the route is open from Bombay, by way of Kurachee and the Indus, in steamers at a much *less* expense than they could proceed from Calcutta; as an instance, I may add, that I have myself just returned from the westward of the Indus, *viâ* Bombay to Suez, visiting Thebes, Malta, Naples, all the ports in the Mediterranean, Marseilles, Paris, Brussels, Antwerp, &c., seeing all that was worthy of attention, for the same sum exactly (£150) as I paid some years since for five months of annoyance and wasted time during a tedious voyage round the Cape!

Lastly, Mr. Forbes differs with me in my opinion that time is thrown away, or at least may be more profitably employed than, in studying Oriental languages in Europe as a means of qualification to the cadet for India. The opinion I advance is founded upon considerable experience, personally and as deduced from others. The *character* which I denominated *outré*, is not meant as applicable merely to the alphabet of an Eastern language, but the whole study is certainly highly eccentric and strange, without the associations of people and country. I am quite aware that, with *years* of application, men may and do become Oriental scholars, without ever quitting their native land; but time with the cadet is too short to enable him to study the language deeply, and for colloquial purposes I submit that it can be acquired only in India, and through the natives. In the country itself, the difficulties vanish; the necessity of circumstances or association does what is required at once. The best *practical* Orientalists we have are probably the missionaries; yet ask them how they became so, they will tell you that it was by *practice* on the spot with the natives, and not by studying Hindustani, or *attempting* to study it, in London.

Mr. Forbes is, I think, undeservedly severe on Indian moonshees. I can quote several, from my own personal knowledge, on the Bombay side, professionally engaged in teaching the native languages, who would do no discredit to a high standard of European education; and in Bengal, this class of men, having the additional advantage of the college, rank, I believe, still higher. My experience is decidedly opposed to that of Mr. Forbes on this head.

This subject might be pursued much farther, but my apologies being already due for the length of this letter, I must conclude by subscribing myself

Your obedient servant,

19, *Great Marlborough Street*,
17th Feb., 1843.

T. POSTANS.

THE FURLOUGH TO EUROPE.

THERE is nothing like active service in the field for attaching a young man to his corps, and producing and fostering a brotherly feeling amongst its members. Whilst sharing a common danger, and partaking of the same privations, men forget all the petty jealousies and animosities so frequently the growth of an idle life in garrison, where juvenile *militaires* have little else to do, when off duty, or rather do little else (for there is no lack of occupation for active and intelligent minds), than smoke cheroots, shoot snipes, and play at billiards. Amid the hard work and harder fare of the camp, men have neither time nor inclination for quarrelling about trifles; consequently, upon such occasions, matters usually progress most harmoniously. Such, it may truly be said, was the feeling prevailing in my own corps up to the period of my leaving India, on furlough to Europe, for the recovery of health, and its existence, of course, made the hour of parting doubly painful; for, though not much given at that period of my life to "the melting mood," it was not without the shedding of tears that I bade a long, and as it proved a last, farewell to my gallant comrades in arms. I was, moreover, their adjutant, though only twenty years of age, and most thoroughly did I identify myself with all that related to the interests of the corps. Far be it from me to take credit for an undue share of that *esprit de corps* which is so general in our Indian army, throughout which such a thoroughly military feeling prevails. The regimental officer in the Company's service is ever attached to the same corps—those employed on the staff are, of course, excepted—following its fortunes, perhaps, during twenty or thirty years of his life. Besides, a soldier in India can never altogether forget that he is a soldier. There is nothing of the civilian about him. He is roused from his camp-cot at daybreak by the firing of a gun or the beating of the *reveillé*, whilst he is summoned to his meals by the sound of the trumpet or bugle. He is never out of uniform, and no inconsiderable portion of his time is passed under canvass. When a sub in the East wishes to economize, he talks of living in a tent and drinking no wine. In short, every thing he sees or hears helps to remind him of his profession, and the very atmosphere he breathes may almost be said to be military. "Every day and all day long," the welkin rings with the strains of martial instruments, whilst each European station throughout the country is little else than a parade-ground on a grand scale. All this proves how intimately the officer of our Anglo-Indian army is connected with his profession, and how attached he must necessarily become to his corps.

It was some time in the month of December, 182—, that I took my last leave of old Masulibunder, embarking for Madras in the then favourite passenger-ship *Moirá*, of 700 tons, commanded by Captain H—, one of the oldest and ablest, and I will add most respected, officers of his class. He was, in truth, a good man; he has since gone to his rest, and I feel a satisfaction in recording my testimony to his worth, even on this fleeting page. The vessel was bound from Calcutta to England; but, having some of her cabins still untenanted, she was to touch at Masulipatam and Madras, to pick up passengers. These two places are about 280 miles apart, yet we traversed the distance in but little more than twenty-four hours, there being a strong current in our favour. This rate of travelling contrasts strongly with the inland journey between the two points, which, with troops, I was once four weeks accomplishing by the usual stages!

After] spending a most 'uninteresting, and I fear unprofitable, Christmas at a friend's house in Fort St. George, the good ship *Moir*a, having filled her vacant cabins, took a final leave of the Coromandel coast on the 6th of January, under the favouring influence of the north-east trade. In those palmy days for the Indian shipping, passenger-vessels paid their owners much better than they do now, and in the instance before us the *Moir*a was said to have made a good thing of it, a lac of rupees (£10,000) having been received in the aggregate for all her cabins; a good round sum, certainly, but the amount could not, perhaps, have fallen far short of it, when we consider that the upper stern cabins were let for £900 each, and the corresponding ones below for £700 each. My accommodation was very scanty, being but half a small cabin between decks, and yet for this I had to pay £190, having been asked £200; but "homeward-bound" passengers, under a full impression that they must all have equally fattened upon the produce of the rupee tree, are invariably expected to pay well for their passage. In return, however, it must in justice be confessed that they generally fare uncommonly well, by far the largest and most dainty portion of the good things brought from England during the previous voyage being reserved for the homeward trip, much, of course, to the dissatisfaction of the outward-bound. At all events, in the *Moir*a, we lived uncommonly well, the table being not only abundantly, but even luxuriously supplied. The passengers were of the usual variety, the military predominating, with a tolerable sprinkling of civilians and a seasoning of the fair sex; whilst, in addition, we had on board a full band of music, not perhaps the most harmonious, in the shape of twenty-seven children, that played during the best part of the day, and sometimes night, between decks, for the benefit of the invalids. Having unfortunately been one of the latter for three months out of the four I was on board, I have good cause to remember these concerts.

We had a most propitious passage to the southward in all respects, and by the time we were off the Cape of Good Hope, my health was nearly re-established under the salutary influence of the season; but, unluckily for the young tribe, and more particularly for myself, the measles were introduced amongst us by some children received on board at Madras, who, though apparently recovered from the disease, could still communicate infection. The consequence was, that our twenty-seven infantry were all attacked in detail, none, however, being seriously ill. Having gone through the measles process as a child, I, in common with most adults on board, was under no apprehensions; but, nevertheless, I took the disease most severely, and violent inflammation of the lungs having come on, for some days I was in imminent danger. By dint of bleeding, blistering, and physicking, the disease was subdued; but I was much shaken, and a most troublesome cough was left behind, which I carried to England. Upon our arrival at St. Helena, my cough helped to bring us into an awkward predicament. The island having once been nearly depopulated by the measles, its authorities are very strict in ascertaining the state of health on board all vessels coming into the roadstead, previous to holding any communication with them. The usual signals in our case had passed between the vessel and the shore, the *Moir*a being declared healthy. Upon this, the health officer (a staff surgeon) and several others came off to the ship, when most of the passengers, including myself, arranged to accompany them ashore to breakfast, and see all the lions. Our captain had not made any allusion to our having had the measles on board, feeling assured that there could no longer be any infection, and knowing full well the susceptibility of

the islanders on this score ; but, just as the health officer was descending the side of the vessel, our skipper let the cat out of the bag, observing, in reply to a casual question from the doctor, that there was nothing to fear, a long period having elapsed since the last case of measles had occurred ! The cautious medico now opened his eyes ; his apprehensions were awakened, and, immediately after, hearing me cough, he recognized what he considered a decided symptom of infection. The tables were now completely turned ; the doctor remained on board ; the yellow flag was hoisted, indicative of infection ; and the "lords of the isle" put us forthwith under the strictest quarantine, boats filled with soldiers being directed to keep guard over us day and night during the three days we were at anchor, whilst the unlucky health officer and his companions were not permitted to go ashore again till they had performed the regulated quarantine, having been transferred from us to another vessel in the roads for the purpose ! Though interdicted from landing, we were well supplied with all the refreshments the place produced, and I was not a little surprised and gratified at receiving an immense basket of fruit from a relative in the island, mostly peaches, of which I counted 140. This fruit is so abundant, that it is said the islanders frequently feed their pigs upon peaches. The fruit, which is on standard trees, though inferior in size to ours, is by no means badly flavoured.

Upon quitting "the Rock," which, under existing circumstances, we were not sorry to do, we once more shaped our course for Old England ; we reached it in the short space of six weeks, after a most favourable voyage, merely encountering a friendly, though certainly rather a stiffish, gale of wind off the western islands.

As we approached the chops of the Channel, we fell in with several men-of-war, a matter of considerable anxiety till we discovered what they were, a rupture between England and France being at that period seriously apprehended, in consequence of our interference in the affairs of Portugal. In such a case, it was a relief to find them all British vessels, forming an experimental squadron, and, as being the first visible symptom of our propinquity to home, our encounter with these guardians of our shores seemed not only very appropriate, but was most gladdening to our hearts. It was not long before we were gratified by another symptom, for, on the same evening, we fell in with several of the Scilly fishing-boats, though no land was yet in sight ; the water, however, was discoloured, and we found ourselves in soundings, and, wind and tide being in our favour, we passed rapidly up channel. As that evening closed in, we were a truly happy party at tea in the cuddy, for the sun we then saw sinking beneath the western main, we felt tolerably certain we should see again on the morrow, lighting up the blue hills of Albion.

It was, I think, on the morning of the 5th of May, 182—, that we first made land, after exactly a four months' passage from Madras ; and it is, perhaps, a circumstance worth recording, that, having made the passage to and fro four times, upon each occasion the time occupied was within a day or two of the same ; so that four months, I conceive, may be considered the average voyage. When we came on deck, the sky was bright, and the air, though in the month of May, was uncommonly keen and cold, for it came from the east, the wind having chopped round during the night, to the chagrin of our worthy captain ; we were therefore tacking, and consequently making but little way. This was all disagreeable enough, but then we had the gratification of looking once more upon English *terra firma*, and we little doubted that one of the many pilot-boats, ever on the watch for Indiamen, would

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afford us an early opportunity of landing. The hazy coast was, of course, on our larboard side, and about thirty miles distant; and our commander soon declared us to be off the Beak of Portland. It was not long before our anticipations as to a pilot-boat were realized; one was soon alongside, and the owner, fully alive to his own interest, had the modesty to ask seventy guineas for landing some fifteen or sixteen of us, including servants, at Weymouth, a distance of twenty-five or thirty miles, but for which the wind was tolerably favourable. Such a monstrous demand may appear startling, but the easy way in which Anglo-Indians too often part with their cash, and their very natural eagerness to get ashore, after having been cramped up for months, are thoroughly appreciated and turned to good account by many keen hands amongst the pilots on our southern coast. After a little demur, the offer of forty guineas was accepted, of which four guineas was my share of the expense. All the passengers did not avail themselves of this *golden* opportunity, for so from its cost it may well be termed, a few of the more prudent ones amongst us preferring the less expensive, but more tedious process, of accompanying the ship up channel.

It was not without a tinge of melancholy, in spite of the fair prospect before us, that we parted from a vessel that had proved a comfortable, though somewhat contracted, home to us during four long months, for we had not once set foot on shore since leaving Madras. It was cold and comfortless work in the pilot-boat (a small decked vessel, of some forty tons), and though we left the ship's side early, it was four or five P.M. when we found ourselves abreast of the Key at Weymouth. This was my first return to England after an absence of nearly six years, and the comparative novelty of all I saw struck me amazingly. The houses looked so low and insignificant, especially the red brick ones, whilst their closely-fitting doors and windows reminded us of bullock-trunks, compared to the spacious and open mansions of India. A European population, too, was a strange sight, with their ungraceful hats and coats, than which nothing can well be less picturesque, after looking upon the turbaned and muslined millions of the East. We were now boarded by those troublesome gentry, custom-house officers, who kindly took charge of our baggage. Smuggling in a small way is carried on to some extent by our countrymen and women from India, and I must confess to have taken an occasional liberty in this way myself. In the present instance, I was guiltless, having brought home literally nothing from the gorgeous East, save my own shattered carcass and a worn-out wardrobe—an unprofitable investment for the Customs. Others there were, however, that had richer freights, and all sorts of ingenious devices were had recourse to for the clandestine introduction of shawls, jewellery, &c. One, it was said, had his stock stuffed with precious stones, and another had strings of garnet and cornelian round his legs: one of these strings snapped whilst he was stepping ashore—rather an awkward event, but luckily unnoticed by our friends from the custom-house.

There are, perhaps, few sensations more pleasurable than that experienced upon first planting our foot ashore, after a long voyage. Upon the present occasion, we all felt it to its full extent. Waiters from divers hotels had beset us at an early period, and one of them led us off an easy prey to an hotel near the market-place; a second-rate one, as it proved, in all but their charges, which were quite of the fashionable order. We were, however, but too happy to find ourselves snug in an inn of any sort and at any price, and that *summun bonum* of an Englishman's life, a good dinner, was ordered forthwith, including, of course, every thing the town could produce, both in and

out of season, in honour of the occasion, and we crowned the evening with a bowl of punch, which it appeared our landlady was peculiarly skilled in compounding. Amongst the many contrasts that struck us upon landing, between India and England, nothing, perhaps, surprised us more than the ruddy cheeks of the women and children, and our pale-faced ladies from the East would insist upon it that the former were indebted to rouge for their roses. We had a rare bill to pay on the following morning, the only drawback on the whole affair, and my share of it, though but for one night, was £1. 11s. 6d.! This matter settled, we dispersed for our respective homes by various conveyances and routes. As for myself, though I had been sent to India some few years before to "make my fortune," as the phrase is, I had landed nearly penniless, having been eased of all my ready cash at short whist during the voyage; and had it not been for a kind friend, who lent me some money, I should have been unable to quit Weymouth till I had received a remittance from my friends. The excuse for being in such a mess must be, that I was still *very* young, and somewhat thoughtless.

My destination was the village of M——, about fifty miles from Weymouth, in the direction of Bath, but some distance off the high road, and no coach being available on the day in question, there was no alternative but to travel alone in a postchaise the whole way. The home for which I was bound was new to me, my father having removed to it only a year or two previously; but glowing accounts of it had reached me from different members of the family, and I was fully prepared to see an attractive spot. As I rattled luxuriously along in my postchaise, I could enjoy at leisure the gay prospect that on all sides met my eye. The day was lovely, with a clear blue sky and a bright sun; it was, in fact, the crowning triumph of spring over winter. Nature was dressed in her comeliest garb, and on all sides my native land appeared

One boundless blush, one white-empurpled shower
Of mingled blossoms.

Ten miles an hour over macadamized roads contrasted strongly and agreeably with palanquin-travelling over the sandy plains of the Carnatic, whilst comfortable inns and a good meal at a few minutes' notice were no bad substitutes for unfurnished bungalows or dilapidated choultries. The roads, however, though admirable, struck me as being miserably narrow, and to an eye accustomed to range over the boundless plains of Hindostan, the endless hedges and ditches, with the well-pruned hedge-row timber, gave the country a contracted character, which interferes much with the picturesque.

It was a lovely evening when I looked down upon the tranquil and pretty village of M——, its handsome tower being a conspicuous object in the distance, shooting up from the midst of some noble elms. I had changed horses for the last time at the small town of Bruton, and as the hour was rapidly approaching when I expected once more to embrace my friends, after a long and eventful absence, the degree of nervous anxiety experienced was almost overpowering; added to which, I suffered from palpitation to a painful degree. In fact, I had been severely affected by this unpleasant, and to me new sensation, accompanied by shooting pains in the region of the heart, for some days previous to landing, and, though not actually feeling ill, this affection was much aggravated by the exciting circumstances of the case, for I had received no tidings from home for many months, and the uncertainty I was under as to the welfare of its numerous members made me doubly anxious. The whole body corporate, moreover, was in a very debilitated state, never having

recovered the severe attack of measles it experienced at sea; and altogether there was about me what the doctors, perhaps, would have called a "highly morbid sensibility of the nervous system."

It must have been nearly eight o'clock when we rattled down the hill that overlooked the village. The air was deliciously mild and tranquil, and it was just that sort of light (neutral tint, perhaps, painters would call it) when rural scenery appears to the best advantage. To find myself thus suddenly transported from the turbulent Atlantic to a peaceful English village, awakened the most indescribable but agreeable emotions, strongly tintured, I trust, with gratitude to a kind and merciful Providence. Interesting as the spot was, it was quite a *terra incognita* to me; and now, with half my body thrust out of the front window of the chaise, I eagerly inquired of the postboy for the Rectory, which he readily pointed out with his whip; and lights were flickering in some of the windows—a comfortable assurance that the family was at home. In a very few minutes more, we crossed the old bridge, beneath which flows a very fair trout stream, with which subsequently I was intimately acquainted, and having traversed the village, which is large and scattered in rather a picturesque manner, by a singularly meandering and undulating road, we pulled up, somewhat abruptly, at a pair of green folding gates, which the driver dismounted to open. This short delay gave me an opportunity to recognize a former friend in an old grey horse, that was grazing hard by after his day's work. He was much valued by his master for his superior qualities, and, after an unusually long and faithful service, died, aged thirty-one years. The sight of this old Trojan—the first familiar face that greeted me—was quite cheering, and carried me back at once to the scenes of my boyhood. There was no mistaking that face; I knew it, perhaps, almost as well as my father's, and I now felt for a certainty that I had really reached home!

The rectory-house of M—— is one of the best in the county, and as I drove up to the door, I was struck with the superiority of its appearance, compared to ordinary parsonages, as well as with the high order that reigned on all sides—shrubs, turf, and gravel-walks being, as the French would say, *parfaitement bien soignée*. But we had now stopped before the door, and the bell was pulled! Though lights had been visible on the other side of the house, here all was still, and the shutters were closed. This for a moment was considered unpropitious, and I feared the family might be from home. The suspense, however, was short, for the door was soon opened by a portly sleek-looking footman, with a monstrous calf to his leg, his whole appearance betokening good living; and in reply to my question, he told me the family were at home, and asked my name; upon my giving which, he was taken aback. Master was in the dining-room hard by, enjoying a little after-dinner chat with a friend; but *missus* and the young ladies were up-stairs, in a small room set apart as a school-room for my younger sisters, and thither I was requested to follow. I was now, however, so overcome with agitation and palpitation of the heart, that, previous to carrying the school-room by a *coup de main*, I sat down for a minute or two in the hall to recover my breath and to compose myself.

Here I was, then, after my weary and watery wanderings, fairly established once more under the paternal roof! And now, with my heart beating *double time*, I followed the footman up-stairs. On reaching the top, we turned a corner to the left, down a narrow passage, when, pushing open a door, he introduced me without further ceremony: and then there was a scene, not readily

to be conceived, and never to be forgotten ! To describe accurately what passed upon this interesting occasion is far beyond my powers of description ; it might have furnished a suitable subject for a painter or a poet, for there was *poetry* in that meeting. At the distance of sixteen years, I have only a confused recollection of stumbling into a room, lit up by the glare of an Argand lamp, and seeing two or three ladies at a table, who stared at me, as if I was something unearthly : these I looked upon as sisters, and approached to kiss them. In figure, at this period, I was tall and thin, with a face *very* pale and emaciated, and my appearance was by no means improved by the hair having been closely cropped a short time previously, owing to violent headaches. I had left home a boy of sixteen, and now unexpectedly came back a man of one-and-twenty ; under such circumstances, therefore, it was by no means surprising that I was not readily recognized, and was looked upon for the moment as something of a ghost. My sisters (for so it proved two of the ladies were) did not wait for my salute, but, looking upon me with countenances strongly depictive of terror, rushed past me into an opposite room, shrieking out my name ! I followed closely in pursuit, and in an instant more was in my mother's arms, for she knew me at once, despite my metamorphosis, and, unlike my sisters, stood her ground to receive me.

The scene of this little domestic drama was in a room called the Nursery, and the only unconcerned spectators, the governess and the maid-servants, must have been much struck with it ; the latter, by the bye, appeared to my Indian optics, so long accustomed to the sable domestics of the East, to be singularly gay and blooming—all ribbon and roses. It was some minutes before the screaming, laughing, and crying, in honour of my arrival—for we had each in turn—had subsided. Every thing, however, has an end, and in due time the excitement passed away, and some rational conversation began, for hitherto there had been no talking. I should here observe that, in the midst of the uproar, my father and his friend joined us from below, an express having been despatched for him ; and so touched was the stranger at the scene he witnessed, that he absolutely shed tears, though not much accustomed, I should say, to indulge in the lachrymals.

There was no lack of conversation that evening, as we had the events of years to discuss, and as six or eight months had elapsed since I last heard from home, there was a considerable gap to be filled up. It soon appeared, upon inquiry, that the letter I had despatched from India, to prepare the home department for my arrival, had not yet reached its destination ; and this at once accounted for the shock my sudden appearance had occasioned, for I had never intended to take them by surprise. I had now leisure to notice the changes the hand of time had produced in the forms and faces around me. My father, doubtless, struck me as looking older, whilst upon his honoured head it was evident "the almond tree had begun to flourish." Time's rude fingers seemed scarcely to have touched my dear mother's face, though her figure was certainly less youthful. But my sisters ! how shall I describe the change wrought upon them ? Here I was by no means prepared for a six years' growth, for the little straight-haired girls I had left them, and still almost expected to see, had shot up into comely young women ; and so changed seemed every feature, that, until the following morning, I could scarcely distinguish one from the other !

I had been less than an hour beneath my father's roof when the village bells, of which there was a capital peal at M——, chimed forth a merry welcome to the rector's son, and continued to ring most perseveringly till midnight. My

dreams upon that occasion could not have been otherwise than of an agreeable cast, albeit they were somewhat disturbed by the ringing of bells and palpitation of the heart; and when, on the following morning, I arose from the comfortable bed that was now substituted for my narrow sea-cot, instead of looking out upon an arid and uninteresting Indian parade-ground, or upon the broad Atlantic, which I had been so lately traversing, my eyes rested upon a well-trimmed English lawn and flower-garden, gaily dressed in all the beauties of spring, and set off to the best advantage by a glorious May morning sun.

Such was my introduction to Old England, after a first and eventful absence. The opening scene was all *couleur de rose*, but the distressing sensations about the heart, from which I had been so long suffering, and which the excitement of the occasion tended so much to aggravate, terminated, ere I had been home many days, in inflammation of the pericardium, from which I with difficulty recovered, after a long and tedious illness of many months.

THE LOST WELL.

The well
That stood under a laurel always green,
Full oftentime he, Pluto, and his queen
Proserpina, and all her Faërie,
Disporten them and maken melodie,
And daunced as men told,

The Merchant's Tale.

LARK !* along our misty clime,
First wurling high thy silver chime;
O'er life's darksome vale below,
Casting far a sunny glow;
Till Fancy, in her loveliest form,
Like rainbow gilding wintry storm,
Shone through night's shadows, sweet and clear,
We call thee now—we call thee here!

If ever, from aërial tower,
O'er haunted Woodstock's leafy bower,
Thy wakeful voice of joy was heard,
England's muse's earliest bird;—
If ever poet-shepherd's eyes
Watched thy quivering pinions rise
(By driving rain nor tempest driven)
Into Beauty's cloudless heaven;—
Come, with Fancy's blooming year,—
We call thee now—we call thee here!

* I allude here, and throughout, to *Chaucer*, whose music in the dark morning of our poetry was peculiarly sweet.

Thy wand of charms, Magician! wave
 O'er sad Imagination's grave;
 Loosen every chain of night;
 Fill her eyes with purple light;
 Touch her lips with bloom and fire;
 Breathe upon her slumbering lyre.
 The world is dark; the world is cold—
 Magician! wave thy wand of gold!
 Songster of Fancy's spring, appear!
 We call thee now—we call thee here!

Where has parting Fancy thrown
 Her purple robe and radiant zone?
 In what distant cavern deep
 Her wondrous lamp doth Beauty keep?
 In twilight hours the solemn bell,
 Swinging over spire and dell,
 Calls no footsteps to thy well;
 Nor that dark king, nor that sweet queen,
 Along our glistening fields are seen:
 Kindle all the landscape drear:
 Painter! shower thy colours here!

Nor gem nor dewy garland shine
 Upon thy forehead, Proserpine!
 Silver string of harmony,
 Flower-like foot of Faëry,
 No more in union sweet resound
 Upon the fragrant moon-lit ground.
 No grass waves pleasant to the eye;
 That crystal well is dark and dry;
 Of that laurel, cool and green,
 Not a bough o'erhangs the scene:
 Shall Beauty's tree be always scree?
 Sweet Magician! hasten here!

In life's journey, faint and slow,
 With throbbing heart and burning brow,
 The burden of care's sultry day
 Wastes our feverish strength away:
 Our footsteps to this fountain lead;
 Strew the path with flowery seed;
 Let the Faëry pageant glide,
 In all its many-coloured pride:
 Come, our weary hearts to cheer:
 We call thee now—we call thee here!

THE TEMPLE OF SOMNATH.

AMONGST the few spoils which have been carried away by our retiring army from Afghanistan is one which has revived the memory of the once celebrated, and now dilapidated, temple of Somnath.

Somnath, Somanatha, or Someswar, signifying the 'lord of the moon,' a title of Siva, in his character of the sun god, is the name of a very renowned temple and city situated in the peninsula of Saurashtra, formed by the gulfs of Cutch and Cambay, on the coast of Kattywar. The city is named Puttun Somnath, and Deva Puttun. "Nothing," says Colonel Tod, "can surpass the beauty of the site chosen for the temple, which stands on a projecting rock, whose base is washed by the ocean. Here, resting on the skirt of the mighty waters, the vision is lost in their boundless expanse; the votary would be lulled to a blissful state of repose by the monotonous roar of the waves. Before him is the bay, extending to Billawul, its golden sands kept in perpetual agitation by the surf, in bold and graceful curvature; it is unrivalled in India, and although I have since seen many noble bays, from that of Penzance to Salernum, perhaps the finest in the world, with all its accessories of background, and in all the glory of a closing day, none ever struck my imagination more forcibly than that of Puttun."*

Colonel Tod considers the ancient temple of Somnath to have been dedicated to the sun, and this fact he thinks to be demonstrated by an inscription found by that most indefatigable Indian antiquary at Billawul, but which had been taken from the temple at Somnath.† This inscription bears date A.D. 1264, the accuracy of the date being established by its being recorded in four different eras, the Hegira, the Vicrama Samvat, the Balabhi, and the Siva Singa. It begins by an invocation to the deity as "the light of the universe," i. e. the sun, or lord of the moon, whose type is the *phallus*. It sets forth that the Raja of Deo-Puttun (Somnath), assembling the mahajuns (merchants), "established and settled the offerings to the temples and their repairs; that the flowers, oil, and water should be regularly supplied to Rutuneswar (i. e. Mahadeo, or Siva), Chouleswar (the tutelary deity of the Chaluk race), the temple of Poolinda devi (the goddess of the Bheels), and various others; that he erected a *koti* (wall) around the temple at Somnath, with a gateway to the north." It then records certain gifts bestowed upon the temples.

It would seem, however, from the researches of Professor Wilson,‡ that the temple was dedicated to Siva, and that the object of devotion therein was the Linga or Phallus, one of the twelve principal types of that deity which were worshipped in ancient times. He says: "The worship of Siva under the type of the Linga is almost the only form in which that deity is revered: it is, perhaps, the most ancient object of homage addressed in India subsequent to the ritual of the *Vedas*, which was chiefly, if not wholly, addressed to the elements, particularly to fire." This fact will clear away a cloud of fiction which has misrepresented the circumstances attending the attack and destruction of the temple by the renowned Mahmood of Ghuzni, so dramatically described by the pen of Gibbon.§ According to his authorities, "the pagoda of Somnat" was endowed with the revenue of 2,000 villages, and 2,000 brahmins were consecrated to the service of the idol, which they washed,

* *Travels in Western India*, p. 343.

† *As. Res.*, vol. xvii. 193.

‡ *Annals of Rajasthan*, vol. I. Appendix.

§ *Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, 4to. vol. v. p. 648.

morning and evening, with water from the Ganges. Challenged by a prediction that if an impious stranger should approach the holy precincts of the temple, he would be overwhelmed by the vengeance of the god, Mahmood scaled the walls, destroyed 50,000 of the worshippers, profaned the sanctuary, and the conqueror aimed a blow with his iron mace at the idol's head. The brahmins offered £10,000,000 sterling for its ransom; but Mahmood, contrary to the advice of his counsellors, refused to appear to posterity as "a merchant of idols," and repeating his blows, a treasure of pearls and rubies, concealed in the belly of the statue, was revealed. The fragments of the idol were distributed to Ghuzni, Mecca, and Medina.

The source from whence Gibbon derived his knowledge of the occurrence is Dow's translation of Ferishta, in which the translator has taken unpardonable liberties with the text. We subjoin Ferishta's narrative in the more accurate version of a late accomplished translator and editor, Major-General Briggs.* The original author has condensed into his work the narratives of a vast number of Oriental writers, and the care bestowed upon the translation (the labour of nearly twenty years) justifies the fullest confidence on its fidelity. We shall abridge the account of Ferishta, as given by General Briggs.†

In the year of the Hegira 415 (A.D. 1024), Mahmood assembled a force of 54,000 chosen horse and 1,300 elephants for an expedition to Balkh, to expel Allytuggeen from the government of Mawur-ool-Nehr, or Transoxiana. Having succeeded in this object, he directed his views to the celebrated temple of Somnath, situated in the province of Guzerat, near the island of Diu, abounding in riches, and the resort of devotees who not only believed that souls after death went before Somnath, who adjudged the modes of their transmigration, but also that the ebb and flow of the tides denoted the obedience of the ocean to his shrine. This circumstance is referred by General Briggs to the fact that *som*, in Sanscrit, signifies 'the moon.' Mahmood accordingly marched from Ghuzni in Shaban, 415 (September, 1024), with his army, accompanied by 30,000 of the youths of Turkestan and the neighbouring countries, who followed him without pay, for the purpose of attacking the temple. He crossed the desert from Mooltan, sacked Ajmere, laid the adjacent country waste, occupied the city of Nehrwala, in Guzerat, and by rapid marches reached Somnath without opposition. Here he beheld a fortification on a narrow peninsula, washed on three sides by the sea, on the battlements of which appeared a vast host of people in arms, who, by a herald, proclaimed to him that their great idol, Somnath, had drawn the Mahomedans thither to blast them in a moment, and thus avenge the destruction of the gods of India. Ferishta remarks that "some historians affirm that the idol was brought from Mecca, where it stood before the time of the Prophet; but the Bramins deny it, and say that it stood near the harbour of Diu since the time of Krishna, who was concealed in that place about 4,000 years ago."

The Mahomedan troops, advancing to the walls of the city, commenced the assault the morning after their arrival. The battlements were in a short time cleared by the archers, and the Hindus, astonished and dispirited, crowded into the temple, and prostrating themselves before the idol, in tears implored its aid. The Mahomedans, seizing this opportunity, applied their scaling ladders to the walls, which they mounted, shouting "God is great!" The Hindus, urged by despair, returning to the defence of their works, made so spirited a resistance, that the Mahomedans were forced to retire. Next morning, the assault was renewed, but as fast as the besiegers scaled the

* *Hist. of the Rise of the Mahomedan Power in India*, 1829.

† *Ibid.*, vol. I. p. 67.

walls, they were hurled down headlong by the besieged, and this second attempt was less successful than the first. On the third day, an army appeared to relieve the city, or reinforce the garrison, and Mahmood, leaving a party to keep up the siege, engaged this new enemy in person.

The action was a severe one, and the result was long doubtful. Mahmood, perceiving his troops waver, leaped from his horse, and, prostrating himself before God, implored the divine assistance. Then cheering his troops, they rushed with a loud shout upon the enemy. The line was broken by the Moslems; 5,000 Hindus fell; the rout became general; and the garrison of Somnath, beholding the defeat, abandoned the place, escaping in boats, many of which were, however, captured and destroyed.

Mahmood now entered Somnath, accompanied by his sons and a few of his nobles. "On approaching the temple, he saw a superb edifice, built of hewn stone; its lofty roof was supported by fifty-six pillars, curiously carved and set with precious stones. In the centre of the hall was Somnath, a stone idol, five yards in height, two of which were sunk in the ground. The king, approaching the image, raised his mace and struck off its nose. He ordered two pieces of the idol to be broken off, and sent to Ghuzni, that one might be thrown at the threshold of the public mosque, and the other at the court-door of his own palace. These identical fragments," Ferishta adds, "are to this day (now 600 years ago) to be seen at Ghuzni. Two more fragments were reserved to be sent to Mecca and Medina. It is a well-authenticated fact, that when Mahmood was thus employed in destroying this idol, a crowd of Brahmins petitioned his attendants, and offered a quantity of gold if the king would desist from further mutilation. His officers endeavoured to persuade him to accept of the money, for they said that breaking one idol would not do away with idolatry altogether; that, therefore, it could serve no purpose to destroy the image entirely; but that such a sum of money given in charity among true believers would be a meritorious act. The king acknowledged there might be reason in what they said, but replied that, if he should consent to such a measure, his name would be handed down to posterity as 'Mahmood the idol-seller,' whereas he was desirous of being known as 'Mahmood the destroyer;' he therefore directed the troops to proceed in their work. The next blow broke open the belly of Somnath, which was hollow, and discovered a quantity of diamonds, rubies, and pearls, of much greater value than the amount which the Brahmins had offered."

Ferishta proceeds to state that one author relates, from other authorities, that the idol's name was Somnat; that another, however, says its name was Nat. "I have, however, inquired on this subject," he adds, "and learn that Sonia was the name of the prince after whom the idol Nat was called; Nat, signifying, among the Hindus, 'lord,' or 'chief,' and is rendered applicable to idols: thus we have *Jugnat*, 'lord of the creation.'" Ferishta goes on to detail the spoils of the temple, amongst which was a chain of gold, weighing 200 *muns* (about 400 lbs.), which hung from the top of the building by a ring; it supported a great bell, which called the people to worship. "Mahmood," he says, "found in this temple a greater quantity of jewels and gold than, it is thought, any royal treasury ever contained before: besides the great idol, there were in the temple some thousands of small images wrought in gold and silver, of various shapes and dimensions." On his return, Mahmood was misled by a Hindu guide into a sandy desert, where many of the troops died raving mad from the heat and thirst. Mahmood suspected his guide, and having

put him to the torture, extracted a confession that he was one of the priests of Somnath, who, to revenge the injuries done to the temple, had thus endeavoured to ruin the destroyer.

Mr. Mill, in his *History of India*, has adopted implicitly the account of the transaction as given by Gibbon, and almost in his very words; both of whom might have resorted to a truer relation in the *Rozat as-Sefa* of Mirkhond, translated by D'Herbelot.* Even the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone has incorporated Ferishta's narrative in the text of his recent and excellent *History*.†

The whole story of Mahmood's destruction of Somnath is, as Mr. Wilson remarks, in his notes on Mill's *History*, "a curious specimen of the manner in which a story is embellished by repetition. According to earlier Mahomedan writers, the idol of Somnath was a straight, solid block of stone, three cubits long, which, upon the temple being pillaged, was broken to pieces. They say nothing of the mutilation of its features, for, in fact, it had none; nothing of the treasures it contained, which, as it was solid, could not have been within it; nor do they speak of the sums offered for its ransom. Even Ferishta says nothing of any definite sum of money being offered for it. His words are: 'The Brahmins went to the attendants of Mahmood and said, If the king will let the image alone, we will give as much gold, meaning, probably, an equal weight, to the public treasury. The crores and millions are due to Dow and Gibbon.‡ Ferishta, however, invents the hidden treasure of rubies and pearls with quite as little warrant. Somnath was, in fact, a Linga, a Nath, a deity ascribed to Soma, the moon, as having been erected by him in honour of Siva.

From the authorities cited by D'Herbelot and Professor Wilson, namely, the *Rozat-as-Sefa* and the *Tebkat Akberci*, it seems that this "idol" was a block of stone, very commonly employed in various parts of India for the same purpose, five cubits long, of which three were sunk in the ground, and proportionally thick; that when Mahmood entered the temple, he "broke the stone Soma" with a heavy mace, and that some of the fragments were conveyed to Ghuzni, and were placed at the threshold of the great mosque.

Nothing is stated by any of the historians about the removal of the gates of the temple, which is an extremely improbable story. If the removal had taken place, it is scarcely to be supposed that Ferishta would not have found a record of it in the numerous authorities he consulted.

Even with respect to the character of Mahmood, much misapprehension prevails. The sultan of Ghuzni was a bigoted Sooni, in whom avarice was the ruling passion "strong in death;" for upon his dying bed he commanded his treasures to be brought before him, and wept at the prospect of parting from them. His treatment of the poet Firdausi is well known, being recorded in one of the bitterest of satires, wherein Mahmood is stigmatized as destitute of generosity, incapable of heroic sentiment, without judgment, morality, or religion, and as revealing by his sordid conduct the baseness of his supposed origin. He died on the 29th April, 1030, aged 62.

Colonel Tod visited the city of Puttun Somnath, and the remains of its celebrated temple, in 1822, and has left a minute and animated description of both in his interesting work on Western India.§ He found the "temple of the sun," as he terms it, "deserted, desecrated, a receptacle for kine, the pinna-

* *Bibl. Orient.* tome ii. p. 519.

† *Hist. of India*, vol. i. p. 554.

‡ It appears that Dow, in his translation, makes Ferishta estimate the value at "some crores of gold," and at the foot of the page he renders this "ten millions," which Gibbon adopts.

Travels in Western India, p. 328.

cle, to its spring from the *cella*, demolished, and the fragments strewing the ground. He has given an ichnographic section of the plan of the temple, and he observes that its construction does not differ from that of the temple of Lakha Rana, in Cheetore, and other ancient temples to Siva in the remoter parts of India that escaped the Islamites' wrath. It is divided into four portions, the external vestibule, the munduff or body, an inner vestibule, and the sanctum. Colonnaded aisles surrounded the whole. The outer circumference is 336 feet; the length, 117, the extreme breadth, 74. "We should think little," he observes, "of a cathedral in Europe no larger than that of Somnath; but its cyclopean solidity, as if constructed in defiance of time and human malevolence, impresses the mind with a juster idea of grandeur." The stylobate is divided into bands or compartments, sculptured with heads of the griffin, elephant, horse, groups of Bacchanals (peculiar to the shrines of Siva), and the heavenly nymphs in the mystic dance, supposed to be an allegorical representation of the movements of the spheres. The dome of the central munduff is complete; the span of the arch is thirty-two feet, and its height from the ground to the spring of the arch, thirty feet. The dome rests upon eight columns, so placed as to form an octagon, the capitals connected by ponderous architraves. A spacious vaulted and colonnaded vestibule intervened between the main body and the sanctum, which was choked up with rubbish. The *cella*, a plain dark chamber, is twenty-three feet by twenty, having a small internal gallery. The spot where stood the symbolic lingam is deserted, and in the western wall, facing the holy city of Mecca, is excavated a pulpit for the moollah. From a range of massive columns between the main compartments of the temple and its external wall, project pilasters, flat or semicircular, on which rest the beams of the roof. The temple stood in the centre of an immense quadrangular court, defended by lofty battlements; the extent of the space may be estimated from the fact that the nearest of the reservoirs for the purpose of the temple is 300 feet from the shrine. A large mosque has been built out of the materials furnished by the minor shrines of the great temple.

The degradation of the temple is complete. It has ceased to be revered by the Hindus, nor do the minarets at the portal, or even the pulpit, command the slightest homage from the Moslem. Ahelia Bhae, the wife of the great Holkar, erected a shrine on the site of one of the minor temples of Somnath, to which the votaries now repair. A more remarkable fact is, that the inhabitants of Somnath, Mahomedan as well as Hindu, are entirely ignorant of the remarkable events which befel their city, and even of the name of Mahmood. With all the means at his command, Colonel Tod failed to discover a single traditional legend, oral or graven, of this event till his unremitting search for MSS. obtained from the ignorant scion of an ancient Cazi the fragment of a poem, in the Hindee dialect, on the Fall of Puttun.

This event is attributed by the writer to a statement communicated by a Haji from Puttun, that a Moslem was daily devoted to the idol *Somnath*, which was anointed with the blood of the victim. The narrative, which is full of anachronisms, then details the attack of the city by Mahmood, who lost 24,000 men before it. The Hindus at length sued for peace, and offered any sum if he would retire; but nothing short of reading prayers in the temple of Somnath would satisfy him. The contest continued for some time longer, till, partly by stratagem, and partly by force, Mahmood and his army succeeded in entering the city, when an indiscriminate massacre took place. The Rajpoot defenders of the city fought to the last, the streets were choked with the

dead, and thousands were strewed around the shrine of Somnath. The rajah, with 700 heroes, made their last stand at the threshold of the temple, to save the altar of the god from pollution. In the meanwhile, forty lacs, or nearly half a million sterling, were offered to obtain peace, and Mahmood was inclined to listen to the offer; but his advisers cried, "No terms with idolaters! Destruction to the temple!" The temple was stormed, and after an awful struggle carried. Few of its defenders survived; the symbolic image was broken into fragments, and the name of the true God and his Prophet resounded from its shrine.

Several inscriptions, besides that already referred to, were discovered by Colonel Tod.* One, on a slab in the city, originally belonging to the temple, and dated A.D. 1169, records that Komar Pal, the renowned king of Anhulwarra Pntun, of the Jain faith, "gave his seal, his wealth, and all under the command of Brispute (a Brahmin of Canouj, his chief adviser), and said, 'Go and repair the fallen temples of Deo Puttun.'" This order was carried into effect; the temples were all repaired, and golden pinnacles raised over them, with a throne for the god; whilst fortifications were erected from "the abode of Somnath," on the south, to the north. Another inscription, bearing the date 1217, states that Raja Hamir "repaired the temples and muddled of Somnath." In another inscription, with a cryptographic date, corresponding to A.D. 1417, it is stated that Raja Khengar, a prince remarkable for his architectural works in Saurashtra, "erected the abode (*st'han*) of Someswara." An inscription copied from a pillar at Somnath, giving 1272 S.V., or A.D. 1215, as the date of its erection, contains eulogies on the temple, as well as the divinity it enshrined. It commences with an inscription of praise to Siva, and then proceeds: "This temple of Sri Somanatha is beautiful as a gem, and in magnificence brilliant as the splendour of the sun and moon; this deity (Somanatha), consisting of an assemblage of virtues, containing in himself all descriptions of treasure, destroys and removes all kinds of pain and disease. Almighty Being, thou art victory; thou reignest on the shores of the ocean! who can wash away sins as the waters of a torrent? who can render his worshippers prosperous and successful? Such a deity is Sri Somanatha." It refers to a prince of the Chaluk race, a great hero, named Gulla Raja, "who caused to be built the hall of the temple of Someswara, and a famous sacrifice, called Meghadwanni, was performed by his orders." The description of the temple contains nothing beyond vague eulogy. It is said to be in a unique place in the three worlds, a fit spot for devotion; the abode of saints; the habitation of Lacshmi; a sight of it effaces even the stain of evil deeds. The high priest of the temple is characterized as the most excellent of mankind, a constant worshipper of Siva, and also paying adoration to Vishnu. The reigning maharaja, Sridhara, is said to pay great regard to the Brahmins of Sri Somanatha and devoted respect to the temple.

Mrs. Postans, who, in her recent journey through Guzerat, visited the remains of this celebrated temple, which was "a particular object of her pilgrimage," has favoured us with a description of its present condition:

"The exterior of the temple is of black stone, gorgeously decorated with magnificent sculptures; mutilated, however, most grievously by the effects of violence and time; while of the five domes which originally supported the roof of Somnath, two only remain; and it is probable that much injury to the roof has occurred lately in consequence of the nuwaub having placed on it large pieces of ordnance, intended to form a battery to protect the harbour

of Puttun from the pirates who infested the neighbourhood. A large dome surmounts the front entrance of Somnath, and from either side rise slender tapering columns, crowned with a pine-shaped ornament, which in Indian architecture is denominated a *kullus*. The effect of these columns is very singular, for, in consequence of their height and form, in comparison with the body of the temple, they resemble the horns of a beetle, more than any thing else; and one of them is curved outwards so much, in consequence of some injury to the foundation-stones, as to threaten a rapid descent. The doorways of the temple are of the Egyptian form, narrow at the top, and increasing in width towards the base; the ornaments, also, are of the same style, and consist of a broad band or border, exquisitely chiselled with wreaths of leaves and flowers.

"The interior of Somnath disappointed me much. Having read a good deal of the early history of this beautiful temple, of the wealth and importance which tempted the cupidity of its Moslem defacer, of its splendid idol, and its jewelled pillars, I hoped at least to have traced some remains of the gorgeous character of decoration which had rendered it so renowned; but scarcely a vestige of such remains, and the interior consists only of two apartments, the first, a spacious hall, supported on an octagon of arches, rising from square pillars, and leading to the sanctum, situated at the extreme end of the hall. The pillars of this hall are richly carved, and the floor is paved with a black stone, but is littered with stable rubbish, and strewn with fragments of the fallen domes. The sanctum contains simply a ledge running round it about half-way from the ground, but has neither columns nor ornaments. The temple faces the cardinal points, and it is at the back that the richest sculptures remain, and these are of the Jain character, exquisitely chiselled, and so numerous, that the wall may be described as literally encrusted by groups of singular and grotesque figures. From the fallen fragments of the temple, a flight of steps has been piled up, which enables the visitor to ascend to the roof, where an extensive view is obtained of the ancient Hindu town of Puttun, with the graceful cenotaphs of its conqueror's successors grouped among the luxuriant foliage of aloe and almond trees, and the fine cliffs of Verawul, half-hidden by the foam of ocean, these last being all that remains unchanged around the fallen Somnath.

"There are two side entrances to the temple, but the way leading to them is nearly impassable from huge blocks of stone, among which may be seen emblems of the earlier worship, when the Siva of the Hindu pantheon succeeded to the adoration of the heavenly body which first gave its title to this temple of Somnath, the 'lord of the moon.' As at Dwaka-nath, there still remains a splendid temple of Crishna, the lord of the sun, or the Apollo of the Hindus, with one or two other sun temples in Kattiarwar, in which may be seen the sculptured head of this ancient idol, surrounded by rays, as the deified lord of day, and as, near Puttun, strange images are found in cave temples, doubtless intended from their form to personate the moon, and these of very great antiquity, I have little doubt that the original worship of the builders of Somnath and Dwaka-nath was a species of Sabæan worship, followed perhaps in Kattiarwar by Buddhism, and exchanged for the homage of Siva, as the minds of men demanded something more tangible on which to rest their faith."

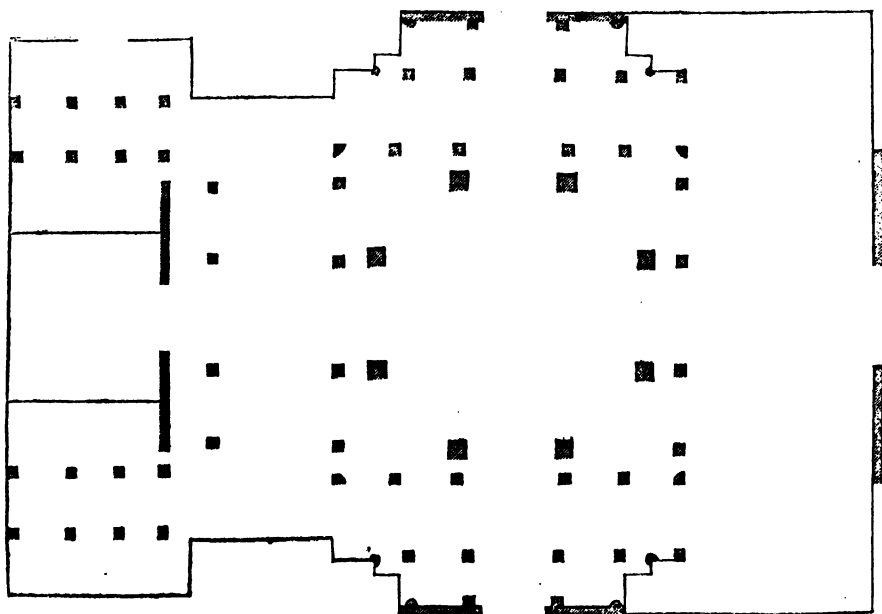
We have intimated our disbelief in the tradition which has identified the doors of Mahmood's tomb at Ghuzni with the portals of the temple of Somnath. It is somewhat remarkable that the *iron* mace of the conqueror, which

was doubtless deposited in the mausoleum, should have disappeared, and that a *wooden* door should have defied the tooth of time and the mischief of man for eight hundred years. It would seem that the mace was there prior to the arrival of the British. Major Hough says : " On a tombstone of white marble lies the mace of Mahmood, of such weight, it is said (*for I saw it not*), that few men can wield it."* Mr. Atkinson, who likewise visited this tomb, says : " The mace of the conqueror was not to be found ; it was whispered that it had been secreted by the moollahs, under the apprehension that it might be carried off during the presence of the army at Ghuzni ; but, if so, it has not yet been restored. It was described to me as an iron bar, with an iron globe at the end, studded with sharp angular points, and of great weight." The door he describes as massive, in panels, carved, and well put together : " two folds, hinged, form one half of the door, which seems to be about eight feet wide by fourteen feet high."

The anxiety of the late Runjeet Sing to possess this door, and the reluctance of the late Shah Shooja to part with it (the former having proposed and the latter having refused a stipulation in the treaty between them for its transfer), may, perhaps, lend some countenance to the tradition of its Hindu origin. If it should prove that the Governor-General of India has incurred so heavy a load of reproach for *restoring*, in a solemn manner, to a temple which has ceased to exist a door which never belonged to it, his fate is a singular one, and he should, perhaps, be exempted from censure in consideration of the ridicule which attaches to the affair.

We subjoin a plan of the temple from Colonel Tod's work.

* *Narrative of Operations*, &c. p. 226.



THE EVACUATION OF AFFGHANISTAN.

THE papers laid before both Houses of Parliament, relating to the military operations in Affghanistan, besides throwing considerable light upon other subjects connected with that country, have decided the vexed question, by whom its evacuation by the British forces was first determined upon. Much obloquy has been cast upon the present Governor-General for having adopted the "cowardly" policy of withdrawing our armies within the Indus, and thus abandoning a country from the occupation of which his predecessor had intended to derive such great advantages to the political and commercial interests of British India. It turns out that the abandonment of Affghanistan, and with it all those delusive visions of security and prosperity which the retention of that country was expected to yield, was decided upon by Lord Auckland. We surmised as much from a remarkable expression which, in the heat of discussion, fell from Sir Robert Peel in the House of Commons on the 10th August last.

The insurrection broke out at Cabul in November, 1841; it reached its acme in the ensuing month, and the British army was annihilated in January, 1842. The very first paper in the collection, which is a despatch from the late Governor-General in Council to the Secret Committee of the East-India Company, dated 22nd December, 1841, when nothing was known but the actual outbreak of the insurrection, contains the following passages:—

We have applied ourselves immediately to concerting such measures, and issuing such instructions, as the exigency of the case seemed to require and admit.—It will be seen that we have laid it down as a rule of our conduct that we would do all in our power to rescue our detachments wherever they may be encompassed by danger; but that, if the position of command and influence which we have held at the capital of Affghanistan should once be absolutely and entirely lost, we would make no more sacrifices of the very serious and extensive nature which could alone be effectual, except under positive instructions from England, for the re-establishment of our supremacy throughout the country.—We have particularly felt it our duty distinctly, at this distance, to give instructions applicable to all contingencies, and therefore to contemplate the most unfavourable issue to the struggle which our troops are maintaining at Cabul, and in this case, upon the anticipation of which we cannot conceal from ourselves the hazard of extending dangers, and of the insurrection assuming in other quarters also the same national and united character, we have authorized General Nott and Major Rawlinson, with such caution and deliberation in their military and political proceedings as may serve to avoid discredit and to promise safety, so to shape their course as best to promote the end of the eventual relinquishment of our direct control in the several Affghan provinces, and to provide for the concentration of all forces and detachments, as may be most conducive to the security of the troops.

In their letter to the Commander-in-Chief, Sir Jasper Nicolls, dated 3rd December, the Governor-General in Council had distinctly enunciated the intention of "retiring from the country with the least possible discredit," collecting fresh forces on the frontier only for the sake of demonstration. This policy is adhered to in the next despatch to the Secret Committee (January 9th), and was not changed by the receipt of intelligence of the

murder of the British Envoy and the extreme jeopardy of the army, farther than that orders were given for reinforcements "to strengthen our position on the Afghan frontier." The accounts of the destruction of the army induced Lord Auckland and his Council (as stated in their despatch of the 19th February, 1842) even to direct Major-General Pollock, then at Peshawur, to withdraw the garrison of Jellalabad, and the assemblage of all his force at or near Peshawur: "We have made our directions, in regard to withdrawal from Jellalabad," they say (p. 106), "clear and positive."

It appears that Mr. Clerk, the agent at Lahore, strenuously urged the policy of holding Jellalabad, with a view of advancing from it and Candahar, upon Cabul, and having regained our former position there, and the influence which such proof of power must give, "we should then withdraw with dignity and undiminished honour." Sir Jasper Nicolls opposed this measure, on the ground (p. 118) that the means were inadequate, and the Governor-General in Council (p. 120) reiterate their directions that the garrison of Jellalabad should be withdrawn to Peshawur. In conformity with this direction, Sir Jasper Nicolls wrote to General Pollock on the 1st February: "You may deem it perfectly certain that Government will not do more than detach this brigade, and this in view to support Major-General Sale, either at Jellalabad, for a few weeks, or to aid his retreat: it is not intended to collect a force for the re-conquest of Cabul."

Major-General Nott, at Candahar, was informed of these views of the Government, though his measures in relation to them were in a great measure left to his discretion.

When Lord Ellenborough arrived and assumed the government, he thus found not only that the resolution had been formed to withdraw the forces from Afghanistan, and to abandon all intention of re-entering the country, but that instructions, "clear and positive," had been given to that effect to the British commanders. The measures adopted by his lordship to carry into effect his predecessor's views in this respect appear somewhat vacillating, owing to the constant change and fluctuation of circumstances. In his first despatch to the Secret Committee, March 22nd, he says:—

We have recently judged it expedient to enter again upon an exposition of our views regarding the line of policy which it may be proper for us to pursue in relation to Afghanistan. To our despatch of the 15th inst. on this subject, addressed to his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, we would solicit the particular attention of your hon. Committee. It contains our deliberate sentiments on the present position of affairs in that country, and the course we should pursue towards the retrieval of our late military disgrace, and our final withdrawal of our army from Afghanistan. It points out the conditions on which we can sanction the continuance during the coming season of Major-General Pollock's force in the valley of Jellalabad, after he shall have penetrated by force or by negotiation the Khyber Pass. It discourages the expectation that Major-Gen. Nott's force, though reinforced by that of Brig. England, will, in consequence of the inefficiency of its field equipments, be able to effect much more than the relief of the posts of Kelat-i-Ghilzie and of Ghuznee, and the security of its own retirement to the Indus.

The letter to the Commander-in-Chief, above referred to, lays fully

before him "the deliberate views of the Government with respect to the measures to be pursued in Afghanistan." The disasters which had befallen our army at Cabul, "followed by the universal hostility of the whole people of Afghanistan, united against us in a war which has assumed a religious as well as a national character," the Governor-General and his Council observe, "compel us to adopt the conclusion that the possession of Afghanistan, could we recover it, would be a source of weakness rather than of strength, in resisting the invasion of any army from the West, and therefore, that the ground upon which the policy of the advance of our troops to that country mainly rested has altogether ceased to exist." The policy to be pursued, therefore, was, in their opinion, to be guided by military considerations—the safety of the detached bodies of our troops at Jellalabad, Ghuzni, and Candahar; the security of our forces then in the field from unnecessary risk; "and finally, the re-establishment of our military reputation by the infliction of some signal and decisive blow upon the Affghans, which may make it appear to them, to our own subjects, and to our allies, that we have the power of inflicting punishment upon those who commit atrocities and violate their faith, and that we withdraw ultimately from Afghanistan, not from any deficiency of means to maintain our position, but because we are satisfied that the king we have set up has not, as we were erroneously led to imagine, the support of the nation over which he has been placed."

Subsequent to this despatch, although, upon the whole, the prospects had to some extent improved, in his letter to the Secret Committee of April 22nd, Lord Ellenborough states that his deliberate opinion as to the expediency of withdrawing the troops had in no respect altered, and that this opinion is founded "upon a general view of our military, political, and financial situation." Three days previously, orders had been issued (p. 223) to Major-Gen. Nott to evacuate Candahar and to retire to Sukkur, the fall of Ghuzni, Lord Ellenborough observes to Sir Jasper Nicolls (p. 224), having removed the principal object for which it was expedient to retain the force at Candahar, and the check sustained by Brig. England "having crippled the before limited means of movement and of action which were possessed by Major-Gen. Nott."

In compliance with this resolution, peremptory orders were issued to General Pollock, who had forced the pass, and reached Jellalabad, to retire from thence. The want of carriage, however, which had prevented the general from advancing, opposed equal obstacles to his retiring; and General Nott, in a well-reasoned despatch of March 24th (p. 244), urges the inexpediency of a hasty retirement. "At the present time," he observes, "the impression of our military strength among the people of this country (Afghanistan), though weakened by the occurrences at Cabul, is not destroyed; but if we now retire, and it should again become necessary to advance, we shall labour under many disadvantages, the most serious of which, in my opinion, will be a distrust of their strength among our soldiers, which any admission of weakness is so well calculated to induce:

and in what other light could a withdrawal from Jellalabad or Candahar be viewed?" He suggests that Jellalabad should be held in considerable force, and a movement be made on Cabul from Candahar, and he strongly deprecates the effects which a hasty retirement would have on Beloochistan, and even on the navigation of the Indus. In another letter, the general says:—

Perhaps it is not within my province to observe that, in my humble opinion, an unnecessary alarm has been created regarding the position of our troops in this country, and of the strength and power of the enemy we have to contend with. This enemy cannot face our troops in the field with any chance of success, however superior they may be in numbers, provided those precautions are strictly observed which war between a small body of disciplined soldiers and a vast crowd of untrained, unorganized, and half-civilized people constantly renders necessary. True, the British troops suffered a dreadful disaster at Cabul, and it is not for me to presume to point out why this happened, however evident I may conceive the reasons, and the long train of military and political events which led to the sad catastrophe.

The representations of General Nott did not induce the Governor-General to vary his instructions for his evacuation of Candahar and retirement to Sukkur, though he left the time and mode of retiring to the general's discretion.

Meanwhile, the position of General Pollock at Jellalabad, and the apprehension that he meditated an advance into the country, disposed the insurgent chiefs, and especially Mahomed Akhbar Khan, to negotiate with him. A communication was received by General Pollock from Major Pottinger (sent by Capt. Colin Mackenzie), dated at Tazeen, April 20th, to the following effect:—

The sirdar wishes to know, in the first place, if we will consent to withdraw the greater part of our troops, and leave an agent, with a small body of men, to act with whoever the confederates may elect as chief, in which choice they propose to be guided by the wishes of the two factions in Cabul, and wish us to release Dost Mahomed Khan: secondly, they propose that, if the British Government have determined on subjugating the country, and continuing the war, the prisoners at present in Afghanistan shall be exchanged for Dost Mahomed Khan, his family, and attendants, and that the issue be dependent on the sword: thirdly, in the event of neither of those propositions being approved of, they wish to know what terms will be granted to themselves individually; whether we, in the event of their submission, will confine them, send them to India, take hostages from them, reduce their pay; in short, what they have to expect from our clemency.

General Pollock, who seems to have been most anxious to recover the prisoners, urged the chiefs to release them immediately, as a means of facilitating further communication between the Governments; adding that, if money be a consideration, he was prepared to pay two lacs of rupees to the sirdar, upon the prisoners being delivered to him in camp. It appears that there was a further message from Akhbar Khan himself, delivered privately by him to Capt. Mackenzie, desiring to know what he personally might expect from our clemency, being willing to separate himself entirely from the hostile faction. Lord Ellenborough, from the first, opposed the exhibition of any clemency towards Akhbar Khan, "the acknowledged murderer of the Envoy, and who deceived and betrayed a British army into a position in which it was destroyed." His lordship disapproved of the

offer to ransom the prisoners, and regretted that any necessity should have arisen of diplomatic intercourse with Mahomed Akhbar. With respect to the release of Dost Mahomed Khan, the major-general was authorized to speak of it "as an event which, under various contingencies of circumstances, might not be altogether impossible."

The death of Shah Shooja served but to confirm the Governor-General and his Council in their resolution. In a letter to Mr. Clerk, May 16th, Mr. Secretary Maddock gives that gentleman instructions to make known to the government of Lahore the views of that of British India, in the altered condition of Affghanistan during the past four years. He observes that the object of the tripartite treaty was "to remove from the government of Affghanistan an able chief, who had, in the course of many years, succeeded in uniting it under his rule; who was forming and disciplining an army, and was supposed to entertain, in conjunction with the powers of the West, projects of hostility to the adjoining states on the Indus." That object had been completely effected. A further object was to substitute for the authority of Dost Mahomed Khan, deemed hostile, that of Shah Shooja, which, it was expected, would be friendly; but it had been proved by recent, as well as all past, experience, "that a sovereign who appears to be altogether the instrument of a foreign state cannot obtain the willing support of his subjects, so as to wield their power in favour of that foreign state; on the contrary, he will be an object of hatred or contempt to his subjects, and his only resource, if he be desirous of securing their willing allegiance, will be in throwing himself into their arms, and asserting his independence of the foreign state which placed him on the throne." The object of the joint policy of the two governments should, therefore, be to maintain Affghanistan in that state in which it may be unable to do any thing against us, "foregoing the visionary design of placing it in a state in which it could, as a united monarchy, be powerful for us against an enemy advancing from the West, and yet be content to entertain no views of ambition against its neighbours in the East." This object, the Governor-General thought, "will be best effected by leaving the Affghans to themselves."

On the 3rd May, Major Pottinger writes again to General Pollock, apparently advising a compromise with Akhbar Khan, and the payment of money for the release of the prisoners. He forwards another written (unsigned) memorandum from the sirdar, the effect of which is to require an amnesty for himself and Mahomed Shah Khan; that they shall not be sent out of Cabul; that if the British intended merely to revenge themselves and quit the country, the government might be conferred upon him; and that he might have a jaghire of two lacs, and eight lacs as a present! Major Pottinger considers these demands (except the money) as moderate, observing that the ruling faction at Cabul had offered the crown to Akhbar Khan, and that, under these circumstances, his conduct, in continuing the negotiation, proved his sincerity. The sirdar, in his memorandum, thus alludes to his proceeding during the retreat of the British troops from Cabul:—

In the time when Pottinger, Lawrence, and Mackenzie sahibs came at the stage of Bootkak, I agreed to their wishes, and did all in my power to protect the army, as is well known to the above-mentioned sahibs; but I could not save them from the hands of the multitude, as the *nizard* ('mob of Affghans') was disorganized, and the British soldiers could not protect themselves on account of the frost; and, moreover, the gentlemen did not attend to my advice.

General Pollock's reply guaranteed nothing but an "amnesty for the past, whenever terms were agreed to," and the payment of two laes for the prisoners. The Governor-General, in his remarks (May 21) upon the reply to Akhbar Khan's proposal, again regrets that money should have been offered for the release of the prisoners, and still more that the general "should have considered it necessary, under any circumstances, to have had any communication whatever of a diplomatic nature with Mahomed Akhbar Khan, in whom it must be impossible for any one to place any trust."

The resolution of Lord Ellenborough to withdraw the British forces from Afghanistan remained unaltered, but the mode of effecting the withdrawal became modified by unavoidable circumstances. In Mr. Secretary Maddock's letter to General Pollock, of June 1st, it is observed:—

The retirement of your army immediately after the victory gained by Sir Robert Sale, the forcing of the Khyber Pass, and the relief of Jellalabad, would have had the appearance of a military operation successfully accomplished, and even triumphantly achieved; its retirement, after six months of inaction, before a following army of Affghans, will have an appearance of a different and less advantageous character. It would be desirable, undoubtedly, that, before finally quitting Afghanistan, you should have an opportunity of striking a blow at the enemy, and since circumstances seem to compel you to remain there till October, the Governor-General earnestly hopes that you may be enabled to draw the enemy into a position in which you may strike such a blow effectually.

The directions of the Government to withdraw from the country were carried into effect by General Nott in Western Afghanistan, in May, so far as to evacuate Kelat-i-Ghilzie; but though the order applied in the same positive manner to Candahar itself, the general observed that the measure would take some time to arrange, and that this would afford the Government ample time to reconsider the order, and his objections to the measure of a hasty retreat. The Governor-General did give this order a reconsideration, and the result was that he left to the general's discretion the line by which he should withdraw his force. In his letter to General Nott, dated July 4th, Lord Ellenborough thus marks out his course of proceeding:

Nothing has occurred to induce me to change my first opinion, that the measure, commanded by considerations of political and military prudence, is to bring back the armies now in Afghanistan at the earliest period at which their retirement can be effected, consistently with the health and efficiency of the troops, into positions wherein they may have easy and certain communication with India; and to this extent the instructions you have received remain unaltered. But the improved position of your army, with sufficient means of carriage for as large a force as it is necessary to move in Afghanistan, induces me now to leave to your option the line by which you shall withdraw your troops from that country. If you determine upon moving upon Ghuznee, Cabool, and Jellalabad, you will require, for the transport of

provisions, a much larger amount of carriage; and you will be practically without communications, from the time of your leaving Candahar. Dependent entirely upon the courage of your army, and upon your own ability in directing it, I should not have any doubt as to the success of the operation; but whether you will be able to obtain provisions for your troops during the whole march, and forage for your animals, may be a matter of reasonable doubt. Yet upon this your success will turn. You must remember that it was not the superior courage of the Affghans, but want, and the inclemency of the season, which led to the destruction of the army at Cabool: and you must feel, as I do, that the loss of another army, from whatever cause it might arise, might be fatal to our Government in India. I do not undervalue the aid which our Government in India would receive from the successful execution by your army of a march through Ghuznee and Cabool, over the scenes of our late disasters. I know all the effect which it would have upon the minds of our soldiers, of our allies, of our enemies, in Asia, and of our countrymen and of all foreign nations, in Europe. It is an object of just ambition, which no one more than myself would rejoice to see effected; but I see that failure in the attempt is certain and irretrievable ruin; and I would endeavour to inspire you with the necessary caution, and make you feel that, great as are the objects to be obtained by success, the risk is great also. You will recollect that what you will have to make is a successful march; that that march must not be delayed by any hazardous operations against Ghuznee or Cabool; that you should carefully calculate the time required to enable you to reach Jellalabad in the first week in October, so as to form the rear-guard of Major-General Pollock's army. If you should be enabled by a *coup-de-main* to get possession of Ghuznee and Cabool, you will act as you see fit, and leave decisive proofs of the power of the British army, without impeaching its humanity. You will bring away from the tomb of Mahmood of Ghuznee, his club, which hangs over it; and you will bring away the gates of his tomb, which are the gates of the temple of Somnaut. These will be the just trophies of your successful march.

In his despatch to the Secret Committee, August 16th, the Governor-General states that he adhered absolutely to his original intention of withdrawing the whole army from Affghanistan. "Some risk," he observes, "I deem it justifiable to incur for the recovery of the guns and of the prisoners, and with the view of exhibiting the triumphant march of a British army over the ground on which it once suffered defeat; but I consider the preservation of the army in Affghanistan essential to the preservation of our empire in India; and, however the world might forgive or applaud me, I should never forgive myself, if I exposed that army to any material and serious danger, for the possible accomplishment of any object now to be obtained in Affghanistan."

The determination being, therefore, formed not to retire the British forces without doing something to repair the wrongs and the disgrace they had suffered, the instructions to General Pollock (July 23) were to exert his force vigorously, "giving every proof of British power which is not inconsistent with the usages of war and the dictates of British humanity; but you will never forget that, after so exhibiting that power, you are, without allowing yourself to be diverted therefrom by any object, to obey the positive orders of your Government to withdraw your army from Affghanistan. It will be your highest praise," his lordship adds, "after having re-established the opinion of the invincibility of the British arms upon the scene of their late misfortunes, to restore its armies to India in a perfectly efficient state, at a period when, I assure you, their presence in India is most desirable." He gives the general directions, in case

of the capture or surrender of Mahomed Akhbar Khan. "To the possession of that chief's person I attach very great importance. You are already authorized to give an assurance that his life shall be spared; but you will not make any other condition, nor make that lightly. I earnestly desire that that chief, the avowed murderer of Sir William Macnaghten, and the betrayer of a British army, should come into our power without any condition whatsoever." Subsequently (Aug. 3rd), the Governor-General instructs General Pollock, in the event of the sirdar coming into his hands without any previous conditions for preserving his life, to place him upon his trial, and, if he should be convicted, to deal with him as he would with any person who might be convicted, under similar circumstances, of the crime of murder, having regard to the jeopardy of the prisoners. "I have adopted this step upon full consideration and with a thorough conviction of its expediency," his lordship observes, in his despatch to the Secret Committee.

General Nott availed himself (July 26) of the option allowed him by the Governor-General, and decided upon a march to Cabul, "having looked at the difficulties in every point of view, and reflected on the advantages which would attend a successful accomplishment of such a move, and the moral influence it would have throughout Asia. There shall be no unnecessary risk," he says; "and, if expedient, I will mask Ghuznee, and even Cabool; but, if an opportunity should offer, I will endeavour to strike a decisive blow for the honour of our arms. I am most anxious," he adds, "notwithstanding the conduct of the Affghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of this country, of our character for forbearance and humanity."

The two forces consequently advanced from their respective positions, and met in September at Cabul.

The situation of the prisoners had been a subject of the Governor-General's "anxious consideration." So early as April 25, Mr. Secretary Maddock wrote to General Pollock upon this subject. He observed that the only safe and honourable course for a government to pursue, in such circumstances, was to effect the release by a general exchange, their ransom being a practice unknown to civilized nations; and if the Affghans had no general government, there should be no reservation of any prisoners in our hands; but as they were held by individual chiefs for their personal benefit, the general is authorized to make such partial arrangement as he might deem most advisable. Accordingly, as before stated, the general offered two lacs of rupees for their liberation. When all negotiation on his part failed, and the army advanced upon Cabul, the Governor-General directed him (September 13) to "cause it to be intimated to Mahomed Akhbar Khan, that, in the event of any further delay taking place in their delivery, upon the proposed condition of the release of all the Affghan prisoners in our hands, it is his lordship's intention to remove Mahomed Akhbar Khan's family from Loodiana; and that it is under his lordship's consideration, whether Mahomed Akhbar Khan's wife and children should not be immediately sent to Calcutta, and eventually to England."

These documents clear up much of the apparent inconsistency and va-

cillation which were imputed to the proceedings of the Government authorities in relation to this measure by writers in India, and which evidently arose from the caution most properly observed by the Governor-General in guarding his intentions as much as possible from being divulged, and from their occasional disclosure by breaches of confidence in those who were intrusted with the secret. Much mischief seems to have been occasioned by this paltry treachery. General Pollock tells Sir Jasper Nicolls, the Commander-in-Chief, that some person in his (Sir Jasper's) suite had communicated a secret of importance to an individual in the general's camp. General Nott writes (May 17) to Mr. Maddock: "I will not conceal from you that I have, and still may experience much inconvenience, in consequence of the measures directed in your communications being made public; the subject of your letter of the 15th March was speedily known, even to the Affghan chiefs, although I have not, up to this moment, made known its contents to my old and confidential staff; and your communication, now under reply, may possibly become equally public, and still more seriously injurious." The Governor-General, in consequence of these intimations, thought it necessary "to impress upon every officer employed in the military or political service of the Government the necessity of preserving absolute secrecy in all matters of a military nature which may come officially to his knowledge." For this caution, conveyed in the most inoffensive terms, his lordship (if we remember rightly) received the severe reprehension of a portion of the Indian press.

We cannot take leave of these papers without remarking upon another instance of that culpable practice of mutilating and falsifying official despatches which seems now to have grown into a system in the public offices. We pointed out on a former occasion* the improper liberties taken with one of Sir Robert Sale's despatches, in which important passages had been omitted in the copies published at home. In the collection before us, we find proof of, perhaps, a more censurable example of similar mutilation in India. The published extract from General Pollock's despatch of October 13th† concluded thus:

Previous to my departure from Cabool, I destroyed with gunpowder the grand bazaar of that city, called the Chahar Chuttah, built in the reign of Arungzebe, by the celebrated Ali Murdan Khan, and which may be considered to have been the most frequented part of Cabool, and known as the grand emporium of this part of Central Asia. The remains of the late Envoy and Minister had been exposed to public insult in this bazaar, and my motive in effecting its destruction has been to impress upon the Affghans, that their atrocious conduct towards a British functionary has not been suffered to pass with impunity.

In the extract amongst the papers before us, the following passage immediately follows:

A mosque, also, at one end of the bazaar, and another near the cantonment, filled with venetians, otherwise ornamented with European materials, and designated as the Feringhee Mosque, to commemorate the events of last year, have likewise been destroyed.

This attempt to conceal the fact of the destruction of the mosques is the severest censure that could be pronounced upon the act.

* Vol. xxxvii. p. 193, As. Intell.

† As. Intell. p. 31.

CRITICAL NOTICES.

Memoirs of a Griffin; or a Cadet's First Year in India. By CAPTAIN BELLEW. Illustrated from designs by the Author. Two Vols. London. Wm. H. Allen and Co.

ALTHOUGH these "Memoirs," as our readers know, made their first appearance in this Journal, and we rarely venture to criticize the (now) numerous publications which have made the same *débüt*; yet the modifications which the work has undergone, and, above all, the admirable illustrations with which it is embellished—proving that the author possesses *graphic* powers of pencil as well as pen—and which embody the narrative and characters, give to it many of the attributes of a new work. We speak the opinion of competent judges (waiving our own, for the sake of impartiality) when we say that a more entertaining book of the kind has rarely appeared. Captain Bellew has succeeded in the difficult task of making his "Griffin" the object of mirth without inspiring contempt; engaging him in adventures from which a brother griff may extract lessons of prudence, whilst he reads for fun, and grouping about him characters who have all the truth and freshness of reality without any indication of covert satire. Every page of his book bears testimony to his declaration: "My wish has been to amuse, and where I could, without detriment to the professedly light and jocular character of the work, to instruct and improve: to hurt or offend has never entered into my contemplation." Like our best novelists, he will find all the world ready to acknowledge the truth of his good-natured rebukes without exclaiming, with the old song, "That was levelled at me."

Oriental Cylinders. No. I. By A. CULLIMORE. Royal 8vo. London. Nickisson.

THE present number of this very curious work consists of eight lithographic plates, with representations of the subjects on forty-one cylinders, Babylonian and Persepolitan, such as have been found at Hillah, the site of the ancient Babylon, Persepolis, and even Egypt. Their inscriptions, generally in the Babylonian cuneiform character, have not yet been deciphered, and no author who has published any of these objects has usually engraved more than half a dozen of them. The subject opens a wide field of speculation, research, and conjecture, and Mr. Cullimore's publication deserves the encouragement of every Oriental antiquary.

A Popular History of British India, Commercial Intercourse with China, and the Insular Possessions of England in the Eastern Seas. By W. COOKE TAYLOR, LL.D., &c. London. Madden and Co.

WHEN we say that these large and comprehensive subjects are compressed into a single volume of 500 pages, it is needless to add that they are very superficially treated. The author avowedly aims at nothing more than to give "a simple narrative of facts;" but, in our opinion, he has not made a judicious selection of them; he has altogether omitted, or very cursorily noticed, some matters of more importance to the students of Indian history than others which he has made too prominent. Thus, the Burmese war occupies sixty pages, and, instead of a digest of facts, we have extracts from books. The narratives of the Affghan and Chinese wars exhibit still grosser examples of this "scissors-and-paste" system of book-making.

The Annual Biography: being Lives of Eminent or Remarkable Persons who have died in the year 1842. By CHARLES R. DODD, Esq. London. Chapman and Hall.

THE design of this work is to furnish biographical memoirs of eminent or remarkable persons before public curiosity respecting their history has subsided. Mr. Dodd's plan is to present an "Annual Biography," embracing all the public men who have died during the year preceding that of its publication, and the manner in which this first volume is executed—the accuracy of its facts, and the ease and lucidity of its style—satisfies us that the work will not be less popular than his "Peerage," "Manual of Dignities," and "Parliamentary Companion." Of the last elegant little work we are glad to see an "eleventh edition" just issued.

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, Feb. 8, 1843.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's House, in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of taking into consideration a motion relative to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) acquainted the Court that certain papers, which had been laid before Parliament since the last general Court, were now submitted to the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. x. sec. 3.

The titles of the papers were read by the clerk, as follow :—

An Account of Compensations, Allowances, &c., granted to Officers and Servants of the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India in 1842, under the 53rd Geo. 3, cap. 155.

An Account of Compensation granted to an individual late in the Maritime Service of the East-India Company, under an arrangement sanctioned by the Commissioners of the Board of Control.

Resolutions of the Court of Directors, being Warrants granting any Salary, Gratuity, or Pension.

THE EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA.

The *Chairman* stated, that the Court had been specially convened, in conformity with the resolution of the last general Court, when an hon. proprietor gave notice of his intention "to call the attention of the Court to the papers which have recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the commission of inquiry held at Sattara on the Rajah of Sattara, in October, 1836, and the conduct of the commissioners who sat on that inquiry."

Mr. *Hume* expressed a wish, before proceeding with the business of the Court, to put a question to the hon. *Chairman*.

The *Chairman* said, the Court was specially summoned, and it was irregular to introduce any other subject, until the business of the day was disposed of.

Mr. *Hume* said, his question related to the appropriation of 10,000 rupees—

The *Chairman* said, the hon. proprietor could not put his question then. It was contrary to the rules of the Court.

Mr. *Hume* did not press his question.

Mr. *Poynder* wished to call the attention of the Court to a very gross abuse. There was a person, every Court-day, in the habit of distributing papers of a very offensive nature—

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor is out of order. I have already prevented an hon. proprietor from asking a question, because this Court is summoned for a special purpose, and I cannot grant that permission to one hon. proprietor which I have refused to another.

Mr. *Poynder* thought the matter to which he referred required, from its peculiar nature, the notice of the Court.

Mr. *Lindsay*.—The hon. proprietor is entirely out of order. We ought now to proceed to the order of the day, to take into consideration the papers recently printed, relative to the case of the Rajah of Sattara.

Mr. *Poynder*.—This is a very peculiar case. A certain person has signed printed papers of a very offensive nature, and obtruded them here—

The *Chairman*.—The hon. proprietor cannot ask a question in this stage of the business.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I am not going to ask a question, but to call the attention of the Court to an abuse.

Mr. *Marriott*.—The hon. proprietor is out of order. He cannot now allude to the distributor of those papers.

Mr. *Poynder*.—I never before saw such scandalous, low, offensive, libellous productions, as those to which I allude.

Mr. *Marriott*.—The subject, if taken up at all, could not be taken up by that special Court. Sir, the man who distributes those hand-bills must be insane. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Wigram*.—I concur in what has fallen from the last hon. proprietor. We ought to proceed at once with the regular business of the day. The hon. proprietor might give notice of motion on the subject if he pleased.

Here the conversation ended.

[Mr. Poynder alluded to certain papers, signed “Peter Gordon,” which have been repeatedly disseminated in the Court.]

Mr. *Lewis*, having been called on by the Chairman, proceeded to address the Court. He had never, he observed, at any former period, in directing the attention of the proprietors to the case of the oppressed Rajah of Sattara, felt deeper anxiety than he experienced on the present occasion. The discussion which he was then about to open was not sought for by those who had advocated the cause of the Rajah of Sattara in that Court. It was, in fact, forced on them by the proceedings of the Court itself. In saying this, he meant not to apologize for again bringing forward this question. When he contemplated the magnitude of the injuries that had been inflicted on the deposed rajah—when he considered the oppressive nature of the conduct of the Bombay Government in relation to that unfortunate prince—commencing with an act of wanton spoliation of his territory, committed in direct breach of the treaty entered into between him and the British Government—continued in a spirit of persecution—seeking, adopting, and encouraging the most frivolous charges of treason, sustained by the worst testimony, obtained by the most culpable means—when he found all these proceedings terminating in an offer, on the part of the Indian Government, to continue him on his throne, provided he would sign a document admitting his guilt, which was followed up by expulsion from his territory, because he would not consent to subscribe to his own dishonour—when he contemplated all these things, he felt that no apology was required for again directing the attention of the Court to this most important subject. (*Hear, hear!*) He should never cease to denounce these proceedings, which had, so far as regarded the Rajah of Sattara, ended in the most unmingled misfortune, while they had cast the deepest shade and the foulest blot on the British Government. He repeated, that the proceedings of that Court had rendered this additional discussion necessary. It would be necessary briefly to allude to the former proceedings of the Court, in order that no misapprehension should exist as to the objects of the present discussion, and also to shew the motive of the directors in calling the attention of the Court to these additional papers. In the course of the debate on this subject which took place about a year and a half ago, a gallant general (Lodwick) had come forward, unsolicited, and stated his opinion on the evidence which had been adduced on the inquiry at Sattara. He declared that, in his opinion, the evidence in support of the accusation was utterly worthless, and not deserving of credit; and that, contrary to all ideas of justice, the rajah had not been heard in his defence. That gallant officer further stated that, though he signed the report of the commission which had been appointed to investigate those charges, he did so, not because he believed in the guilt of the rajah, but because it was a part of his duty, following up the ordinary practice adopted at courts-martial, and because the Government of Bombay had ordered that, in all matters connected with the inquiry, he should submit to the opinion of the majority. The gallant general added, that there was no act of his life which he more regretted than that he had not accompanied that report by a protest. Such a statement from a gallant officer who had distinguished himself in their service, who had himself sat as a judge upon this inquiry, and who had entered upon that inquiry entertaining strong prepossessions against the rajah, had, as it might have naturally been expected, produced in that Court the strongest sensation in favour of the Rajah of Sattara; and surely, if the Rajah of Sattara might point to any one particular circumstance as bearing most strongly in his favour, it was to that of such an authority as the gallant general, coming voluntarily forward to declare that, in his opinion, the evidence adduced was insufficient to bear out the charges,

or to prove him guilty. (*Hear, hear!*) If ever a gracious act deserved especial praise, it was the manner in which the gallant general came forward, being convinced of the rajah's innocence, and openly avowed his opinion. (*Hear, hear!*) Too much praise could not be given to the gallant general for his noble and conscientious conduct in thus recording his testimony in favour of the deposed rajah. In consequence of what fell from the gallant general in the course of that debate, the other commissioners, Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, deemed it necessary to address letters to the Bombay Government, in vindication of themselves and the proceedings of the commission. These letters were forwarded by the Bombay Government to the Court of Directors; and, in the first Court after their arrival, an hon. proprietor (Mr. Fielder), after intimating that they contained a refutation of the statements of Gen. Lodwick, moved that the letters should be printed. He (Mr. Lewis), conceiving, at the time, that the best mode of testing these contradictory statements, and of coming to a fair judgment on the question, would be by having the proceedings of the commission itself printed and laid before the proprietors, suggested that course. He had thrown out that suggestion as an amendment to the motion of the hon. proprietor. It was unanimously adopted by the Court, and the proceedings of the commission were accordingly produced. It was not necessary for him, neither was it his object, to occupy the time of the Court with the dispute between Gen. Lodwick and the other commissioners, Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, with reference to the proceedings of the commission. It could not be supposed for a moment that he intended to make that Court the arena for a mere personal contest. (*Hear, hear!*) The question he meant to submit to the Court was, *Aye or No*, did the proceedings of these commissioners, and the evidence taken before them, prove or disprove the charge brought against the rajah, that he had been guilty of endeavouring to seduce the native troops from their allegiance? He would not demean himself nor degrade the Court by making it an arena for personal contests, or for the gratification of private animosities. His object was to call the attention of the Court solely to the proceedings of the commission. In furtherance of that object, he was proceeding to address the proprietors at the last Court-day, when the Chairman suggested that, as additional documents had arrived from India, bearing most materially on the question of the proceedings before the commission, it would, perhaps, be as well to postpone the discussion until such time as these documents should be printed. He immediately acceded to the proposition, and stated, on that occasion, as he had truly done on all others, that the only object he had in view was, by due examination, to elicit the truth. (*Hear, hear!*) He had since looked over those papers, and, though they had no direct bearing on the subject-matter of the present motion (the proceeding of the Sattara commission), yet they were very important, as shewing, beyond all doubt, the character of the means resorted to by the resident at Sattara, and the Bombay Government, for sustaining the charge against the rajah. And, when he had concluded his observations on the proceedings of the commission, he should take the liberty of making a few comments on those additional papers. In calling their attention to the proceedings of the commission, he should endeavour to satisfy the Court, in the first place, that the evidence taken before the commission, so far as it was sought to affect the Rajah of Sattara, was wholly unworthy of credit. The proceedings of the commission of inquiry consisted of the evidence taken before the commissioners to prove the charge brought against the rajah, of endeavouring to seduce the native troops from their allegiance. It was not his intention to enter into details of the whole of that evidence. It was not necessary he should do so, as the only portion of it which at all affected the Rajah of Sattara rested upon the alleged meeting between the rajah and the soubadars at the rajah's palace. It was not pretended, nor was there any attempt, to prove that the bramin Untajee had acted as the agent of the rajah; there was nothing to shew that the person alleged to have been seen by the soubadar Gooljur Missur, at the house of Govind Row, was at all connected with the Rajah of Sattara, or that the rajah at all knew or approved of any of his proceedings; so that, as far as the Rajah of Sattara was concerned, they might

leave out the whole of the evidence, except that which related to the meeting in the rajah's palace. What, then, was it that the soubadars deposed to in regard to the alleged meeting at the rajah's palace? From the evidence of the soubadar, Sewjoolum Sing (pp. 90—92 of the third series of papers), it appeared that, on the 8th September, 1836, the bramin Untajee had come to the British lines, and had an interview with Sewjoolum Sing and the other soubadar, and had requested them to accompany him into the town of Sattara; that Sewjoolum Sing had stated that he was upon guard, and therefore could not, but that subsequently, on the plea of being sick, he had obtained leave of his commanding officer, and, accompanied by the other soubadar, had accompanied the bramin into the town; that they had gone to a shop, when Untajee went away in the direction of the dewan's (Govind Row's) house. "He was absent about a ghurry, and about seven o'clock came and told us to wait, as there were many persons at the dewan's. He went away a second time, and about eight o'clock returned, bringing with him two cloaks. He left the house a third time, and did not come back until half-past eight, when he told me to leave my own cloak, shoes, and sooput, behind, and Gooljur (the other soubadar) to do the same." Concealed in the cloaks which the bramin had brought, he and Gooljur were conducted by Untajee to the dewan's house. "Untajee took us in, when the dewan ordered a servant to go and shut the door; this he did. The dewan then said, 'We have now met upon the same business which we formerly discussed together; but when you go to the rajah, then say, you are prepared to obey whatever orders the maharaj may give you.'" So far the evidence of the other soubadar, Gooljur Missur, corroborated that given by Sewjoolum Sing; but the important part of the testimony was that which related to the occurrences within the rajah's palace, and that was full of the most glaring inconsistencies. It was impossible to reconcile the discrepancies existing in the evidence of the two soubadars as to what had occurred in the palace. The first discrepancy was, as to the course which they had taken after they had entered the palace. Here, the soubadars differed materially from each other in the accounts which they had given; and it would be seen, by a reference to the plan of the rajah's palace (the hon. proprietor exhibited the plan as published in the Sattara Papers), that those accounts must necessarily be, in many respects, untrue. What, then, did the witnesses state? In p. 92 (Sattara Papers, third series), Sewjoolum Sing said, "We waited a short time, and then proceeded in our former disguise. We did not meet the dewan on the road, but proceeded to the rajah's palace. There was a guard of sepoy outside, but we were allowed to enter without interruption, and on entering saw the dewan. The dewan said, 'Come on;' and we followed him. We passed through the principal court-yard of the palace, leaving the cutcherry on the *left-hand*." Now, if they would look to the plan, they would see that this was impossible. In p. 97, third series of papers, Gooljur Missur deposed:—"Seeing us, the dewan advanced, and we three followed him to the right of the durbar-room. We passed by some servants sleeping in a room, and first turning to the *right* and then to the *left*, we came to the apartment of the rajah, who was sitting on a cushion, smoking a hooka." Thus, the evidence of the route which they took when they arrived at the rajah's palace was inconsistent. The two statements were at variance with each other. In the next place, these witnesses differed as to the situation of the room in which the alleged meeting was supposed to have taken place with the rajah. In page 92. "Going on a few paces, we arrived at a narrow staircase, which we *ascended*." "The old woman" (the witness had stated that there was an old woman present) "was ordered to go out, and she went by the staircase we had *ascended*." Again, after stating that the rajah gave them pawn, the witness says, "We *descended*, leaving the rajah alone." Now, what did Gooljur Missur, the other soubadar, say, in his evidence? Page 97, he deposes thus:—"The rajah was not in an *upper room*." The witness was here specially asked whether they (the soubadars) ascended a staircase? and he replied, "No!" Now, he would ask, was it possible to conceive a more direct contradiction in the testimony of different witnesses, or on a more material point? If the meeting took place in the rajah's palace, surely they

must both have been cognizant of the room in which the interview had occurred ; and if they found the witnesses ignorant of the locality, the only just inference that could be drawn from that strange circumstance was, that such a meeting had never taken place. In the course of the subsequent proceedings, it was true that an attempt had been made to cure this defect, but he apprehended that that attempt only made the discrepancy more flagrant. Fatal as that discrepancy was, the unfair, bungling, and collusive manner in which it was attempted, at a subsequent period, to be corrected by the witness and the commissioners, only served to throw greater discredit on the testimony. At the time of making that statement, the witness had not attempted any explanation ; he had not been taken by surprise—he had not been hurried—he had not been confused. He had been asked where the meeting took place ? He had stopped, he had deliberated, had taken time to consider, and he had replied, “ No, the meeting did not take place in an upper part of the palace.” Now, no judge would ever have subsequently permitted any witness to explain or amend testimony given in such a solemn manner. This evidence was given on the 17th of October, and, on the 21st, four days afterwards, Gooljur Missur was called before the commissioners to identify the dewan, when he begged to be allowed to amend his former testimony. In p. 112, it appeared that Gooljur Missur, after describing all that had occurred at the dewan’s, proceeded to “ correct, of his own accord, a discrepancy of importance between his and Soubadar Sewjoolum Sing’s evidence, which, at the time, attracted the attention of the commission, by stating, as Sewjoolum had in the first instance done, that the meeting with the rajah occurred in a room *up-stairs*.” Now, the circumstances of the case were such as to admit of no explanation being given of his former testimony ; and to what was this attempt at explanation to be attributed ? Simply to the fact that the witnesses against the unfortunate rajah had not been kept apart. After these soubadars had been examined, they had been allowed to go back to their regiment ; they had met—had compared notes together—and, perceiving the discrepancy of their testimony on an important point, Gooljur Missur had requested to be allowed to amend his evidence, in order to make it tally with that previously given by Sewjoolum Sing. This proceeding, in his opinion, only placed the worthlessness of the evidence in a more glaring light, and tended to throw a still greater degree of discredit on it. The next point to which he would call the attention of the Court had reference to the persons who were said to be present when the soubadars had the alleged interview with the rajah. Here, too, the witnesses differed from each other in their evidence. Sewjoolum Sing (p. 92) said, “ The dewan went first, Untajee second, I third, and Gooljur fourth, and entered a good-sized room, where we saw the rajah sitting and smoking a hooka, with a long snake, and a woman on his right hand.” “ The rajah said, ‘ It is a boodshee, or old woman ;’ and ordered her to go out.” Gooljur Missur (p. 97) : “ When we entered, an old woman was in the room, and she *ran away*.” This was the evidence given before the commissioners, which, as he should shew, varied from that which they had previously given. On this point, relating to the old woman, he would call the attention of the Court to the observation of one well qualified to judge of native evidence ; he meant Mr. Shakespear, whose minute would be found at p. 331-2 of the first series of papers. After stating with regard to the evidence of the dewan’s servant, that it cannot fail to excite in the mind of any one accustomed to sift native evidence, a suspicion that he had been brought forward to fill up a link in the chain of swearing against the dewan, which, without his evidence, might have been insufficient, Mr. Shakespear went on to say, “ I suppose the old woman was introduced upon the stage for the same purpose. Had opportunity been given, there would have been no difficulty in getting an old woman to swear that she saw the soubadars enter the rajah’s apartment, and then vanish ; which would have been just enough, in a political inquiry, to amount to corroborative evidence.” Now, in their depositions, made at the time, and taken by Lieut. Stock, the soubadars not only made no mention of an old woman being with the rajah, but asserted the contrary. Sewjoolum Sing said (p. 144), “ We all followed him (the dewan) through the

palace upstairs into the rajah's apartments. His highness was smoking a hooka." Gooljur Missur stated (p. 145), "When we arrived in the rajah's room, we found him *alone*, and smoking a hooka." Here was a manifest contradiction between the evidence given by these parties, at different times, on the same point. Again, they disagreed as to the dress of the rajah. At p. 115, Sewjoolum Sing was asked—"Describe how his highness was dressed." He answered, "His highness was naked to the waist. He had no turban on." Gooljur Missur (p. 116) was asked the same question, and replied, "He was naked to the waist. I think he *had* a turban on." This was not so great a discrepancy as the others; but still it was one he should not be justified in passing over, as his object was to throw discredit on the testimony of the soubadars. He now came, not so much to discrepancy, as to the statement of an improbable, or rather an impossible fact. He alluded to what the soubadars deposed as to pawn having been given to them by the rajah after the alleged meeting at the palace was over. Sewjoolum Sing (p. 92) said, "At the end of the interview, the dewan brought pawn, and, giving it to the rajah, the rajah gave it first to me, and then to Gooljur, *with his own hand*, and we each made our salaam." "The witness" (said the report) "here described that there were three pawns of large size, one of which remained with the rajah." Gooljur Missur (p. 97) deposed, "Finally, the rajah ordered the dewan to produce pawn; the dewan brought some, which was near the rajah, and giving it to the rajah, the latter gave one pawn to Sewjoolum Sing, and one to myself, *with his own hand*." These witnesses deposed, that they each received one pawn, and that it was given to them by the rajah, with his own hand. Now, in answer to that statement, let the Court mark what the anonymous witness, Ballajee Punt Natoo, stated on this head. He was asked (p. 121), "In what manner is pawn distributed at the palace?" Answer:—"It is according to rank; either five, four, two, and to very inferior persons one; but the latter never with his own hands." Now, Ballajee Punt was a man of high rank, intimately acquainted with the usages of the palace, and he stated distinctly that in such a case the rajah never gave pawn with his own hands. If they believed Ballajee Punt, he contradicted the soubadar in a most important particular. When they found such glaring contradictions as these, must they not conclude that the soubadars never were at the palace at all, and that their evidence was mere fiction? But their testimony with respect to the pawn was contradicted by other testimony, which evidently shewed that the pawn given by the soubadars to Lieut. Stock as that which they had received from the rajah was entirely different from the pawn usually given at the palace. On this subject they had the statement of the gallant officer, Gen. Lodwick. They would find, in p. 102, the following paragraph:—"Col. Lodwick requests to record a minute regarding the pawn alleged to have been given to the soubadars at their interview with the rajah, which was afterwards sent to him by Lieut. Stock, and places before the commissioner five pawns received by himself yesterday at the palace." The following was the minute of Gen. Lodwick (p. 152, Appendix E.), dated Oct. 18, 1836:—"Great importance having been attached to the size of the bundles of pawn said to have been presented to Soubadars Sewjoolum Sing and Gooljur Missur at the interview, by all the evidences hitherto examined, and two of those bundles having been sent to me, I consider it proper, in laying before the commission the pawn I last night received from the hand of his highness the rajah, to make some observations. As resident, I received five bundles and a handful of mixed spices. Whenever I have introduced strangers, whether Europeans or natives, spices have invariably been given, and bundles of pawn, according to the respectability of the person presented, five, four, three, or two; but I never recollect less than two, or these being given without spices, though spices are sometimes given without pawn accompanying. With regard to the size of the bundles, those now submitted are of the size usually presented at this court, whereas the bundles sent to me by Lieut. and Adj. Stock, to the best of my recollection, were three times the size of these—not loose, but made up with particular care. At the time Lieut. Stock gave them to me, I attached no great importance to these circum-

stances, and, from the perishable nature of the leaf, I did not attempt to keep them. The leaves were fine, and even superior in appearance to those now submitted; but the peculiar circumstances attaching to them consisted in the great size of the bundles, and the extreme nicety with which they were done up; and, to the best of my recollection, this was contrived without being tied with plantain-leaf, as in those before the commission." Here, then, they had evidence to shew that the pawn which the soubadars alleged they had received from the rajah was, in fact, pawn which they had received from some other quarter, and which they had passed off as pawn received from the rajah, inasmuch as the pawn so sent by them differed from the pawn used at the palace in the size of the bundles, in the manner in which they were tied, and in many other points. These discrepancies might, he granted, be thought by some to be very minute, but they were most important in testing the credibility of the witnesses. What conclusion could they arrive at when they considered these contradictions, except that the soubadars never could have been at the palace, or have had an interview with the rajah? First, they state a circumstance which never could have occurred; and next, it appeared that the pawn which they professed to have received turns out, on examination, to be different from that used at the palace. He should next proceed to point out the collusion and prevarication which were manifested in the course of the examination of witnesses. In the cross-examination of Gooljur Missur (p. 116), he thus deposed: "Q.—How are you able, so particularly, to recollect the dates of the several interviews deposed to in your examination? A.—I impressed it on my memory, knowing that it was a business in which the Government were concerned. I wrote down the dates of the interviews, but no particulars. My memorandum is at my house. It is written in Hindostanee. Q.—When did you first become acquainted with Untajee? A.—I never saw him before the 21st of July last. Q.—Had you ever any conversation with the soubadar Sewjoolum Sing on the subject of Untajee's conversation before the 21st of July? A.—No, I never had. Q.—Did you and Sewjoolum compare notes together after each interview? A.—We have conversed with each other on the subject, in order that we might recollect whatever occurred, but we never met for the purpose of writing it down together." Now, if they looked to the evidence of Sewjoolum Sing on his cross-examination (p. 114), they would find that he directly contradicted Gooljur, when that witness stated that they did not meet together for the purpose of comparing statements. Sewjoolum was asked, "How are you able so particularly to remember the dates of the several interviews referred to in your examination? A.—I remember them from memory. In particular, I recollect that I first met the bramin on a Monday, because it was a bazaar day. I particularly kept in mind the dates on which I saw the dewan and the rajah. I do not know how to write. Q.—Did Gooljur Missur keep a journal of the events you have deposed to? A.—I do not know whether he did or not. He never told me that he did. [The witness corrects himself, and states, Gooljur did keep a memorandum, and that he had himself seen it.] Q.—Were you acquainted with the bramin previous to conversing with him under the bhur tree? A.—I never saw him before. Q.—Why did you not report at once to your commanding officer what occurred at your first interview? A.—No one was with me. I did not know the man, and therefore I was afraid of being disbelieved." Why (asked Mr. Lewis) should the witness have been afraid of being disbelieved, if he were a man of such high and pure reputation as had been represented? "I pointed out (continued the witness) my house, and as soon as the bramin came there, I immediately reported what had occurred." To the part of this man's evidence which he was about to read he called the particular attention of the Court, since it clearly shewed the system of collusion that prevailed, and proved beyond a doubt that these men met to compare notes together. "Q.—Did you, after each interview, compare notes with Gooljur, soubadar, and arrange beforehand what was to be written down? A.—We met together after the first interview with the dewan, and wrote down what had occurred. We frequently conversed together on the subject. I am not certain, but I think we

wrote down what had occurred at the interview with the rajah." Now, so far as regarded himself, his own mind would have been satisfied of the worthlessness of the evidence by any one of these discrepancies. One of them would have been quite sufficient for him. He should not have deemed it necessary to have gone farther. But he did think, when all these discrepancies and contradictions were taken and combined together, that they ought to bring home conviction to the mind of the most incredulous person who heard him, as to the rottenness of the testimony adduced against the rajah, and the consequent innocence of that much-wronged prince. (*Hear, hear!*) Such was the evidence taken before the commission, so far as it tended to implicate the rajah in the conspiracy. He now came to the report of the commissioners. An hon. proprietor (Mr. G. Thompson), whose absence he most sincerely regretted, in the last speech which he had made in the Court on this subject, had so fully examined the report, that he had left him (Mr. Lewis) very little to do. He must, however, in the outset, be allowed to observe that, if they looked carefully to the report of the commissioners, they would find it, as regarded the rajah, to be expressed in such ambiguous terms, that it was impossible to understand it.

Mr. *Fidler*.—Read it fairly, and we shall judge.

Mr. *Lewis*.—Well, he would read it, and he would let the hon. proprietor explain it if he could. In the report (p. 70), the commissioners say, "It would have afforded us unbounded satisfaction to have been able to arrive at a different conclusion, but although we are not prepared to give full credence, we have no doubt that this clandestine meeting" (of the rajah with the soubadars) "took place, and that its object was of the same nature as those which had previously taken place at the dewan's." Now, how was it possible that the commissioners could say, in the same breath, "that they had no doubt that the meeting took place," and yet that they "could not give full credence to the evidence?"

Sir *H. Willoughby*.—If the hon. proprietor will look to p. 74, par. 8, he will find this explained.

Mr. *Lewis*.—The hon. proprietor would have an opportunity of explaining it, and he should be happy to receive information and explanation from the hon. proprietor on the subject. The only way, however, in which he (Mr. Lewis) could explain that passage was, that it was intended to satisfy Gen. Lodwick, by not going the full length of saying that they believed the evidence to be perfectly accurate in every respect. The opinion given by the commissioners was unintelligible, and the grounds which they stated as the foundation of that opinion were insufficient and unsatisfactory.

Mr. *Warden*.—Read the ninth paragraph of page 70.

Mr. *Lewis*.—That paragraph ran thus: "We are constrained to believe that, after the above interview, the two native officers disguised in woollen cloaks were conducted by the bramin to his highness the rajah's palace, and there being met by Govind Row, dewan, were introduced by him to his highness, who conversed in language hostile to the British Government, and endeavoured to secure the native officers to his interests on some occasion of need, either supposed likely actually to occur, or merely imagined." Now, he should like to know, when the commissioners said, "we are constrained to believe," by what overpowering influence they were so "constrained?" No doubt the hon. proprietor (Mr. Warden) had satisfied himself on the subject, but he (Mr. Lewis) was not satisfied. He would ask, did the paragraph which he had read convey a clear and distinct expression of opinion, that the commissioners fully believed the meeting at the palace to have taken place? The words, "constrained to believe," shewed that they must have entertained doubt. Had they conceived the evidence to be full and explicit, they could not have used such an expression. He might justly assert, that the statements unfavourable to the rajah, which were eagerly seized on by the commission, were actually opposed and contradicted by the facts themselves, as recorded on the proceedings. The commissioners considered that the rajah had intrigued for the assistance of foreign

powers. He saw no evidence to bear out any such accusation. They also considered that he had entered into improper correspondence with native states. Neither was there any evidence of that charge. He was prepared to shew the fallacy of these accusations; but both cases had been so fully and so convincingly enlarged upon, and the charges so completely refuted by Mr. Thompson, in whose opinion he entirely concurred, that he did not deem it necessary to address the Court farther upon them. The proprietors ought to know that, though the commissioners reported that the rajah was guilty of endeavouring to seduce the native officers—that although they formerly recorded that opinion in Nov. 1836—yet that, after making their report, they felt that additional information was required. On what point? Why, on that part of the case which related to the meeting at the rajah's palace. They sought additional information because they were satisfied that that part of the case, notwithstanding their report, was not sufficiently proved. He was anxious to save the time of the Court, and therefore did not refer to the report so much as he otherwise would have done. But this point, relative to the additional evidence, was too important to be passed over. Well, additional evidence was to be procured, and who was applied to? Why, Coosia Maloo, whose evidence was to be found in pages 104–5 of the third series. He had been a confidential servant of Govind Row, and to his testimony the commissioners alluded in the report, when they spoke of the two interviews at the dewan's house having been corroborated, as regarded the native officers, in "almost a providential manner." Now, he would contrast the evidence of this providential witness as given at two different periods, in order to shew how little regard ought to be paid, how little credence was due, to his testimony. According to Coosia, it would appear that the first meeting of the soubadars and the dewan at the house of the latter took place about fifteen days before he, Coosia, was seized, and that the last meeting took place ten days after the first. On examination, this statement would be found to vary from that given by the soubadars, who spoke to the same fact, but assigned very different dates for the two meetings. Coosia deposed (p. 105), that "two sepoys, Puressees, came a second time ten days after. I cannot exactly state the date, but both interviews occurred within a month. The same bramin again brought them. They met in the dewan's sleeping-room, where there is a bedstead like that one in the next room, with green mosquito-curtains. This room is situated between the large and small dewan-khana. The bramin told me to *fasten the door*, which I did *from the inside*, and then went into the small dewan-khana, where the dewan was, and the dewan then went into his sleeping-room and remained there about half a ghurry. I could not hear any part of the conversation. I did not see any other person enter the sleeping-room, for I went below stairs. When I left the house to go home, they were still in the sleeping-room. I do not know any perfumer of the name of Pureshrum, and I never saw him that I know of. I never heard from any one on what account the two sepoys visited my master. My house is a considerable distance from the dewan's house." Now, he called on the Court to mark the additional evidence which this man gave on the 22nd of Sept. 1837, which was sent up by Col. Ovens on the 24th of Nov. 1837. He was asked, "When the soubadars of the regiment were seated in Govind Row's house, in a room in the dewan-khana, who opened the door and came in there? state this. A.—Appa Saib Mareek, who was seated outside the room. Govind Row told me to ask him to come in. He opened the door and went in. He remained inside only for an instant; then the Mareek returned outside. After, the Row Saib went into the warra (the rajah's palace). After him, having called the gharia (Untajee) and the soubadars, I took them into the warra. The Row Saib entered in the large gateway outside. He and these together went up-stairs to the maharaj. At that time I sat down-stairs. Then the early part of the night had advanced—six or seven ghuttras. They remained up-stairs for about a ghuttra. Afterwards, the Row Saib and they came down. What communication passed up-stairs, and who were engaged in the conference, I do not know. At the large gate the Row Saib directed Govinda Sindah, sepoy, to conduct them (the soubadars) out of the town. Having

thus instructed him, he sent him away, and the Row Saib went again into the warra. I then went home to dinner. From the warra, when the Row Saib returned to his own house, I do not know. When the Row Saib first went into the warra, Govinda was in company with him. He was sent with them (the soubadars). Where I had seated myself down-stairs, then Govinda was not seated by me. He was outside. From thence he was sent to conduct them. Whether he was or was not provided with the weerde (pass-word), I do not know." Now, let hon. proprietors compare this evidence with what Coosia deposed before the commissioners, and they would find it full of the most glaring contradictions. Yet this was the person who was recommended by the commissioners, in their report, to be provided for. This was the witness who was to be taken under the protection of the Government. He had, no doubt, received a consideration for his testimony, though not perhaps directly.

Mr. Fielder (to order) strongly condemned such attacks upon the Indian Government as most unjustifiable.

Mr. Poynder.—These interruptions are very irregular. The hon. proprietor ought to be allowed to proceed without these repeated interruptions.

The Chairman said, he perfectly agreed in the observation of Mr. Poynder. The hon. proprietor ought not to be interrupted.

Mr. Lewis continued.—The next piece of evidence to which he would call the attention of the Court was the testimony of four witnesses, named Wittul Rao, Parisnees Kassee Bundrey, Yellogee Mohitey, and Abba Mohitey. Three of these deposed to a conversation carried on with Abba Mohitey, in the course of which he said he saw the two soubadars enter the palace of the rajah. The examinations of these persons, it appears, were forwarded by Col. Ovens, in his letter dated 31st July, 1837 (vol. 17, p. 53); in the fourth paragraph of this letter is the following remark:—"Abba Mohitey at first denied all knowledge of this conversation, or of having seen the soubadars enter the palace; but on his being confronted with Yellogee Mohitey, at his (Yellogee's) own request, he was constrained to admit the truth, and then gave the statement now forwarded, in presence of Yellogee and three other persons." The witness Kassee Bundrey, it was said, confirmed the testimony of the others; but a close examination would shew that there existed a most material difference between these witnesses, as to dates. It had been said that this conversation occurred about a month after the apprehension of Govind Rao. Now, he repeated, that there was not only a contradiction as to dates, but there was also a most material difference as to the facts. Abba Mohitey said:—"One night I went into the surkar warra (the rajah's palace) to sleep. There, in the early part of the night, when about one ghurra and a quarter was past, and before the gun was fired, Govind Rao Dewan, taking two sentries of the English pultun, went through the verandah of the throne to where the throne is placed, up-stairs. This I saw with my own eyes. Afterwards, Govind Rao Dewan was seized. Then, after that, Kassee Bundrey, Yellogee Mohitey, some other persons, and myself, were sitting down discussing amongst ourselves, when some said 'it is true,' and some said 'it is false.' Then I said, 'Govind Rao took the sentries through the throne verandah up-stairs. This I saw with my own eyes. In order to inquire after my son, I had then gone into the surkar warra to sleep, and then I saw this. Such being the case, why should it be called false?' In this manner I spoke twice or four times to my companions. This I have truly stated, keeping in mind my own good faith. Besides this I saw nothing. Dated 29th July, 1837." Was not this utterly inconsistent with the evidence given by the soubadars? Where was the confirmation given by the testimony of the witness to whom he had last alluded? Was it to be found in the fact that, when he was first examined, he denied all knowledge of the circumstance, and it was only when he was confronted with Yellogee Mohitey that he was constrained to admit the conversation to have occurred? Could any thing be more unfair than the way in which this evidence was got up against the unfortunate rajah? It would seem as if those engaged on those transactions had held this sort of argu-

ment to the witnesses: "Any thing you can do or say will not benefit the rajah—he is a doomed man; but if you give evidence that will bear against him, you will please some of the authorities, and you will not fail to get rewarded for your trouble." There was another piece of supplementary evidence to which, before he sat down, he should wish to direct the attention of the Court. He alluded to the confessions of Govind Rao; and when they considered by what means those confessions had been obtained, it would be found that no value whatever could be placed on them. Govind Rao, when taken into custody, was sent to a distant prison, where all access by his friends was denied. And whom did Col. Ovans get to keep him? Succora Bullol! a man from whom he could not expect any relaxation from the severity of his confinement. This was the man selected to extort a confession from Govind Rao, in which he acknowledged himself to be the author of the letter so often referred to. What was the condition of this man before making his confession? A man borne down by his severe imprisonment, naturally anxious to regain his liberty and to be restored to his family, who were denied all access to him: acting under the weight of those oppressive circumstances, he did make a confession, and of course that confession was made to square as much as possible with the evidence of the two soubadars. Fortunately, however, for the cause of truth and justice, Govind Rao fixed this meeting with the rajah in a different part of the palace from that named by the soubadars. But suppose that this discrepancy did not occur, what, he asked, was the value of a confession obtained under such circumstances? Here, as he had observed, was an unfortunate man, with the prospect of a long and severe captivity before him—a long separation from his family and friends—and, under the feelings created by his situation, he did at last make a confession. Of course, he made it in that tone which, he was given to understand, would be most agreeable to those who extorted it from him. Indeed, the man himself declared afterwards that it had been so extorted, and that not one word of it was true.

An *hon. Proprietor* here asked, whether the letter to which the learned gentleman referred was authentic?

The *Chairman*.—Authentic! why, one could get 500 such depositions of native evidence at any time.

Mr. *Lewis*.—No doubt. The testimony to which he referred was native evidence; but was not the great bulk of the evidence against the rajah native evidence? (*Hear, hear!*) If the objection weighed on one side, it ought to be equally forcible on the other. (*Hear, hear!*) It was native evidence, and he had adverted to the means by which it had been obtained. Fortunately for witnesses, it was not now the fashion to extort confessions by placing a man on the rack or the pile; but was there not a species of moral torture which might be used to compel a man to become a witness? Was there not a torture, not merely confined to moral effects, but extending to bodily suffering, that might be resorted to? Was it nothing to separate a man from his family—to cast him into a dungeon—to have all access denied to those who would commiserate and sympathize with his sufferings—to have his feelings lacerated—to have "the iron," as it were, "enter into his soul"—and, when all these distressing circumstances had wrought their effect upon the unhappy individual, then to set him up as a witness, and to extort from him whatever kind of evidence might be required? (*Hear, hear!*) He repeated, that he had no reliance, nor could any reliance be placed, on evidence extorted in this way; and even the Bombay Government did not seem to have placed much reliance upon it. He next came to the conduct of the commissioners themselves; and, in doing so, he assured the Court that he should not advert to more than appeared on the face of those proceedings. In the first place, he considered them blameworthy in having refused to comply with the rajah's wish that he should be allowed to be present at the examination of the witnesses against him. Such a refusal was decidedly a gross violation of the principles of justice. He also considered the commissioners as deserving of blame in not having given the rajah a copy of the charges against him, and some information as to the witnesses by whom it was to be supported. This they had not done; and yet, some days after, they

reported to the Bombay Government that the rajah had failed in defending himself against the charges by which he was criminated—charges which, by the way, he never was allowed to examine, as he ought to have been. He also considered the commissioners blameable for pressing upon the rajah that he ought to throw himself upon the mercy of the Government, and, acknowledging his guilt, to consent to be reinstated on his throne on those terms. Such conduct he considered to be in every degree blameable; and he repeated, that the refusal to allow the rajah copies of all the depositions against him was not only a violation of the principles of justice, but tyrannical and oppressive in the extreme. On every principle of justice and equity, the rajah should have been allowed the most ample means of defending himself against all the charges brought against him. Independently of the proceedings of the commissioners in these matters, he contended that their report was unfair, and in some parts was contradicted by the evidence. As he had already observed, it was not his intention to enter into any analysis of that report. If he were to do so, and to advert to the charges of one commissioner against the others, there would be no end of the trial of collateral issues, arising out of personal squabbles. He passed these matters over, therefore, and proceeded to the papers recently placed before the Court. When Mr. G. Thompson, on a recent occasion, entered into an examination of some important documents connected with this case, he pointed out that certain parties had been offered, in one instance, Rs. 1,000 to obtain forged evidence against the rajah. It was true that this statement had been denied on oath by Col. Ovans and two other persons; but assuming even that denial to be correct, still they had before them abundant evidence to shew that a conspiracy existed to obtain evidence by any means against the rajah. He repeated, that the papers before the Court left no doubt whatever on this point. The depositions of Col. Ovans did not disprove it. Col. Ovans did not at all grapple with the great question, but merely contented himself with a general denial, and declared, “that the charge was not true.” But while Col. Ovans denied this statement, he admitted himself to be a party to a proceeding which, to say the least of it, shewed him guilty of something very like an attempt to bribe. To prove this, he should read to the Court, not a mass of native evidence, but a letter addressed by Col. Ovans, acting resident, to the chief secretary to the Government, and dated the 27th Sept. 1837. It ran thus: “Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter (No. 212) of the 21st instant, with its enclosures, being copies of the documents enumerated in the margin received from Dr. Milne, late president of the Medical Board at Bombay, and requesting me to submit to Government any remarks that may occur to me on the points touched upon by that gentleman. In obedience to these instructions, I trust I may be permitted to offer the following observations on these papers: Dr. Milne seems to ground his opinion ‘of the rectitude, integrity, and fidelity of the dewan, and of the honour and good faith of the rajah himself,’ on the declaration of the late resident, as stated to have been made to himself, and on a note of a conversation said to have been held betwixt his highness and Col. Lodwick, at the time of his removal, as also on the zubannee of a bramin named Bhow Leley, who is mentioned as having entered into a plot against the rajah and his minister, but who afterwards made a confession of his guilt. With respect to the extraordinary assumption set forth by Dr. Milne regarding the late resident, it will only, I think, be necessary to refer Government to the proceedings of the secret commission, held last year at Sattara, to which Col. Lodwick’s name is attached, pronouncing both the dewan and the rajah guilty of the charges preferred against them. As this, I imagine, must be held as conclusive proof of Col. Lodwick’s opinion on that subject, and as regards those charges themselves, I need only observe, that the evidence taken by that commission, as well as what has since transpired, added to the confession of the dewan himself, fully sets that matter at rest. With reference to the statement of the bramin, Bhow Leley, on which so much stress is laid, I beg to observe that, on my arrival here, Capt. Durack reported to me that an offer had been made by this man to produce some treasonable papers, on promise of a certain re-

ward ; and, after ascertaining that he had been for some years in the employment of the rajah, I authorized Capt. Durack to pay him a certain sum for his expenses, and to give him a paper, saying he would be rewarded according to the service he might perform. I never saw him, nor was he ever at the residency to my knowledge."

The *Chairman* (emphatically).—Hear, hear, hear!

Mr. *Lewis*.—What were the services to be rendered but to obtain papers of a reasonable nature?

The *Chairman*.—But d'd he obtain them?

Mr. *Lewis*.—The letter which he should read from Capt. Durack to Col. Ovans would prove that, whether successful or not, the attempt was made to obtain them by improper means—he might say by bribery. [The hon. proprietor here read the letter from Capt. Durack, which appears, *post*, in the report of the Chairman's speech.] Had the facts been denied? Could they be denied? If they had not, it could not be contended that a gross attempt at bribery, for the purpose of obtaining evidence against the rajah, had not been fully proved. If Col. Ovans had done his duty, when that scoundrel, Bhow Leley, had applied for a sum of money for the production of those alleged seditious papers, he should have at once committed him to prison. The case, however, of unfair dealing, did not rest on the instance he had quoted. It was unnecessary to go through all the other proofs; nor would he detain the Court by reading the evidence of Lieut. Horne and Bhow Leley; but there was a document amongst the papers—a receipt for money actually received as part payment of the expenses which Bhow Leley would incur in going for those seditious papers. Why, the letters which he had read shewed the direct sanction of Col. Ovans to that payment; and his direction, that Bhow Leley should be informed, that he would be further rewarded according to his services—not in procuring documents which would tend to acquit the rajah, but in obtaining correspondence which would render his conviction certain. He said again, that if Col. Ovans had done his duty, he should have committed Bhow Leley to prison when he made this offer. The money was nominally for expenses; but it was, to all intents and purposes, a bribe. In his opinion, if all the documents sought for had been produced, many other and grosser cases of bribery could have been exposed. But all the documents had not been produced, because their production would have discovered a combination and a conspiracy. The conduct of Col. Ovans in having it intimated to Bhow Leley that he would be rewarded according to his services was nothing more or less than a proclamation on the part of the government that it was ready to give rewards to any one who would come forward to give evidence against the rajah.

A *Director*.—Was this before or after the issuing of the commission?

Mr. *Lewis*.—It was in September, 1837. He did not, of course, assert that this was caused by the commission, or any of the proceedings under it; and he mentioned the matter only to shew the *animus* against the rajah. But, though the conspiracy was abortive in one case, there was another which, in his opinion, carried the question of bribery home to the Bombay Government, and to the Residency of Sattara. He alluded to the papers referred to in the Governor's minute, and dated on the 5th of May, 1838. He called the attention of the Court particularly to the evidence of the two individuals attached to the Bombay Government.

The *Chairman*.—Oh, we admit all these papers.

Mr. *Lewis*.—Wanted no admissions. His intention in referring to these papers was, not to convince the hon. director in the Chair, but to convince the British public of the gross, scandalous, and oppressive conduct that had been practised against the unfortunate rajah. [The hon. proprietor then read the deposition of Bolaram, a chuprassee or peon of the Sattara Residency (22 of list A), printed in the report of the Chairman's speech.] In a letter, dated the 13th of February last, Lieut. Col. Ovans submits the further statement of the chuprassee, in which the name of the person from whom the papers were obtained is stated, the mark sent by Balcoba is mentioned, and the reason why that person's name was not divulged in the first instance, and why it is now desired to be concealed:—"The kelkur (said the depo-

ment) gave us a mark, his brass drinking vessel, called a toolpatree. This was given at Araba, to Avree Koonbar, who had previously been in the service of the father of Rowjee Kootness, and had lately been employed by Balcoba, and in whose charge the papers (Sicca and Mortub) were, and from whom, on payment of the money, we received them. Balcoba had said to us, 'If you give the name of the Koonbar it will be derogatory to my character;' and the Koonbar said, 'If my name should transpire, this being the Portuguese territory, I would have to suffer great injury, and the house of the Kootness would be ruined.' On this account I did not mention his name in my first deposition, but now, being questioned, I have stated it. Had not the Koonbar assented, the papers never would have fallen into our hands, and as we promised secrecy, I beg that her name may not transpire." Dajee Bullal, who accompanied the chuprassee, thus confirms his testimony:—"The resident having ordered us to bring Balcoba Kelkur, I left Sattara on the 12th of August, and we went to Warree. I learnt from Moropunt Josee, that the kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territory, and with Bolaram Chuprassee, I went to Redney, and having there learnt that the kelkur had gone and secreted himself in the neighbourhood, we went to Araba. We sent a message, through a mediator, to meet us, and he sent a message in reply, 'I am a criminal, therefore protect me; give an oath, pledge, and promise, and I will meet you.' We agreed; and the kelkur came and met us at Araba. I informed him that there was an inquiry in progress at Sattara before the sahib regarding Goa; that I had been secured and taken, and had given a deposition. At this time the kelkur and myself were alone. Afterwards, in Bolaram's presence, I informed the kelkur that a Government chuprassee had come for him, and that he should proceed with the papers, to which he replied, 'The papers were burnt.' We ascertained that this was not the case; and asked the kelkur why he denied that they existed? observing, that if he spoke falsely he would share the fate of Govind Rao. Being thus admonished, the kelkur acknowledged the papers existed, but said they had been pledged on account of the expenses of Nagoo Dcorao's funeral, and told us to adopt our own measures to obtain them. We asked for how much they could be obtained? and he said 500 rupees. We offered 400 rupees, Bombay currency, and he agreed. We sent a letter to Sattara; and keeping Balcoba at a certain village, Bolaram and myself proceeded to Warree to endeavour to obtain the 400 rupees. The money arrived from Sattara, and we paid it to Balcoba, and took his receipt; and, having taken a mark from him, Bolaram and myself went to Araba and received the papers (Sicca and Mortub) which we brought to Sattara." This evidence is confirmed by Lieut. Col. Ovans's report, on the 11th September, 1837. "The acting resident reported that he had sent a confidential messenger (chuprassee) of this residency with Dajabae Waeed himself, to Sawunt Warree, to secure the person, papers, and seals which Dajabae Waeed had stated to be at Warree, and enclosed in a letter from his emissary, giving an account of their proceedings, and requiring the sum of 400 rupees to be sent to them in order that they might secure the papers. On the 2nd October, the acting resident reported that his agents had been successful in the object of their mission, and on the 6th, that they had returned from Sawunt Warree, bringing with them Balcoba Kelkur, and the seals and papers alluded to in the deposition of Dajabae Waeed. Lieut. Col. Ovans reports, on the 9th of October, some additional information is furnished regarding the proceedings of the persons deputed to Warree, through whose extraordinary exertions and able management Balcoba Kelkur was brought in and his papers secured." Could there be a clearer case of bribing a witness? and by whom, then, was this bribery effected? Not, he admitted, in so many words, effected by Col. Ovans. No; the bribery and the bribe came from the residency of Sattara, and he thought it would be too much to say, that it was not under the sanction of the resident. Whether the object of the parties offering these bribes was successful or not, made no difference in the case. One thing was perfectly clear, that money was offered on one side as a bribe, and taken on the other; and that the object of giving and receiving the money was to procure evidence against the rajah. (*Hear, hear !*) Under all these circumstances,

with all these facts before him, and with nothing to explain them away—with no answer in any degree satisfactory to the statement made—what would be the wisest, the best, and the safest course which the Government of India could adopt? He contended that, in honour and justice, the Government of India and the home authorities had only an alternative of two courses to adopt, either to replace this prince on his throne, and to restore him to all his former rank and possessions, or to grant a new, full, and searching investigation into the whole case. (*Hear, hear!*) The case was one which excited the deepest interest not only in this country but throughout all India; and he hoped they would excuse him if he said, that, in this country, there was only one opinion on the subject. If they asked him for his authority for this, he referred them to the public papers, to the public meetings held in various parts of the country; to the opinions prevalent in private life, where, in almost every class they mixed with, they would find a universal and prevalent opinion, that the Rajah of Sattara had been treated with crying injustice, and that every sense and feeling of national honour and of national character ought to induce them to redress that wrong, by removing the injustice that had been inflicted. If they again asked him for the grounds on which he stated this, he would again refer them to the same public papers, to the same generally expressed feeling in every society from one end of the kingdom to the other. They all remembered that distinguished native Indian, who so lately parted from our shores, bearing with him the unmixed goodwill and esteem of all those who had the pleasure of mixing in his society, and the high respect of those who had an opportunity of knowing him more intimately. Of course, he would be understood to refer to Dwarkanauth Tagore. That distinguished individual, in a conversation which he (Mr. Lewis) had had the honour and pleasure of holding with him, said, in answer to a question which he put to him as to his opinion of the case of the Rajah of Sattara—"I think the case of the rajah is a very hard and cruel one, and I hope that, some day or other, the sense of justice will induce this country to reconsider his whole case." Such also was his opinion—that he still hoped might ultimately be found to be the opinion of the Court; and, with that feeling, he should now move the resolution of which he had given notice, *viz.* :

That, after a full and anxious consideration of all the circumstances of the case of the Rajah of Sattara, this Court is of opinion that justice, no less than the character of the British Government in India, requires that either the rajah be restored to his throne, or a full and impartial inquiry be made into all the circumstances of his case.

Mr. Lewis.—Before the question is put from the chair, I beg to state that I have received a letter from my friend, Mr. J. D. Salomons, expressing his great regret that circumstances prevented him from attending to the Court that day, as he had otherwise intended to do.

Mr. Sullivan, on seconding the motion, which he did with much cordiality, took the opportunity, before entering into the question, to read to the Court an extract from some observations placed on record by Mr. Edmonstone, on the Sattara case, and which had been subscribed by nine directors. He observed, that "two successive governors of Bombay and the members of their council, and the Governor-General of India and the members of his council also (with the partial exception of one of the latter, who, from the habit of thinking derived from his anterior course of public service, applied the test of strict judicial process to some of the charges), have recorded their entire conviction of the rajah's participation (guilt); which, indeed, appears to be irrefragably demonstrated by the elaborate and able minutes both of the late governor of Bombay and the present governor, Sir James Rivett Carnac, the bias of whose feelings and wishes must have been strongly in favour of his exoneration from the charge." The following note was appended to Mr. Edmonstone's paper:—"The Rajah of Sattara is one of the several princes and chiefs who are named as parties to the hostile confederacy developed by the emissaries who were apprehended within the territories of Madras in the year 1838. He is represented as aiming at the re-establishment of the Mahratta dominion in its pristine state; and the part to be immediately acted by him at the outbreak of the conspiracy was

the reduction of Nagpore, on the throne of which state Appa Sahib was to be replaced. He was, moreover, stated to be in correspondence with the Rajah of Joudpore, one of the specified confederates, under whose protection Appa Sahib was residing; and to be the channel of communication also between Mobarik-oo-Dowlah, of Hyderabad, an alleged active instrument in the formation of the conspiracy." But he would caution the Court against pronouncing the rajah *guilty*, because he was already so pronounced by high authorities; for that was by no means conclusive of the justice of his condemnation. He would refer the Court to a case, not, perhaps, in many points analogous to the present, but still shewing an instance where, he might say, a whole government—he might almost say a whole nation—fell into a serious error, and continued it for several years, but at last saw that error, and had the manliness—the honesty—to acknowledge it, and to at length do ample, though tardy, justice to the party it had deeply injured. The case to which he referred was the memorable one of the Rajah of Tanjore. In the year 1787, that prince, being without issue, adopted the son of a neighbouring chief as his successor to the throne; and on his death, the young chief so adopted did succeed. This adoption and the succession to the throne created, as might be supposed, great dissatisfaction and discontent in the mind of the rajah's next brother, who, for this adoption, might have succeeded to the raj. The brother and his friends complained loudly of the injustice done to him by this adoption, and they earnestly besought an investigation of the whole case, at which the prince's brother and his friends undertook to establish the justice and equity of his prior claim to the throne beyond all doubt. At length, the Government did grant the inquiry sought, and, after some time spent in the investigation, the Court of Pundits, to which the case had been referred, decided in favour of the brother's claim, to the exclusion of the adopted heir. The decision of the pundits created a great sensation at the time, and to many was a matter of much surprise; but, having been pronounced by a court that had authority, and was properly qualified to pronounce the decision, the Government of India supported it. It was sanctioned, in the first instance, by the Government at Madras; afterwards approved by the general Government of India, and finally sanctioned by the authorities at home. The young adopted prince was, in consequence, obliged to descend from a throne which he had occupied for some time, and give place to his more fortunate competitor. But the friends of the young rajah were not disposed to sit down contented under what they did not hesitate to call an act of the greatest injustice. They were loud in their complaints of the injury done to the rajah, and in their turn were incessant in their application for a new investigation of the case; at which they undertook to prove, by irrefragable testimony, that the decision in favour of the brother was most unjust, having been obtained by bribery, intrigue, and corruption of all sorts. The answer to such applications was the same; no matter in what quarter they might have been made, it was, that the case had been referred to a competent tribunal, and that that tribunal had pronounced its decision. Let him observe, that that case was not like the present, on which authorities were divided. There, the whole of the authorities, of all classes, were for allowing the judgment of the pundits in favour of the brother, Ameer Sing, to remain; and that was the answer given to the various applications for a new investigation. They were told that justice had been done, and that it would answer no good end to reopen the case; and this was not the opinion of one, but of several authorities. It appeared that, during a long time—for many years—great injustice had been done, and had been sanctioned by the opinion not alone of one, but of several successive authorities. The friends of the young heir were, however, persevering in their efforts; and though for a long period in a minority on the question, they at length succeeded in drawing the attention of the Government to it. *Fiat justitia* was the motto of the Government of that day; he hoped it might prove to be that of the present. (*Hear, hear!*) The delicacy and difficulties of the question of the succession to the throne of Tanjore were adverted to in the following minute, extracted from the Government proceedings:—"It is important to observe that, on entering

into this discussion, the Bengal Government had no interested motive, but was solely influenced by a desire to prove that their proceedings were regulated by strict justice and an impartial regard to the rights of the Hindoo princes." To the various questions proposed to them, the pundits unanimously replied, "that the adoption of Serpoojee was illegal and invalid, and the right of Ameer Sing to the throne was clear and undoubted." The secretary to Lord Cornwallis said, "When I afterwards read the translation of the Hindoo laws, which was published in Bengal, I was astonished to find that the pundits had acted a bad part. The Government deemed it necessary to proceed with great circumspection and delicacy in questioning a right which had been sanctioned by so solemn a decision; and it is due to the memory of Sir A. Campbell to declare their conviction that it was framed from the best and most upright motives and intentions; and if he erred, it was an error arising from misinformation; but that the motive which actuated that decision on his part was pure and disinterested." In the minute already referred to, adverting to the right of the Company to interfere originally with respect to the succession of Tanjore, it is observed, "that the same right called upon them, under existing circumstances, to review the whole subject; and that if it should appear that the decision of Government had been procured by imposition and intrigue, by which the legal heir had been deprived of his rights, a declaration to that effect, followed by his restitution, would be more honourable to British justice and more calculated to promote our political character and interest, than to suffer the continuance of an usurpation obtained at our hands by sinister and undue means. It would manifest to the world that the principle of British justice is ever true to itself; and that if those intrusted with its administration should be betrayed into error (an error not impossible even for the integrity of their own mind,) when truth shall have made its way, the hour of retribution must come, and the honour of the British name be completely reinstated." "Such a declaration would have been in strict conformity with the principles avowed at the time of Ameer Sing's succession. It would be a proof, not only of our justice, but of our liberality; and by converting a temporary success into a perpetual disgrace, would afford an awful lesson to those who may be disposed to tamper with the integrity of our countrymen." He should next refer to a passage in the "Instructions of Secret Committee," quoted by Lord Wellesley (Despatches, Vol. I. page 46), viz. "The Secret Committee have most justly remarked, that as it is our duty to interfere in the settlement of the succession to the musnud of Tanjore, for the purpose of remedying that injustice which originated in our former interference, so it would afford great cause of reproof against us, if, after such a lapse of time, the native princes of India were to observe us interfering in the present instance, in order to carry into effect any forfeiture in our own favour." The friends of the young rajah at length prevailed. A second investigation was granted, and then it was proved, beyond all possibility of doubt, that all this long time, during which the brother had occupied the musnud, the greatest injustice had been done, and that the decision of the pundits was an unjust one. The result was, that the young rajah re-ascended the musnud, from which he had been excluded for several years. Here, then, was a noble instance in which a government was not ashamed to admit itself to be in the wrong, and to do an act of justice in remedying that wrong. With respect to the case of the Rajah of Sattara, he must say that, until lately, he knew little of it. He was ignorant of its history, and had not made himself acquainted with its merits; in fact, he relied too much on the known characters of Sir Robert Grant and Sir James Carnac to think that any injustice would be done to the rajah. His attention was more particularly called to the subject by seeing a paper containing the long and able speech of the late Mr. Norris, pointing out the great injustice that had been committed. He then examined closely into the entire subject, and the result of a diligent investigation was, that he was driven to the conclusion, that the whole case formed one of the most disgraceful pages in the whole history of our connection with India; and that disgrace would be reflected back upon this Court, if it did not apply the remedy within its power. (*Hear, hear!*) He laid no stress on the

question, whether the evidence was taken before the rajah or behind his back; for he at once admitted that it was a political, and not a judicial question. It was, whether the rajah had conspired against the British Government, and sought to tamper with the fidelity of our Indian troops. To get at the truth in such a case as that, he admitted that they should not, in every instance, submit evidence to the strict judicial test. He admitted, that those who accused the rajah were not bound to submit to the trammels of judicial forms; but he did contend, that the truth could not be come at, that justice could not be done to the rajah, unless he was furnished with a copy of the charges made against him, and also of the evidence by which those charges were to be supported. This was not a case in which an *alibi* could be required to be proved. It was a question as to the credit to be given to the evidence adduced; but, he repeated, that to rely on such evidence without giving the rajah a copy of it, and that, too, in his own language, in which he could best understand it,—to depart from this plain and obvious course—was shrinking from investigation; and, to have punished the rajah on evidence not furnished to him, with the view to its examination, was a violation not merely of the forms, but of the very essence of justice. (*Hear, hear!*) It was a wanton insult and degradation of him in the eyes of his people. He had had some experience in the affairs of a Residency, having been conversant with those of Mysore for more than thirty years. During that time he had known many cases in which complaints were made of some acts of the reigning prince, or some of his ministers or officers; but he never knew one instance where the whole of such charges were not in writing. How, let him ask, could such charges as those against the rajah have been met and rebutted except by a close examination of the evidence? That was in effect denied, by not having supplied him with a copy of the depositions. The rajah, when applied to by the Commission, and told that charges were brought against him, gave the only answer in his power, by asking the Court to let him have a copy of the depositions against him. That was not granted; and in a few days after, the Commission reported to the Bombay government, that the rajah had failed to answer the charges against him—charges which he had never heard of, and which he had not been allowed an opportunity of hearing. This, he repeated, was not only an act of gross injustice, but also a wanton insult to this unfortunate prince. The soubadars stood in the light of accusers and witnesses; and it was essential to the defence of the accused, that they should be subjected to the most searching examination. This was essential to the fair trial of the rajah; but did they adopt that course? No! they not only shrank from cross-examination, but they had given to those men an opportunity of free intercourse with each other, and of correcting, and, if possible, reconciling the discrepancies between their respective accounts. Had that evidence been sent to the rajah, he would have shattered it to pieces in a few hours, by explaining parts which would otherwise be against him, and clearing up many matters which were easily answered. In fact, he would have been able to shew, that the whole of the evidence was (what it had been proved to be, first, by Mr. Shakespear, and since then, so completely, in that Court, by Generals Lodwick and Robertson; by the late Mr. Norris, by Mr. Thompson, and, to-day, by his hon. and learned friend, Mr. Lewis,) utterly false, and got up for the purpose of supporting a concerted plot against the rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) Whether it related to the circumstances under which the alleged interview of the soubadars with the rajah had taken place, or what the rajah did or what the rajah said, there was presumptive proof that, in their evidence, these two men committed flagrant perjury. (*Hear!*) His learned friend had told them that Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing, in answer to a question put to him by the commissioner, said, that the rajah received them in a room *up-stairs*; Soubadar Gooljar Missur, however, volunteered to say that the rajah received them *down-stairs*. He was not asked the question: the fact was so fully impressed on his memory, that he volunteered the contradiction. (*Hear, hear!*) The Commissioners, struck by the discrepancy, then put the question to him, and he thereupon deliberately swore that it was in a room down-stairs, not up-stairs, that the rajah received them. Here were two men swearing point-blank against one another. (*Hear!*)

These two men, be it remembered, went to that interview with the rajah with the express intention of observing minutely every thing, every characteristic of the rajah's conduct, every circumstance connected with the interview, and which one of the soubadars, Gooljar Missur, said he perfectly recollected; and this man, moreover, swore that he kept a journal, in which he entered a minute account of every circumstance that struck him; and yet, with all this assistance, the two soubadars swore, the one that the interview took place up-stairs, the other that it took place in a room down-stairs. (*Hear !*) And with these facts before them, what did the Commission do? Did they take the least pains to elicit the truth? Did they comply with the instructions of the Government, to ascertain what the facts really were? No! it was pointed out in that Court by the late lamented Mr. Norris, that the Commission sat within half a mile of the rajah's palace. The duty, then, of the Commission, the moment that Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing made that statement, as to the rajah's receiving him up-stairs, was to have taken him to the rajah's palace, to have read over to him his evidence, and asked him to point out how and where that interview took place. They should then have taken the Soubadar Gooljar Missur, and told him to do the same. Here it was plain what it was their duty to do. But what did they? They asked no question about it; they allowed the thing to pass over *sub silentio*. (*Hear, hear !*) His learned friend said, that at the second examination, these two Soubadars were brought in, for what purpose? To speak to the interview with Govind Row. Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing confined himself to that—it was not his business to reconcile the evidence of Gooljar Missur with his own; but Gooljar Missur saw that he must reconcile his evidence with that of Sewgoolam Sing, because Sewgoolam Sing said he had knowledge of the fact. His learned friend said, that Gooljar Missur asked permission to correct his evidence. No such thing—it was insidiously done; he went out of his way to do it—he did not state the reason of his doing so, but he went out of his way to correct his former evidence, and make it correspond with that of Sewgoolam Sing. Having done that insidiously, it was necessary to do it formally; and therefore, on the further interview before the Commission, the Commissioners asked Gooljar Missur to describe to them how he entered the rajah's palace. Had they shewed him a plan, and then asked him to describe how he entered the palace, they might have elicited the truth. There was another opportunity; did the Commissioners avail themselves of it? No! but both the Soubadars then agreed that they went up-stairs to the interview with the rajah. But, as his learned friend had said, if hon. gentlemen would take the trouble to compare the evidence of these two men with the plan, they would find it totally irreconcilable with each other, and with the plan. (*Hear, hear !*) His learned friend said, that discrepancies in the evidence about the woman were of no importance. He (Mr. Sullivan) thought differently; the whole was of importance (*Hear, hear !*)—the rajah's case rested upon these discrepancies. (*Hear !*) These two native officers, when the thing was fresh on their minds, mentioned nothing about a woman being present—when they came before the Commission, then there was a woman in the case. (*Hear, hear !*) But there was a circumstance connected with this which his learned friend had not adverted to, and which was in the evidence of Ballajee Punt Natoo. That person was introduced before the Commission as a nameless witness (*Hear !*), and poured out a cart-load of hearsay evidence against the rajah. He stated that he had heard of the interviews between the sepoys and the rajah; and when he was asked where the interviews took place, he said he received them in the room of his Mahomedan mistress. That was to reconcile, if possible, the discrepancies in the former evidence of the two soubadars. Then with respect to the pawn, his learned friend had noticed the discrepancy between the evidence of the Brahmin Untajee, who said that the pawn was given by the hands of the Dewan, and that of the two soubadars, who said it was given by the rajah himself. (*Hear, hear !*) But he had not adverted to the fact that the Brahmin Untajee, in his evidence, actually described the shape of the pawn. Nothing could have been easier than to have ascertained whether that fact was true. If the Commission had been bent upon ascertaining the

truth, by means of a fair investigation, they would have sent for the man who generally made up the pawn at the rajah's palace, and would have asked what the custom of the rajah was, how much pawn was generally given, and also in what shape it was made up. But did they do that? No! they allowed that thing also to pass. (*Hear, hear!*) Then, again, with regard to the witness Coosia—what did he say as to the dates of the interviews at the dewan's? He said that the first interview with the dewan took place about fifteen days before he was seized; that would be in September, 1836. Sewgoolam Sing swore that the same took place on the 21st of July. Then, as to the second interview, Coosia swore that it took place ten days after the first. What did Sewgoolam Sing? He swore that it was after an interval of forty days. (*Hear, hear!*) Then as to dates and places, and circumstances, what said the rajah? According to the two soubadars, after having described the signs by which they were to know that the insurrection was about to commence, he launched out into invectives against the British Government. Govind Row swore that no such thing took place. Then, again, Govind Row swore that the interview took place in the chokce of the rajah's palace. The two soubadars swore that it took place in a room up-stairs. Now, gentlemen who thought the rajah was convicted of the charges imputed to him on sufficient evidence, were bound to grapple with all these facts. (*Hear, hear!*) They were bound to shew that these gross and flagrant discrepancies were reconcilable. (*Hear, hear!*) For himself, he felt bound to say that, upon the most anxious consideration of the subject, he was of opinion that the poor rajah had been deposed and banished upon the perjured evidence of the two soubadars. (*Hear, hear!*) If he was asked for the authors of this plot, he should have no difficulty in answering the question. There was a vagabond Brahmin, of infamous character, who had fancied he had some cause of grievance against the Sattara government. He came into contact with the two soubadars, who were supposed to have a grudge against the rajah. The Commission said the rajah had failed to prove any *malus animus* on the part of the 23rd regiment against the rajah; but he brought evidence to prove the fact, and there was no evidence to disprove it: therefore, that point stood untouched by the Commission. But what was the evidence of Lieut. Stock, the adjutant of the regiment (p. 82)? “Q.—Did you understand that his highness the rajah had given umbrage to the regiment? A.—I received a note from Gooljar Missur, commanding the governor's escort, at Mahableswur, last hot season, alluding to the huts of the detachment having been destroyed by desire of the rajah. This appeared to make an impression on them; and they expressed satisfaction to me, when some camels and horses of the rajah's were killed in descending the Rhoturda Ghat a short time afterwards.” He thought, then, they might safely assume that these men were under the influence of some bad feeling towards the rajah. And at what time did these three individuals, the two soubadars and the Brahmin Untajee, make these statements? At a time when every thing was ripe for the purpose; when everybody was prepared to hear and receive them. Then what was the evidence which was required to bring the plot to a head? Nothing but some influential men, who were to benefit immediately by the ruin of the rajah. One they found in Ballajee Punt Nattoo, who wrote to the confidential adviser of the new rajah, and the other was Appa Sahib, the brother of the rajah, who had twice before solicited the resident to divide the provinces between the rajah and himself. Nothing more, then, was wanting to the perfection of the plot; and these men had succeeded to a degree that must have surprised themselves; for, with the single exception of Mr. Shakespear, every one that had dealt with this question, seemed to have been under the impression that every thing was correct. (*Hear, hear!*) The first thing was, that the tale of the officers, immediately it was told, was believed without the slightest proof on the face of it. It was then made known to Gen. Lodwick, and by him communicated to the Bombay Government, and at once brought conviction as to there being no doubt whatever of the rajah's being connected with this conspiracy. From the moment it was communicated to the secretary at Bombay the fate of the rajah was sealed. Now, when they had obtained that information, in order that it

might not be said that they were too credulous in believing that the story was true, they were obliged to strive by all possible means to get some evidence against the rajah. No sooner was that known, than it was the signal for all sorts of evidence being concocted against the poor unhappy rajah. Then it was that the Goa and Nagpore conspiracies came out. It was necessary to have some such evidence, and therefore those two conspiracies were trumped up. In the minutes appended to the paper of Mr. Edmonstone on this subject was the following passage:—"The rajah of Sattara is one of the several princes and chiefs who are named as parties to the hostile confederacy developed by the emissaries who were apprehended within the territories of Madras in the year 1838. He is represented as 'aiming at the re-establishment of the Mahratta dominion in its pristine state;' and the part to be immediately acted by him at the outbreak of the conspiracy was the reduction of Nagpore, on the throne of which state Appa Sahib was to be replaced. He was, moreover, stated to be in correspondence with the Rajah of Joudpore, one of the specified confederates, under whose protection Appa Sahib was residing, and to be the channel of communication, also, between Mobaurik-oo-dowlah, of Hyderabad (an alleged active instrument in the formation of the conspiracy), and the Rajah of Joudpore." Now, of course, from the situation which he (Mr. Sullivan) filled at that time in the Madras Government, he was perfectly cognizant of these facts; and when he heard that the rajah had been corresponding with the Rajah of Joudpore, he took the facts to be proved, and that all that was asserted with respect to a conspiracy had been fully made out. That correspondence was published, and every page he turned he expected, sooner or later, to find that his conviction was confirmed. He did find that the rajah had corresponded with the Rajah of Joudpore, but not relative to any conspiracy; it was a letter expressive merely of good wishes for the welfare of the rajah. He found also that the rajah had been corresponding with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore; but did he ask for his assistance in the restitution of the ancient Mahratta empire? Did he ask him to assist in subverting the British Government in India? No! but he asked Appa Sahib whether he had any influence with some of the native tribes about some unimportant matter. Did he ask the poor Rajah of Nagpore to lend him twenty-five lacs of rupees? No! but he sent him a sword in a fiddle-case and some pairs of shoes. (*Hear, hear!*) It would be recollected that this rajah was represented by Sir R. Grant to be an ambitious man and jealous of the British Government. Here, then, thought he (Mr. Sullivan), was a most favourable opportunity for the rajah's endeavouring to free himself from their power. That a conspiracy was really formed, he firmly believed; he had no doubt about it. But did the rajah do any thing of the sort? did he contrive any thing against the British Government? Was this the plot? (*Hear, hear!*) Had he attempted to seduce the sepoys from their allegiance?—No! If there was any truth in it at all, he had been deluded into it by the vagabond Brahmin Untajee. Did he carry on a treasonable correspondence with the Governor of Goa, by means of the Swamce of Sunkleshwur?—He contrived nothing of the kind. What was the evidence of it?—It rested entirely upon certain papers being found with the rajah's seal affixed to them. They were said to contain a treaty with the Governor of Goa. Not content with making the rajah a fool and a traitor, they contrived also to bring in the Governor of Goa (*hear, hear!*), and they also made him a fool and traitor to his own government. (*Hear, hear!*) But the Indian Government had, moreover, published that fact. Whether that was a libel or not, he did not know; but he denied it in the most solemn manner—he denied altogether having had any such correspondence whatever. They were bound, then, to believe that it was not true. As if, too, it was any thing extraordinary in India to forge documents and put the seal of any person to them. As a proof of the manner in which such forgeries were committed in India, he would refer to the instance of that distinguished man Mr. Mackenzie, whose name had been so closely imitated, that he could not tell it himself. Any one in the government offices in India could tell them that the natives were able so to forge the Governor's signature as to make it impossible to detect it. (*Hear, hear!*) But as to the conspiracy itself,

every one from Trincomalee to Sattara would laugh at the absurdity of such a charge, except that their hilarity would be suddenly arrested by reflecting on the melancholy consequences it had produced to the unhappy rajah. (*Hear, hear!*) He assured that Court, that he went into that inquiry with a strong impression on his mind that he should find the rajah guilty. Not only, however, was the rajah, in his opinion, fully acquitted of all the charges imputed to him, but he was entitled to stand higher in public estimation than he ever did before; for he had passed through a most severe ordeal perfectly unscathed. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman*.—In rising to address the Court of Proprietors again on the subject of the ex Rajah of Sattara, and from circumstances which now leave me no alternative but to express an opinion on the conduct of the Commissioners of inquiry, ordered by the government of Bombay, in 1836, to investigate the charges officially made by the then resident at Sattara, Col. Lodwick, against his highness, I must be permitted to express a deep regret that this subject, either as regards the guilt or innocence of the ex-Rajah, or the conduct of the Commission, has again been brought before us. I regret it on every account; first, because the opinion and sentiments of the Court of Proprietors have been so frequently and decidedly expressed, that their further notice and interference was uncalled for and unnecessary. I allude to the discussions on the subject that took place in that Court on the 13th of February, 1840, when the Court resolved that it was highly inexpedient, and accordingly declined, to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara. I next allude to the debate of the 20th July, 1841, when the Court, after a discussion that lasted five days, resolved—"That, having had before them all the papers relating to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, this Court adheres to their resolution of the 13th Feb. 1840,—viz. that this Court deems it highly inexpedient, and accordingly declines, to interfere with their responsible executive in the affairs of Sattara." On the 29th July, 1842, the Chairman acquainted the Court that it had been further made special, at the desire of nine proprietors, for the purpose of considering the case of the Rajah of Sattara, and adverting to the decisions already passed by this Court upon two occasions, declining to exercise any interference in that case. The Chairman moved "That this Court do now adjourn." Whereupon a debate of a very great length ensued, at the close of which, the question on the motion being put, the Chairman declared the same to have passed in the affirmative. A division was then demanded, and tellers were appointed, who reported that there were—for the question, 24; against the question, 1; majority for the question, 23. I cannot but consider the bringing forward this subject again as discourteous in the extreme, as injurious to the character both of the governments in India and in this country, and most mischievous in its effects, as unsettling the minds of the native population, and encouraging intrigue on the part of the ex-Rajah and his native adherents in his endeavour to regain a throne from which, by the concurrent testimony of the authorities, both in this country and in India, he has been justly deposed. It is not my intention, nor do I consider it necessary, from any argument adduced by the hon. proprietor who has brought forward this motion, to detain the Court with any reasons or defence of the opinion I have so often expressed in this Court, that the ex-Rajah of Sattara had broken his faith with the British Government; that he had committed acts of hostility against that Government which had elevated him to a throne to which he could plead no right or title, but that arising from generosity and liberality on their part; that he repaid such kindness by treason and perfidy. That opinion remains unchanged, and, moreover, it has been strengthened and confirmed by recent proceedings of a nature so shameful and scandalous, that I do not believe a parallel can be produced in the political intrigues of any nation, sovereign, or party. It may be thought these are hard terms to make use of, nor should I be justified in giving the proceedings I allude to the character I most unhesitatingly do, without submitting to the Court my reasons, and the documents upon which I ground these opinions. In the month of July last, it will be in the recollection of the Court, that a proprietor, now absent, brought forward certain depositions and documents never brought to the

notice of the proprietors before, either in the printed papers or those on the table in the proprietors' room,—depositions and documents reflecting in the most serious manner upon and impugning the conduct of officers of rank, high character, and reputation in the service. I, at the same time, protested, and so did the Court of Proprietors generally, on the injustice of such a proceeding; but it was of no avail, the hon. proprietor persisted in reading these documents and depositions, pledged himself to their authenticity, and that they had been all placed in the hands of Sir James Carnac by the Rajah of Sattara previous to his deposal. I would solicit the attention of the Court while I make a few observations on the authenticity of these depositions and documents, by means of which I doubt not the ex-rajah, his adherents, supporters, and agents, thought to satisfy the Court and the public that a foul conspiracy had been formed against him, and that he was an innocent and most injured prince. Bear in mind that these important papers were said to have been delivered to Sir James Carnac by the ex-rajah himself. Fortunately for the cause of truth, the papers and depositions really given to Sir James Carnac are still in existence. Do they correspond with those read in this Court in July last? I trust all who are here assembled this day have carefully read the papers recently printed by their order. I will at least assume that they have done so, otherwise it would be necessary to read the whole of Col. Ovans's letter of the 23rd September, 1842. I shall, therefore, to save the time of the Court, briefly advert to its contents. It is there proved, and in my opinion most satisfactorily, that some of the depositions read were never given to Sir James Carnac; that others that were given do not correspond with those read; that, in others, the name of Col. Ovans has been inserted instead of Gen. Lodwick, who was accused, not Col. Ovans, in the depositions of Anna Sindkur *alias* Atmaram Lucksumun, of tampering with him; and though at first I thought it most unjust and unfair that those depositions should have been brought forward, most heartily do I now rejoice that they were, for the exposure of their forgery and falsehood must recoil on the heads of the concoctors of such iniquity, and the mine they dug for the destruction of others, in exploding, has completely blown up themselves. The affidavit of Col. Ovans I must in justice to him read to the Court:—"Whereas, in a newspaper, dated London, Monday, August 1, 1842, a report is published of the proceedings of a Special General Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, held on Friday, July 29, at the Company's House in Leadenhall-street, in which Report Mr. G. Thompson is stated to have read certain documents, copies of which Mr. G. Thompson asserted, 'had been given to Sir James Carnac, when at Sattara;' the undersigned hereby makes oath, as regards these documents, as follows:—'That no copy of the deposition read by Mr. G. Thompson, signed Bappoojee Anund Rao, was given to Sir James Carnac at Sattara by the ex-Rajah of Sattara; that no copy of the deposition of the person called Hybutrao, dated the 16th November, 1838, read by Mr. G. Thompson, was given to Sir James Carnac at Sattara, by the ex-Raja of Sattara; that the examination of the person called Hybutrao, dated the 23rd November, 1838, and the deposition of the person called Atmaram Lucksumun, dated the 22nd November, 1838, read by Mr. Thompson, do not correspond with the copies of these papers, under similar dates, given to Sir James Carnac at Sattara by the ex-Rajah of Sattara; that the Mahratta Papers herewith forwarded, marked Nos. 1, 2, and 3, to which translations are annexed, are the real copies of the depositions of Hybutrao, Anna Sindkur (*alias* Atmaram Lucksumun), and Janoo Bandaree, given to Sir James Carnac, when at Sattara, by the ex-Rajah of Sattara; that the accusations made against me in the papers signed Hybutrao and Atmaram Lucksumun, stated to have been read at the India House, on the 29th July last, by Mr. G. Thompson, are utterly and entirely false; that I never had any communication, directly or indirectly, with these persons, as stated in these papers; and that no communication of the nature alluded to by any of these persons was ever made to me, either by Ballajee Punt Nattoo, or by Balla Punt Kibey, or by any other person whatsoever. (Signed) C. Ovans, Lieut.-Col. Resident at Sattara. Sworn before me at Sattara, the 21st day of Sept. 1842.—(Signed) J. Whitmore, Captain, Superintendent of Bazzars.

In our presence: (Signed) Fred. Hicks, Lieut.-Col. 2nd Gr. Regt. N. I.; E. P. Williams, Chaplain, Bombay Army; Wm. Erskine, Surgeon, Bombay Army." Towards the conclusion of Col. Ovans's letter of the 23rd September, he thus expresses himself:—"If these atrocious libels, however, were read by Mr. G. Thompson in the presence of the hon. Court of Directors and in the presence of the proprietors, then I beg to say that I put myself, as a public officer, under the protection of the Court, and earnestly solicit that the law officers of the Company may be directed to prosecute that gentleman for these libels. But if this should not be deemed advisable, then I earnestly solicit permission to institute proceedings myself against Mr. G. Thompson; and in this case I beg that the hon. Court will be pleased to grant an order to my law advisers for any papers they may require to lay before the law courts to prove my case." Now I can readily imagine that an honourable man, such as I esteem Col. Ovans to be, burning with indignation at those atrocious libels on his character, should be impressed with a desire of prosecuting their authors; still I am of opinion that he has taken a more correct view of this subject in the eighth paragraph of his letter, where he adverts to the substitution of his name instead of Col. Lodwick's, in the deposition of Anna Sindkur, *alias* Atmaram Lucksumun. In his sentiments and belief I entirely concur. I do not believe the friends of the ex-rajah in England have been privy to such proceedings, but I do believe them to have been foully duped by the ex-rajah, his native adherents, and agents, both in India and this country. Those proprietors who were present on the 29th July last will also, I am sure, remember how strenuously it was endeavoured to shew that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey were deeply implicated in this supposed conspiracy against the ex-rajah. It is unnecessary again to repeat to the Court the high character Ballajee Punt Nattoo has borne from his earliest connection with the British Government, and in the papers just printed there is an affidavit from him that I will read to the Court:—

"Translation of a Deposition of Ballajee Narrayen Nattoo, dated Soorsun Sullasin Aibyn Myatyn Oulf (A.D. 1812-13).

"At a meeting of the hon. Court of Directors, held in Europe on the 29th July, 1812, certain papers on the part of the ex-Rajah of Sattara were read, and which were published in a Europe newspaper, under date the 1st August of the current year, and in which some false circumstances regarding me are stated. So it is understood by me. On which a translation into Maharratta of the same was made and seen by me, which states as follows:—It is stated, in the reply to the first question of Hybutrao, that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey took me and Atmaram Luxsumun before the resident sahib, in order to satisfy us as to any doubt we might entertain regarding the jageer to the amount of Rs. 10,000, and a lac of rupees in cash, promised to be given to us; and that, in consequence of the orders given to us by the resident, we made certain forged papers. In the deposition of Atmaram Luxsumun it is stated, that Ballajee Punt Nattoo and the Kibey sent to invite me and Hybutrao, and began to assure us that a jageer to the amount of Rs. 10,000, a lac of rupees in cash, and a pension, would be granted to us by the British Government, and took us into the presence of the resident, Colonel Ovans Sahib, who promised that all these would be obtained by us. Janoo Bhuedarec Jamadar states in his deposition, that Atmaram Luxsumun and Hybutrao said to me, that if I joined in their design, Ballajee Punt Nattoo and Ballajee Kasi Kibey would be the means of obtaining for us a jageer of Rs. 10,000 and a pension, as promised by Col. Ovans, the resident, on which I gave the mortuhs."

As to the other person I have mentioned, Ballajee Kasi Kibey, I must call upon the gallant general to give him a character. He was, I believe, his confidential native agent during the period he was resident at Sattara; and in the gallant general's letter, printed by a resolution of the proprietors, June 27, 1812, I find it thus written:—"But the prejudices of my colleagues were not limited to the rajah. On opening our proceedings, a well-qualified interpreter seemed indispensable. On proposing my native assistant, Mr. Willoughby objected, on the plea that he had the

appearance of a dishonest man ; and in this opinion Col. Ovans fully concurred, and yet does he still employ him at the residency. The character of this excellent man was so appreciated by my predecessor, that in his last report he specially recommended him to favourable consideration. General Briggs held him in equal respect ; and during the five years he had been under me, I had every reason to believe him honest and true, and on quitting Sattara I bore strong testimony to that effect." To these paragraphs Mr. Willoughby thus replies :—" Paragraphs 20, 21, and 22 relate to Col. Ovans. In paragraph 23, I am represented to have objected to employing the resident's native assistant as an interpreter, 'on the plea that he had the appearance of a dishonest man, and in that opinion Col. Ovans fully concurred.' This is a monstrous assertion, almost too absurd to require an answer. The employment of the native assistant, as proposed by Major-General Lodwick, was objected to by Col. Ovans and myself, because, in our opinion, the commission could not properly intrust so important a duty to any native connected with the residency, and because, moreover, the native assistant was one of the witnesses to be examined in support of Major-General Lodwick's charges against the rajah, and, as will be seen by reference to our proceedings, was so examined in support of those charges. The major-general here gives the highest character to Ballajee Kasi Kibey, his native assistant. This was uncalled for, as far as I am concerned, for I have never called in question the character of this person. In another respect, however, this is useful ; for Ballajee Kasi Kibey is one of the persons who have been lately denounced by Mr. Thompson, the leading orator of the party to whom Major-General Lodwick has attached himself, as an active agent in obtaining forged papers to criminate the ex-rajah, under a promise of a jagheer of Rs. 10,000, a lac of rupees in cash, and also a pension from the Bombay Government, for which Col. Ovans held himself responsible." I shall not trouble the Court with any further observations as regards the charges and accusations against these individuals, further than that I believe them to be utterly and entirely false ; and all who have perused these papers with attention must, I think, come to the same conclusion as myself. I now proceed to another part of this subject, which gives me great uneasiness ; the more so, as the pain and regret I feel can scarcely be diminished by whatever conclusion or opinion the Court may form of it. The character and reputation of two officers, high in rank and eminent in station, are at issue. I must request the Court's attention to the 34th paragraph of Gen. Lodwick's letter before alluded to :—" I cannot avoid calling to observation, that this Sattara Commission did not cease to exist after it had furnished its report ; being purged of one obnoxious member, it persevered in the prosecution of the rajah, one member being sent to Sattara, armed with the authority of a grand inquisitor, and aided by the talents of Ballajee Punt Nattoo ; whilst the other, as political secretary, remained at Bombay, to prepare summaries of the voluminous depositions procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara, which summaries, Sir Robert Grant observes, ' Mr. Willoughby had, by dint of indefatigable exertion, at length achieved.' " Gentlemen, was it possible that such a paragraph as this should not attract the notice of Colonel Ovans ? You will accordingly find he does notice it in his letter of the 23rd Sept. 1842, in the 1st and 2nd paragraphs : " Having observed, in a letter addressed by Major-General Lodwick to the chairman of the hon. Court of Directors, under the date of the 18th of June last (which letter, at a General Court of the East-India Company, held on the 27th of the same month, was ordered to be printed), that Major-General Lodwick accuses me of ' purchasing evidence ' against the ex-Rajah of Sattara ; I beg you will have the goodness to lay before the hon. the Governor in Council the accompanying affidavit, in which I declare, on oath, this accusation to be entirely false. Understanding these words in the sense I do—namely, that I paid money to the witnesses, to induce them to give evidence against the ex-rajah, I am constrained, as my only mode of defence, to reply to this accusation in this solemn manner ; and I earnestly implore this honourable Court to call upon Major-General Lodwick either to disavow this charge or to prove it, or, in failure of this, to subject

that officer to such judicial inquiry as this case may then appear to demand." Affidavit. "Whereas, in a letter addressed to the chairman of the hon. the Court of Directors, by Major-General Lodwick, dated London, June 13, 1842, and which, at a General Court of the East-India Company, held on Monday, the 27th June, 1842, was directed to be printed, I am accused of 'purchasing evidence, against the ex-Rajah of Sattara; meaning thereby, as I understand these words, that I paid money to the witnesses, to induce them to give evidence against the ex-rajah: I, Charles Ovans, Lieut.-Colonel of the Bombay army and resident at Sattara, do hereby solemnly make oath and depose, that this accusation is utterly false, and that I never, directly or indirectly, purchased the evidence of any witness or witnesses whatever against the ex-Rajah of Sattara, as above set forth. (Signed) C. Ovans, Lieut.-Colonel and Resident at Sattara. Sworn at Sattara, this 21st day of September, 1842, before me: (Signed) J. Whitmore, Captain, Superintendent of Bazaars.' " On this part of the subject being considered in the Court of Directors, it was thought expedient that a letter should be addressed to Major-General Lodwick, which shall now be read to the Court, as also the gallant general's reply.

The following letters and enclosures were then read by the clerk:—

"East-India House, 30th Jan. 1843.

"Sir: In the 34th paragraph of a letter addressed by you to the Court of Directors, under date the 13th of June last, and afterwards printed, by order of the Court of Proprietors, on the subject of the late Sattara inquiry, you speak of 'the voluminous depositions procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara.' These words having been considered by Lieut.-Col. Ovans, the resident at Sattara, as involving an imputation upon his conduct and character, the Court feel it due to that officer, as well as to the reputation of their service, to call upon you distinctly to declare whether you intended to apply to Colonel Ovans the observation which has been quoted.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"J. D. DICKINSON, Deputy Sec.

"Major-Gen. Lodwick."

"The Oakery, Beckenham, Feb. 2nd, 1843.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, under date January 30th, 1843, written by order of the hon. Court of Directors, in which I am called upon distinctly to declare whether I intended to apply to Lieut.-Col. Ovans, the observation in my letter addressed to the Court of Directors, under date the 13th of June last, and afterwards printed by order of the Court of Proprietors, on the subject of the late Sattara inquiry, as follows: 'The voluminous depositions procured by purchase, or by means equally questionable and extraordinary, at Sattara.' In reply, I have the honour to submit the accompanying extracts from the Sattara Papers, either printed or laid upon the proprietors' table. Upon these specially, and upon the written and printed papers generally, I founded my observation, which relates to recorded facts, and the interpretation of which I most respectfully leave to the hon. Court of Directors.

"I have, &c.

(Signed)

"PETER LODWICK, Major-General."

No. 1.

Extract of letter from Capt. Durack, Line Adjutant, to Lieut.-Col. Ovans, Resident at Sattara.

"Sir: I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday's date, together with its accompaniment, and in reply to subjoin the following statement. Some days after my return to Sattara from leave of absence on medical certificate, in the month of June last, Lieut. Horne, who had been performing the duties of line adjutant in my absence, mentioned to me that a young lad, of the name of Pand'rung, and a person calling himself Hybut Rao, had called upon him and said, that they had been instructed by one Bhow Leley to say, that if he, Bhow Leley, were handsomely rewarded, he would procure certain treasonable papers connected with the conspiracy, in which his highness the Rajah of Sattara and his minister, Govind Row, were implicated. As you were at this time hourly expected in camp, the affair was not mentioned to Colonel Lodwick at all; but on your arrival, the 15th of June, I reported the circumstances to you, and requested instructions as to what part I should take in the business, and in reply, received your commands to sift the matter, if possible, to the bottom, with authority to advance a sum, not exceeding Rs. 200, to pay the expenses of Bhow Leley's trip to the place where those pa-

pers were said to be; also to pass a note to the effect that he would be afterwards rewarded according to the services he performed. On the 16th Bhow Leley called, and I told him he might have Rs. 150 for his expenses. He accepted the sum, on condition of being rewarded on his return with the seditious documents. On the 18th of June, *Bhow Leley received from me Rs. 150 for the aforesaid purpose, also a note of hand, of which No. 3 is a copy. In return I received his autograph memorandum, No. 4, in which the individuals are named to whom the seditious letters had been addressed, together with his receipt for the money, No. 5: he then departed.* After the lapse of a month, Bhow Leley called upon me, and reported that he had been unable to find the person in whose possession the documents were, but that the said person would be at Poona during the festival of the Nagpachine; his intention to proceed thither, and to return in the course of fifteen days with the papers. I replied, *'As you have failed to procure them within the given time, it becomes necessary for you to return the money.'* He said, *'Very well, I will do so.'* You will probably recollect my naming this circumstance, and you desiring me to give him a further trial. When Bhow Leley returned with the money, he said, *'I am not the bad man you take me for, and if you will allow me fifteen days more, I will then satisfy you.'* I replied, *'Very good; take the money again, and recollect your promise to return with the papers fifteen days hence.'* A day or two after that, he started, I believe, for Poona; since which I have seen nothing of him.

(Signed) "F. DURACK, Captain, Line Adjutant."
(Accompaniments.)

"Sattara, 26th Sept. 1837.

"Bhow Leley offers to produce a document or documents, under the sign manual of the ex-minister, Govind Row, of a seditious and rebellious nature, and inviting certain rajahs or chiefs to aid in the projected rising against the British Government. Bhow Leley is anxious to elicit a promise of protection from our Government; and, in case of his proving of essential service to the British Government, of adequate compensation for the danger consequent and the advantages. satisfied with the favour of the rajah's government. Bhow Leley requires Rs. 1,000 to enable him to prosecute his plans.

(Signed) "F. DURACK, Captain, Line Adjutant."
True Extract.

(Signed) PETER LODWICK, M.G.

"Bhow Leley voluntarily promised to procure information for me of a certain nature; and I, on the other hand, *promise to reward him according to the service he performs.*

(Signed) "F. DURACK, Captain, Line Adjutant."
True Extract.

(Signed) PETER LODWICK, M.G.

Translation of a Mahratta Paper, written by Bhow Leley.

"It was ordered thus: 'According to former agreement, we have made a preparation here; accordingly, when it is prepared here, you with troops should set out and come.' Thus, there is a letter to Gopal Row Jankhandykur, and a similar letter to Balla Sahib Rustia, in the handwriting of the dewan. These original letters are under a mortub and signature, and in the handwriting and under the signature of the dewan. Bhow Leley promises to bring and give. Dated Seekey, 1759, Jeelsaad 15 (18th June, 1837). Handwriting of self."

Translation of Receipt.

"Received from Captain Durack Sahib Bahadoor, the sum of Rs. (150) one hundred and fifty. As to this, I will perform the service of the sahib. If it be not performed, I will return the rupees. To this Bhow Leley agrees. Dated Seekey, 1759, Jeelsaad 15 (18th June, 1837). Handwriting of self.

(Signed) "R. W. HORNÉ, Lieut. 8th Regt., N.I.

"Sattara, Sept. 26, 1837."

True Extract.

(Signed)

PETER LODWICK, M.G.

No. 2.

Extract from Papers on Proprietors' Table.

(BB 2, Volume 31.)

"Evidences shewing how the papers of Nago Deo Rao came into the possession of Lieut.-Col. Evans, Acting Resident at Sattara.

"Balluram, a chuprassee, or peon, of the Sattara residency, states as follows (*vide* 22 of List A):—

"By order of the resident, I left Sattara on the 12th of August, 1837, and reached Sawunt Warree on the 24th. Balcoba Kelkur had gone into the Portuguese territories, and I proceeded to Pedney, where I ascertained that the kelkur was at some village within the space of four coss. I then went to Araba, and by means of a mediator, sent a message to the kelkur to meet me. 'An oath and pledge should be given, and if no deceit or villany be practised, I will come. I am a guilty person. A pledge of protection should be given, and then I will meet you.' I agreed to these conditions, and the kelkur met me at Araba, when I informed him of the inquiry in progress at Sattara regarding Goa, and requested him to proceed to that place with the papers in his possession. The kelkur said the papers had been burnt; but having made inquiries secretly, I said that such was not the case, and that if any difficulty existed I would remove it. The kelkur then said he had incurred a debt of Rs. 800 or 900, for which the papers had been pawned, and that he required me to give him Rs. 500. *I offered him Rs. 400, and to this he agreed*; and I wrote to Sattara for the money; in the meantime bringing the kelkur to the village of Banda, in the Warree territory, fearing that some hindrance might arise if we continued in the Goa territory. I sent to Warree to endeavour to obtain the money, and the authorities there stated that they had a charge against the kelkur. Of this we had not been apprized. The money arrived from Sattara, on which, leaving the kelkur at Banda, in charge of some sepoy, and having taken a mark from him, in order to get possession of the papers, we proceeded to Araba, and having given the mark to the person who had charge of the papers Sicca and Mortub, and having paid him the money, we received the papers Sicca and Mortub, and returned to Banda. (Signed) "J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Sec."

True Extract.

(Signed)

PETER LODWICK, M. G.

"Further, on the 11th of September, 1837, the acting resident, Lieut.-Colonel Ovens, reported that he had sent a confidential chuprassee of this residency, with Dageeba Waekur himself, to Sawunt Warree, to secure the persons, papers, and seals which Dageeba Waekur had stated to be at Warree, and enclosed a letter from his emissaries, giving an account of their proceedings, and requiring the sum of Rs. 400 to be sent to them, in order that they might secure the papers. On the 2nd of October, the acting resident reported that his agents had been successful in the objects of their mission, and on the 6th that they had returned from Sawunt Warree, bringing with them Balcoba Kelkur and the seals and papers alluded to in the depositions of Dageeba Waekur. (Signed) "J. P. WILLOUGHBY, Pol. Sec."

True Extract.

(Signed)

PETER LODWICK, M. G.

No. 3.

Extract from Lieut.-Col. Ovens's Official Letter to the Chief-Secretary to Government. Dated 27th September, 1837.

"Para. 4. With reference to the statement of the brahmin, Bhow Leley, on which so much stress is laid, I beg to observe, that on my arrival here, Captain Durack reported to me, that an offer had been made by this man to produce some treasonable paper, on promise of a certain reward; and, after ascertaining that he had been for some years in the service of the rajah, I authorized Captain Durack to pay him a certain sum for his expenses, and to give him a paper, saying he would be rewarded according to the service he might perform. I never saw him, nor was he ever at the residency to my own knowledge.

(Signed) "C. OVANS, Acting Resident.

"Sattara Residency, 27th September, 1837."

A true Extract.

(Signed)

PETER LODWICK, M. G.

These documents having been read,

The *Chairman* proceeded: How far that reply may be satisfactory to the Court of Directors, I cannot take upon myself to say, as they have not yet considered that question; but I must be permitted to submit to this Court a few observations on the general's letter and enclosure. He evades altogether the question asked him, which was simply whether he "intended to apply to Col. Ovens the observation, that he (Col. Ovens) had 'purchased evidence;' " and submits certain extracts as the ground of his observation, leaving the interpretation to the Court of Directors. The other parts of these extracts refer to the affair of Bhow Leley with Captain Durack; and it appears that, in June, 1837, before Col. Lodwick left the residency, Bhow Leley had

offered, both to Lieut. Horne and Capt. Durack, to produce a treasonable correspondence, provided he received a promise in writing of a lac of rupees and Rs. 1,000 for his expenses. On Col. Ovens's arrival, which took place on the 15th June, Capt. Durack stated to him what had taken place, and he was empowered to advance Rs. 150 to Bhow Leley, and to inform him he would be rewarded according to the service he performed. What was the result of this affair? Absolutely nothing. Bhow Leley left Sattara; he was never seen afterwards by Captain Durack, never at all by Col. Ovens, nor was he ever at the residency with his knowledge, and these treasonable papers were never afterwards heard of, till placed by the ex-rajah in Sir James Carnac's hands. This would appear the main ground of the accusation against Col. Ovens of purchasing false evidence; but the general, though he quotes the fourth paragraph of Col. Ovens's letter of the 27th September, 1837, leaves out every other paragraph. The fifth paragraph I will take the liberty of reading to the Court: "The next letter from Captain Durack, with its accompaniments, contains so clear a statement of the facts of this case, that it leaves me nothing to add, except to state my conviction that the treasonable paper or papers are really in existence, but that Bhow Leley, finding that he was not likely to receive the required sum from us, made a merit of his treachery; instead of Rs. 1,000, the sum demanded from Captain Durack, he received, it is said, Rs. 3,000 from the rajah, for informing his highness of the offer he himself had made." I think also (continued the hon. chairman) that the gallant general must have overlooked the minute of Sir Robert Grant and Mr. Farish, of the 4th October, 1837, the third paragraph of which is this: "The explanation regarding the person named Bhow Leley, alluded to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears to be quite satisfactory. This man volunteered to put Lieut. Durack in possession of treasonable documents, and the proceedings of that officer in consequence were, in my opinion, also unexceptionable;"—Also the letter to the Secretary of the Government of India, dated 7th October, 1837, paragraph 4: "The explanation afforded in the fourth and fifth paragraphs, regarding the person named Bhow Leley, adverted to in Dr. Milne's communication to the Government of India, appears, I am directed to state, quite satisfactory. It is evident that this man volunteered to put Lieut. Durack in possession of certain treasonable documents, and that officer's proceedings in consequence were, in the opinion of the Governor in Council, unexceptionable." It is impossible for me (said the chairman) to find any ground in this transaction to accuse Col. Ovens of purchasing evidence—meaning thereby false evidence—against the rajah. For my own part, with respect to this Bhow Leley, I concur in the opinion expressed by Col. Ovens in his letter to the Bombay Government, of the 16th Nov. 1837:—"It is scarcely necessary for me, I trust, to add that the accusations contained in this petition are wholly false. I never saw this man, nor was he ever before at the residency to my knowledge. He is a paid spy and informer, employed by the rajah, and the circumstances of the fraud practised by him on Capt. Durack are already before Government. From Capt. Durack's account, confirmed by the evidence of Lieut. Horne, and of the other persons present when he visited these gentlemen, it will be seen, either that papers do exist of the nature he mentioned, or that he obtained money under false pretences, and with an intention of committing forgery; or that it was all a trick got up by his employers, to have, as they thought, some plausible ground of complaint." Subsequent events (continued the hon. chairman) in which this said Bhow Leley bore a conspicuous part, with others of the same stamp as himself, such as Hybut Rao, Anna Sindkur, &c., in forging papers, confirm this opinion; and I consider the whole of these transactions as intrigues of the ex-rajah and his native adherents and agents, with a view, if possible, to be reinstated in the raj, from which, in my opinion, he has been justly removed. Respecting the affair of the Rs. 400, by means of which papers were taken out of pawn, respecting the Goa transactions, in the possession of Nago Deorao, and, after his death, in that of his near relation, Balcoba Kelkur; any person who will attentively peruse Sir Robert Grant's minutes of the 5th and 15th May, 1838, will be convinced of the

authenticity and importance of these papers, as proving beyond a doubt the ex-rajah's treasonable correspondence with the Goa authorities. Is it not, I would ask, the practice in this country—in every country;—is it not more than the practice, is it not a bounden duty, on any person voluntarily coming forward and stating they can produce evidence respecting any great crime or fraud committed against either the state or an individual, to listen to, encourage, and, if need be, to pay expenses and to reward such person according to the service performed? Col. Ovans has done no more than this, and yet he is charged with most dishonourable conduct. I have little more to say; but why, I would ask, is the time of the proprietors and the directors to be so frequently occupied by these fruitless discussions, after decisions have been so repeatedly come to in this Court, and more particularly as the subject is to be discussed in the houses of parliament? If the successive governments of India and the local governments of Bombay,—if all the authorities in this country who are intrusted by the legislature with the administration of the affairs of India, are agreed, as they most undoubtedly are, as to the propriety and justice of what has been done as regards the ex-Rajah of Sattara, let their decision be overruled by the only authority which can do so—an Act of Parliament. To that we must all submit; but I have very little fear of any such result. I am thankful to the Court for the patience and attention with which they have heard me. I will not trespass further on their indulgence, and will therefore conclude by saying that I consider Mr. Willoughby and Col. Ovans have successfully refuted the highly injurious assertions uttered and written against them; and I will encourage the hope that the Court of Directors, when they reply to the despatch of the Bombay Government, forwarding the papers recently printed, will express their opinion that the conduct of Mr. Willoughby and Col. Ovans, during the period they were employed as members of the Commission of Inquiry, and in all that relates to the case of the ex-Rajah of Sattara, have been honourable to themselves, and that the zeal and ability they have manifested in the performance of their arduous duties are deserving of approbation and thanks. (*Hear, hear!*)

Gen. Lodwick.—Sir: The hon. and gallant chairman has thought proper to divert attention from the great public question before the Court to a purely private matter, of very little interest to the generality of the proprietors. The hon. mover and seconder of this question wisely abstained from descending to personalities. Whether the chairman has consulted the dignity of this Court by adopting a contrary course, I leave it to any independent proprietor to determine. But with reference to the correspondence that has been read, regarding my assertion that Col. Ovans “purchased evidence” against the ex-rajah, I wish to make a very few observations. I declined giving the Court of Directors any explanation beyond a copy of those official extracts from the Sattara Papers which established the fact that money had been paid for written evidence; and further, that an engagement had been entered into by the authority of Col. Ovans, on the 15th of June, 1837, to pay money when certain evidence was produced. I left the hon. Court of Directors to interpret my meaning from those facts on which I had founded the accusation. I could not suppose it possible that any gentleman could think me capable of suspecting a brother officer of suborning evidence. (*Hear, hear!*)

The Chairman.—If the gallant general had only given that explanation in his letter, it would have been perfectly satisfactory.

Gen. Lodwick continued: It is perfectly immaterial to me what construction Col. Ovans may put upon the expressions I made use of. In my mind, they admit of but one, and that I again repeat—the purchase of written documents to be used as evidence in the Sattara case. But the case of Bhow Leley is extraordinary. This man had been secretly intriguing with two officers of the cantonment—Capt. Durack and Lieut. Horne, previous to the arrival of Lieut.-Col. Ovans. They well knew the result of communicating the intrigue to me would have been a severe reprimand for presuming to interfere in political affairs; but the instant Lieut.-Col. Ovans arrived, it was mentioned to him and received as they anticipated. Before he had even

visited the rajah to present his credentials, and three days before I had quitted the residency, did Col. Ovens authorize Capt. Durack to advance Rs. 200 to Bhow Leley, and also to pass a note promising reward, according to his services in procuring written evidence to establish a plot which never existed, except in his own imagination. It was Col. Ovens's first move in the game of politics, and it was a false one. Its results were, the encouragement of every vagabond who thought himself sufficiently clever to take advantage of the new resident's credulity; and to load the proprietors' table with above fifty volumes, which few men in this Court can declare they have read, and which most of those who have taken the trouble to wade through, pronounce to be a mass of absurdity and inconsistency. Before I sit down, I repeat, in the strongest manner, that I never intended to accuse a brother officer of suborning evidence; and I will tell any man who dares assert such was my intention, that he is guilty of a deliberate falsehood. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Clarke must say, that the hon. chairman had taken very laborious pains in performing so carefully, and at such length, the duty he owed to the officers whose names had been connected with this discussion, and who were not present to vindicate their own character; and the Court of Proprietors could not but acknowledge the care which the chairman had bestowed on that vindication. (*Hear, hear!*) But in doing that, he seemed, somehow or other, to have altogether gone by the case of the Rajah of Sattara. (*Hear, hear!*) He must say, he thought it would have been more satisfactory to the Court if the same time had been employed in answering those great and fundamental facts connected with the motion which were now so ably brought forward by his hon. friends, and were such as to excite the astonishment of every one who heard them. Every man in that Court must feel that he could not return to his home with satisfaction, and eat his dinner in comfort, unless he voted conscientiously, and allowed that the nature of the subject demanded the most strict investigation. (*Hear, hear!*) He said that the circumstances which had occurred, the conflict of evidence, the discrepancies—the absolute contradictions—in the evidence; but above all, that great feature in the transaction, that it proceeded wholly on an *ex-parte* statement—that fact alone, he said, without any other, was sufficient to call upon that Court to have this question reinvestigated. If there were no other feature in the case than the fact that the Rajah of Sattara had not been furnished with a copy of the evidence brought forward against him, and on which they deposed him—that he never got a copy of the depositions—it would be sufficient to make him say, that he could not vote against the rajah without great hesitation. (*Hear, hear!*) But he could not see how any person could think or vote that this question should not be reinvestigated, when the rajah had had no opportunity of defence. (*Hear, hear!*) Yes! that was a fact; he had never had a copy of the evidence, he had never had any opportunity of making any defence, and yet that Court was called upon to confirm so base a proceeding. (*Hear, hear!*) Let them mind what it was; it was so base, as in its influence to affect the whole moral character of the Government of India. (*Hear, hear!*) Was that Court, then, to confirm a proceeding of that nature, acting on an *ex-parte* principle? (*Hear, hear!*) It was their duty to have the matter fully investigated—to have all the difficulties, doubts, and differences that now existed cleared away. There was much ground for doubting that this miserable attempt against the rajah was based upon truth. There was, in fact, so much doubt attending it, and the proceedings had been so *ex-parte*, that he could not conceive how any person could vote against a reinvestigation. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not but add, that if he went home without voting for a reinvestigation, in order that justice might be done to this unfortunate prince, who was deposed, as he had said before, on *ex-parte* evidence, he should feel that he had not performed his duty. (*Hear, hear!*) The rajah ought to have the best mode of defence that could be given to him; whether it should be by a petition to Parliament or by that Court, was not the question; the glaring fact stared them in the face, that the rajah had had no opportunity of defending himself. Whether the soubadars were bribed or not, was a question of degree; but it was clear that, when they first gave their evidence, they

disagreed so much—their statements were so conflicting, that they could not be believed. But the fact was, that the whole proceeding was *ex-parte*; and when hon. proprietors had got the proceedings before the commission and read them, they found so much contradiction, that no man could, he believed, conscientiously stand up and say that this matter ought not to be reinvestigated. (*Hear, hear!*)

Rungoo Bassojee (one of the vakeels of the *ex-rajah*) then addressed the Court in his native language, his speech being interpreted to the Court by Capt. Cogan. He said that, with respect to the depositions to which the chairman had alluded, and which were read by Mr. Thompson on the last debate, if the translations were false, the fault rested with him: they were made by him, and they were given to Mr. Thompson by him. Mr. Thompson, too, read them as extracts only, and not as copies. He now complained of the treatment he had received from the directors since he had been in this country. In his own land, he possessed dignity, and was treated with respect; but here, instead of respect, he had met with insult. He had written to the directors, but they had never answered his letter—they had, indeed, hearts of stone. All the *rajah* wished for was inquiry, and he trusted that that wish would be realized. If an inquiry were not instituted into this case, where were the native princes of India to look? It had been said, what could be the object of depriving the *rajah* of his throne? There was a very good reason for it. Since his deposition, the British Government had taken possession of some of the jagheers, part of the *rajah's* territory, and which produced a large revenue. There was the object of the British Government in the *rajah's* deposition. From a letter which he had received that morning, by the last post, it appeared that the new *rajah* was in a very bad state of health, and had applied to the Bombay Government for permission to adopt an heir. That application was now under consideration; but he hoped it would not be allowed until an investigation into this case had taken place. So far from its being an injury to the British power in India to do that justice, it would strengthen their Government, and all the native princes of India would feel that justice would be awarded in this country, and would acknowledge with gratitude the kind interposition of this Court on their behalf. All he prayed for was an inquiry.

Sir *Henry Willoughby* then addressed the Court as follows:—Sir: Before the discussion closes, I am desirous of making a few observations on the *Sattara* Commission. The official conduct of two gentlemen, Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby, has been animadverted upon. I believe the charges made in former debates to be wholly unjust and entirely unfounded. Those gentlemen are absent—are employed on the public service in India, and so far from deserving censure, I consider they are entitled to the good opinion and the support of every proprietor. I must, however, distinctly decline to enter into the general question, whether the late *Rajah of Sattara* has been justly deposed. There is a conviction on my mind that the proper period for useful discussion in this Court has passed away. I will be no party to debates from which no good, but much mischief, may result. The hon. chairman has clearly set forth the position of the *Sattara* question. The home authorities have sanctioned the deposition of the *rajah*. The law which allows the Court to debate at all expressly prohibits the Court from altering or repealing the final decisions of the home authorities. The mischief arising from continued debates on this question is declared by the chief authorities at Bombay, in the last papers presented to the Court. I wish to uphold the dignity and credit of the proceedings of the Court so far as I can, and I think nothing can be more derogatory than a persevering agitation of questions on which the Court itself has pronounced the most significant opinions by large majorities. (*Hear, hear!*) I shall, therefore, confine myself to two points—that the Government of Bombay was compelled to institute an inquiry into the conduct of the *ex-Rajah of Sattara*, and that, having determined to appoint a commission to investigate and to report their inquiries, the official conduct of Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby was honest and upright, deserving praise, and not censure. That Governor Sir Robert Grant was compelled to notice the charges against the *rajah*, made by the resident Colonel Lodwick, in 1836, who will now deny? What were

the main charges? That the rajah was privy to a tampering with the fidelity of the native troops, and that, contrary to the express provisions of the fourth article of the treaty of 1819, the rajah had increased the number of his forces. The charges were not light ones, and, if well founded, struck at the foundations of British power. (*Hear!*) Sir Robert Grant could not turn a deaf ear to the deliberate and written accusations of the resident, who was on the spot—the official and accredited agent of the Government. It is my intention to refrain from lengthy quotations of official documents now on the table of the Court; but I refer the proprietors to the various letters of Col. Lodwick, addressed to the Bombay Government in 1836—it is thereby clearly established that the resident (Col. Lodwick) considered himself bound to represent to his superiors in authority, that, in 1836, there was a conspiracy on foot to tamper with the loyalty of the native soldiery; that the rajah was privy to that conspiracy—that the proofs of such conspiracy rested on the testimony of credible witnesses of good character, and that there were corroborating circumstances within his own knowledge. The resident (Col. Lodwick) never abandons the conviction of the guilt of the rajah; on Sept. 10, 1836, he can discover no extenuating circumstances whatever, and, so far from introducing doubts, the resident (Col. Lodwick) applies for an addition to the military force; on Sept. 27, 1836, the resident urges that there are only twenty men in the fort, recommends a *coup de main*, and so late as Oct. 1, 1836, expresses the opinion that, with four guns well mounted, he does not doubt success against all his highness's forces. Sir, I purposely abstain from making any comments on the letters so far as they bear on the conduct of the resident, but I urge the contents of those letters as clear and convincing reasons why Governor Sir Robert Grant was compelled to institute inquiries; and though Sir Robert Grant was not likely to authorize the employment of force against another power, with whom there was peace, without a formal declaration of war, yet I contend that if Sir Robert Grant had not noticed the charges of the resident (Col. Lodwick) he would have betrayed the interests of the country committed to his care. (*Hear, hear!*) On Oct. 10, 1836, a commission is appointed—*Special and Secret*, to investigate and to report on the alleged conspiracy. I confine my remarks as far as I can to the conduct of Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby. I think the hon. proprietor who opened the debate has spoken fairly and temperately. It is true he takes a strictly legal and judicial view of the proceedings of the commission, but he justly reprobated the attempt to make the Court an arena for personal disputes; in this view I cordially concur and shall studiously so far follow his example. (*Hear!*) I shall not ask whether a commission was a wise mode of inquiry. It is entitled "*A Secret*" Commission; undoubtedly, it was intended to be a Secret Commission; the members officially employed must have considered themselves pledged to secrecy—constituted to obtain special and secret information, to aid and assist the decisions of the Government by whom they were appointed; but what is the fact? every word of the proceedings of the commission has been printed, the minutest sayings and doings have been criticised, and altogether constitute one of the drollest specimens of secrecy on record. (*Hear!*) I invite the attention of the Court to the end and object of the commission. I think this view at once answers nineteen-twentieths of the declamation that has been so furiously urged against it. The commission was formed to investigate and report on an alleged conspiracy; it had no power to try or to convict—it had no jurisdiction—there was no law, no court, no prisoner; it was a preliminary investigation, to test the accuracy of certain charges made by the official resident, with the view of aiding the decision of the Government. Who was the rajah? a British subject liable to our laws? no—a sovereign; a prince with whom there was an existing treaty, made in Sept. 1819—a prince placed in a similar position to the Rajah of Mysore and other Indian powers. The whole question, then, was a political, not a judicial one; it concerned the interpretation of a treaty and not of a law—a distinction well laid down in the able minute of Mr. Elphinstone, and adhered to by the large majority of your directors. The real question was, had the rajah been guilty of a violation of the articles of the treaty of 1819? There was no question of a breach of

law—there was no court, no judge, and the whole multitude of legal subtleties ; this weighing of the native evidence to a fraction, appears to me entirely beside the question. Accordingly, Sir, the commission sat some twenty days ; the proceedings are before you. The commission is attacked, because it minutely weighs, analyses, and criticises the various testimony ; it has also been attacked, because it did not sufficiently weigh, analyse, and criticise. Allow me to ask, what was the object of the commission ? to aid and advise the Government of Bombay in its conclusions. The commission reports the evidence, gives its conclusions, closely analysing its own conduct, and states the reasons on which the report is grounded, leaving the final determination of the questions at issue to the Government. I affirm it is not possible more clearly to lay bare the grounds of every step in the reasoning of the commission than is done in the report. During the earlier debates on the Sattara question, one important charge, if true, was made against the commission, namely, that, having examined witnesses, it had refused to make cross-examinations.

Mr. Sullivan.—“ Searching ” cross-examinations.

Sir H. Willoughby.—The hon. proprietor says “ searching.” That may be his opinion ; but that is not the charge made again and again against the commission—it was that *all cross-examination had been refused*. The commission was charged with purposely holding back from cross-examination, thereby preventing the truth. The charge, indeed, was not the “ *suggestio falsi*,” but the “ *suppressio veri*.” This charge, if true, was a most serious one, deeply affecting the public character of Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby ; but what was the fact ? at the moment that the walls of our Court were ringing with these accusations against absent men employed on the public service in India—on your own tables, among the documents, the actual cross-examinations of these witnesses, especially the two soubadars, were to be found in I know not how many folios. (*Hear !*) I request the Court to reflect on the gross injustice of such accusations. These gentlemen, Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby, attach just as much importance to a good name, without stain or blemish, as the proudest proprietor that ever breathed ; these charges were made at a time when documents on your own tables made it as clear as the sun, that there was not one iota of foundation for them. (*Hear !*) I cannot refrain from observing how dangerous and how mischievous it is to make such unfounded attacks on absent men employed in the public service in India, and who are specially entitled to the protection of the Court. (*Hear, hear !*) Sir, I shall endeavour to reply to the main points of objection, urged by the hon. and learned proprietor (Mr. Lewis) against the proceedings of the commission. The learned proprietor has dwelt much on the opinion of Mr. Shakespear. Mr. Shakespear was the only high legal authority in India that has questioned any portion of the proceedings of the commission. I beg to reply. Mr. Shakespear charges the commission with not having duly weighed the various discrepancies of the different witnesses at their several examinations. I think the error is with Mr. Shakespear. If you refer to the ninth paragraph of the report of the commission, you will find the commission does not refuse to weigh such discrepancies ; but the commission contends, as the main evidence of the soubadars is unshaken, and corroborated by other credible testimony, such credit is not to be given to discrepancies, so as to invalidate the whole of the testimony of the soubadars to the fact, that an interview had actually taken place with the rajah. The commission knew as well as Mr. Shakespear that such discrepancies existed, some of which are specially noticed in the report of the proceedings of the commission. Again, it is curious that, unless I am in error, Mr. Shakespear appears to have fallen into the identical mistake which he was disposed to fasten on the commission ; namely, that the commission had not maturely weighed the discrepancies in the evidence of the soubadars, in their original and subsequent depositions, and *visà voce* evidence. Mr. Shakespear urges that Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing states, that “ the rajah was alone ; ” now I cannot find that the soubadar ever did so depose ; but he deposes that the dewan said to Untajee, “ I will go and see if the rajah is alone,”—thus the supposed discrepancy between the testimony of the two soubadars, on this point, seems to have fallen to the ground, as I

cannot find that the Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing ever said that the rajah was alone, either in his original or subsequent deposition, or in his *vivâ voce* evidence before the commission. The hon. and learned proprietor has laid stress on the discrepancy relating to the stairs—whether the interview took place up or down stairs. Why, the commission note this discrepancy in their report, and probably pointed it out to the learned gentleman when he read the report. (*Hear, hear!*) I have always understood that the task of weighing native evidence is not a very easy one, even in India; but be it easy or not in India, with the advantages of seeing and hearing the witnesses, and understanding their language, I will venture to say that this Court will make bad way in such an analysis, and that you may debate till doomsday on the real value of depositions and evidence in India without a satisfactory conclusion. So, Sir, I cannot attach much importance to the legal subtleties urged by the hon. and learned proprietor, and others who have said so much on the value of evidence. Again, the commission is strongly stigmatized because a copy of the evidence was refused to the rajah. I do not know that a secret commission had the power to give a copy—a commission appointed to investigate and report. I consider the application should have been made, not to the commission, but to the Government of Bombay; it was obviously desirable to furnish no new *nuclei* for fresh intrigues, but the commission, on the face of their report, invited the rajah to attend and hear the evidence from the lips of the witnesses, and warned the rajah, that refusing to hear the evidence might be construed to his disadvantage. Sir, on going through the whole proceedings of the commission, I can find no trace of a wish to bear harshly on the rajah. The resident (Col. Lodwick) had informed Sir Robert Grant, as you learn from a minute, page 67, of the larger book on the table, that the rajah had violated the fourth article of the treaty of 1819, by increasing his armed force. The commission examine the resident; it turns out that the increase was limited to the embodying a number of women, and the charge falls to the ground as absurd. I find no disposition in the commission to sanction an untrue charge, and it is for the resident to explain the grounds on which so serious a charge was originally made. I purposely refrain from making endless quotations from the papers on the table. I do not wish to make an essay, but rather to answer any accusation that can be fairly urged against Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby; but in fact, there is now none to be answered. The commission was called upon to discharge an important, though a disagreeable, duty. I apprehend that neither Col. Ovens nor Mr. Willoughby could refuse to act; it is clear that neither of these gentlemen could be prejudiced against the rajah, having been in no way connected with the Sattara residency until the commission was appointed in October, 1836. The original accusations came from Col. Lodwick, in the discharge of his duty as resident. Having undertaken the duties of the commission, the records of the proceedings prove that Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby acted faithfully and laboriously in the discharge of a difficult and most unpleasant task with moderation. Others may well fancy they could examine and cross-examine more cleverly and more pointedly—one is apt to take such a view of one's own powers; but with the single exception that these gentlemen had purposely held back cross-examination, a charge now set at rest by the publication of the documents, I really can find nothing worthy of reply in the shape of serious accusation. It is my belief that public discussion of great and leading points of Indian policy, when fairly and temperately conducted in this Court, may be productive of public advantage; at one time to aid and uphold the executive when right, and at another to warn and to control it when wrong; but I feel persuaded that in all such discussions every proprietor, of every class of opinion, will be glad to avoid discussions reflecting on the character and conduct of gentlemen employed in the civil and military services in India, as tending to increase the difficulties of the Indian Government, and to weaken the foundations of British influence in the East. Thus much I have thought it right to say, though after the ample and handsome testimonies of the hon. chairman to the merits of the official conduct of Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, I might well have been silent. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* then said, that it would be convenient to the Court that they should then adjourn, and he therefore moved that they adjourn until the usual hour on the following day.

The motion was agreed to, and the Court adjourned accordingly.

East-India House, Feb. 9.

EX-RAJAH OF SATTARA.

Adjourned Debate.

The General Court of Proprietors, *specially* summoned to consider the papers recently laid before them relative to the ex-Rajah of Sattara, met this day, pursuant to adjournment.

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) having briefly opened the business of the day—

Mr. *Weeding* proceeded to address the Court. The hon. proprietor began by expressing his regret, that the subject of the deposition of the Rajah of Sattara should have been again brought forward for discussion in that Court after the repeated occasions in which the question had been considered, freely discussed, and decided, contrary to the opinions of the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lewis), and of those who thought with him. If the consideration of the papers recently submitted to them, if further inquiry, had failed to enlighten the mind of his hon. friend, and to satisfy him as it had done him (Mr. Weeding) of the guilt of the rajah, he had hoped that sober and calm reflection would have induced him to pay some deference to the opinions of the Court of Proprietors, before whom the subject had been so repeatedly brought, and as often decided against him. He (Mr. Weeding) had to complain that his hon. friend had departed, on the present instance, from his notice of motion, as he had done upon a former occasion. The notice was, "To call the attention of the Court to the papers which had recently been printed and laid before the proprietors, in relation to the Commission of Inquiry held at Sattara on the Rajah of Sattara, in Oct. 1836, and the conduct of the Commissioners, who sat on that inquiry." But the motion he ends with is, that the Rajah of Sattara should be either replaced on his throne, or a full inquiry instituted into the whole subject. The papers recently published had confirmed the justice of the sentence passed upon the rajah, and shewed the futility of further inquiry. They gave additional evidence, too, of the praiseworthy exertions of Lieut.-Col. Ovens and Mr. Willoughby, whose zeal, judgment, ability, and integrity, displayed in the important investigation in which they had been engaged by the orders of Government in the affairs of Sattara, deserved the thanks of every man in that Court. Their conduct had placed them as far above the reach of slander as British sway in India was superior to native rule. On a former occasion, the hon. gentleman (Mr. Lewis) had departed widely from the terms of his notice. It was then to take into consideration the affairs of the Rajah of Sattara, and he ended with a motion to print a letter, which General Lodwick had addressed to the Court of Directors. This was at the time refused, though the letter had been subsequently published by a vote being taken upon it late in the evening, when many proprietors had left the Court, not knowing that any important question would then be submitted. The general's friends remaining to the last, it was carried in a Court of seventeen, by a majority of three. It was of some importance to bring this circumstance to the recollection of the Court, because the papers recently published bore upon the subject. Against the publication of General Lodwick's letter, after hearing it read, he (Mr. Weeding) had raised his hand and voice, and he assigned his reasons, because it contained grave charges against the Bombay Government, and against individuals, which he (Mr. Weeding) had no doubt would be deemed libellous; and so it had turned out. He had tried in vain to rescue the gallant general from his own indiscretion and that of his friends at the time. The letter had made its appearance, and the writer must take the consequences. Before he proceeded to the general question, and to examine more minutely the evidence,

which proved the guilt of the rajah, he could not help remarking upon the objections taken by the hon. mover as well as the seconder of the motion to the evidence of the two soubadars. He had never heard more special pleading, and a more feeble display of it, even at the Central Court at the Old Bailey, than had been shewn by both these hon. gentlemen in their attempts to twist the evidence of the two respectable non-commissioned officers to their own views. These witnesses were examined separately, and neither of them, it seems, in the opinion of these gentlemen, was to be believed, because one of them had stated, that the interview with the rajah was on the ground floor, and that he was alone, which evidence the witness afterwards corrected of his own accord, having recollected that they went up-stairs, and that an old woman, who immediately disappeared, was in the room when they first entered. Another objection taken, equally feeble, was that they did not describe accurately the different turnings on entering the rajah's palace; whether they had turned to the right or to the left. He (Mr. Weeding) very much doubted whether those gentlemen understand the turnings themselves, notwithstanding the drawing of the premises, and all the assistance which they, no doubt, had received from the native servant of the rajah. It would have been very difficult for these ingenious gentlemen themselves, if they had been wrapped up in cloaks for the purpose of concealment, as these soubadars were, and desired to follow their leader in the windings of a rajah's palace, to have recollected so as exactly to describe the turnings which they took one way or the other, more especially as one of them had only been in the palace once, and the other never before. And yet it was to such trifling objections as these that the advocates of the rajah were now reduced, as a last shift, to dispute the striking and indisputable evidence of two respectable non-commissioned officers of the British army, whose characters he should presently shew were above all reproach. Surprised, therefore, was he to hear an accusation of perjury against these witnesses, come from the mouth of the hon. gentleman who seconded the motion. This gentleman, by his own confession, had formerly believed in the guilt of the rajah; but a flash of light had beamed upon his understanding, from reading the speech of an hon. gentleman, now deceased (Mr. Norris), whose loss he (Mr. Weeding), in common with all his friends, sincerely deplored. After reading that speech, he not only made up his mind as to the innocence of the rajah, but to the perjury of the witnesses against him. This hon. gentleman had favoured the Court with a narrative, the applicability of which to the Rajah of Sattara's case he could not perceive. The Rajah of Tanjore, an infant, had been set aside, to make way for the brother of the former rajah; and, after many years, this was found to be unjust, and the young rajah was re-established upon the throne. A mistake here was rectified; but there was no mistake in the case of the Rajah of Sattara, who was removed, not to make way for another, but for guilty practices against the peace and stability of the British Government in India. He (Mr. Weeding) could tell the hon. gentleman of an instance, which occurred in this country, which savoured more of romance than the story of the Rajah of Tanjore. A man was condemned and executed for the murder of his companion, and the man supposed to have been murdered was discovered six months afterwards to be alive, without having received the least injury from the person who had been convicted of murdering him. But did it follow, because an innocent man had suffered in this instance, that the next person who was convicted of murder should be deemed to be innocent? That would be a strange conclusion indeed. He now desired to refer to the new proprietor, who had been introduced to the Court for the first time, no doubt to give a little stage effect to the present motion; he meant the Mahratta Vukeel, or servant of the ex-rajah. He should not have adverted to this gentleman at all, if it had not been for his declaration yesterday. He told the Court, in his own language, which was translated by a gentleman present, that he had given the papers to Mr. Thompson which that gentleman read at a former Court, and if there were any errors in the translation, he was answerable for them. Now, these papers contained scandalous and false allegations against the character and conduct of honourable men. He would, therefore, tell this new proprietor, and he hoped, if he did not

understand English, that some of his friends would translate the words for him, that it would not serve him to say, he had an imperfect knowledge of the English language, and therefore might have made a mistake. This would not quite justify the substitution of the name of *Orans* for that of *Lodwick*. If, therefore, he advisedly authorized the utterance of such slanderous libels, the hon. gentleman below him (Mr. Lewis), might be called upon to defend him in a very different Court from the one he was now in. He should now endeavour to shew the Court, that the accusation against the rajah was founded upon irrefragable testimony, notwithstanding the attempt on the part of the advocates of the rajah to disparage it, and that the two soubadars were men of excellent character, upon whose veracity entire confidence might be placed. Gentlemen should be aware, that it was in consequence of the attempt to seduce the sepoy from their allegiance having been communicated to the Bombay Government by the resident, Col. Lodwick, first on the 22nd of July, 1836, and afterwards from time to time, as he should hereafter shew, that a commission was appointed to inquire into the facts, and to report them to the Government. This commission consisted of Colonel (now General) Lodwick, then resident at Sattara, Mr. Willoughby, one of the secretaries to the Bombay Government, and Lieut.-Col. Ovans. It was constituted in a letter from Mr. Secretary Townsend, dated Poonah, where the governor then was, 10th October, 1836. The commission met on the 12th of October, 1836, and then immediately proceeded to examine the officers of the 23rd Regt. Bombay Native Infantry, to which the two soubadars belonged. The latter had, with a praiseworthy sense of duty, communicated to the adjutant of the regiment, Lieut. Stock, who had informed the commanding officer, the circumstances of their interviews, from time to time, with the Brahmin Untajee, the Dewan, Govind Row, and the rajah. Major Wilson, who was then in charge of the regiment, was first called, and after stating that the depositions of the two native officers were taken partly in his presence, and that they were examined separately, is asked: “Q.—What character do the native officers, Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur bear? A.—The highest character. I have such a high opinion of Sewgoolam Sing, that had a vacancy occurred, as I last year expected, Soubadar Major, I intended to have recommended him for promotion. Gooljar Missur previous to being promoted was native adjutant of the regiment. Q.—How long has the 23rd regiment been stationed at Sattara? A.—Nearly four years. Q.—Are you aware of any bad feeling existing between your regiment and the Government or people of Sattara? A.—None whatever. I scarcely ever recollect a complaint against the men of the regiment of any kind, although constant intercourse existed between them and the town, during the whole of the time the regiment has been stationed at Sattara. Q.—What was your impression from the manner in which the native officers conducted themselves when under examination, as to the truth or otherwise of their statement? A.—I believed their statements to be perfectly true. They gave their evidence without the slightest embarrassment.” Brevet Captain Liddell, of the same regiment, is next called in, and, after stating that he took down the depositions of the two soubadars, in the presence of Lieut. and Adjutant Stock, Major Wilson being also present during part of the time, that the depositions were taken separately on the same morning, and that no communication could have taken place between them during the interval which occurred between their examinations, is then asked: “Q.—What was your impression from the manner in which the native officers conducted themselves during their examination? A.—I certainly thought that they were telling the truth, and narrating what had passed under their own observation. They gave their evidence without embarrassment. Q.—What character do the native officers bear in the regiment? A.—I have known them now for nearly fourteen years. I regard them as the best officers in the regiment, and of the highest character, and have never heard any thing against them; my knowledge of them is of the most intimate kind, from having been a staff officer of the regiment for about eight years, and consequently always at head-quarters. Q.—Are they related to or connected with each other further than belonging to the same regiment? A.—No.

Sewgoolam Sing is a Rajpoot, and Gooljar Missur a Brahmin. *Q.*—What character does Havildar Chunder Sing of the 23rd regiment bear? *A.*—I know him well. He has an excellent character. I rather think he was promoted from naique to havildar at my recommendation." Gentlemen would observe from his evidence before the commission, that Chunder Sing was present at the meetings with the brahmin Untajee, and went once with the soubadars to the dewan's house, and, on another occasion, went with them, but did not enter the house. He received pawns, however, sent by Coosia, the dewan's servant, which Coosia acknowledges in his evidence. He was present also when the rajah gave the soubadars a sign of recognition. On the second day, Lieut. and Adjutant Stock, of the 23rd regiment, is called in, and after stating that Chunder Sing, a havildar of the 23rd regiment, came to him on the 21st of July, by desire of Sewgoolam Sing, to communicate the circumstances of their interview with the brahmin Untajee, and that he, Lieut. Stock, upon seeing Sewgoolam Sing, recommended him in his future interviews to take another soubadar, Gooljar Missur, with him, and Lieut. Stock having also stated that the depositions of the two soubadars were taken separately in his presence, is then asked: "*Q.*—It appears from the deposition of Sewgoolam Sing, that he first met the brahmin on the 11th of July, and that he did not mention the subject until the 21st. Did he explain the reason why he did not communicate with you in the first instance? *A.*—I cannot say exactly where, but he had explained to me, that, in the first instance, he put no faith in what the brahmin Untajee said, and also that he did not like to report his first interview with him, because no other person was present to corroborate him." Now it appeared to him (Mr. Weeding) that this very circumstance was strongly indicative of the honesty and sincerity of the soubadar. Discreet, and yet faithful in the performance of his duty, he naturally feared to trust to his own single testimony in so grave a matter. "*Q.*—Who was aware of what had passed when the soubadar made his report to you? *A.*—Havildar Chunder Sing. *Q.*—What influenced your selection of Gooljar Missur? *A.*—I selected him because I knew him to be a clever, intelligent native officer. He bears a very good character, and was, before his promotion, native adjutant of the regiment. *Q.*—What is Sewgoolam Sing's character? *A.*—In my opinion he is the most trustworthy native officer in the regiment. I have known him for eight years, and very intimately since I was appointed adjutant, now upwards of two years. I should be disposed to place implicit reliance on his veracity." On the third day, Capt. Scott, of the 23rd regiment of Native Infantry, is called before the commissioners and asked: "*Q.*—What character does Sewgoolam Sing bear in the regiment? *A.*—Very good indeed. He is the soubadar of my company. I have known him sixteen years. I should say his character is very high. *Q.*—Are you acquainted with Soubadar Gooljar Missur and Havildar Chunder Sing, and if so, what character do they bear? *A.*—I have known Gooljar Missur since I first joined the regiment, sixteen years ago, and I have always understood his character to be very high. I do not know him so intimately as my own soubadar, Sewgoolam Sing. Chunder Sing belongs to my company, and I consider him a steady good man." Such were the high testimonials in favour of the character and conduct of the native officers, and he would fearlessly ask whether they were not sufficient to induce any unprejudiced man to place implicit confidence in the integrity and veracity of the soubadars? But if the advocates of the rajah were not satisfied with this, he would now give them the authority of a witness, whom they could not reject, one of their own friends, the gallant General, then Colonel, Lodwick. He had already informed the Court, that the commission was appointed in consequence of information communicated to the Government of Bombay by the Resident, Colonel Lodwick. On the 22nd of July, 1836, the Colonel writes thus to the Government:—"I have the honour to request you will submit the accompanying depositions of two native officers of the 23rd Regiment Native Infantry to the immediate notice of the Right Hon. the Governor. The deponents are of the greatest respectability." Again, on the 18th of August, 1836, he writes thus:—"The circumstances within my know-

ledge detailed in the depositions of the native officers admit no doubt as to their credibility." Are the advocates of the ex-rajah not satisfied with this testimony? Colonel Lodwick goes on in the same letter to say, "That his highness the rajah is ambitious and capable of giving countenance to any conspiracy that has the advancement of that object in view, I have no doubt. So far back as November, 1835, a devoted friend to the British Government privately reported to me that the conversation of his highness and his particular intimates constantly hinged upon the fall of the British Government. He further mentioned, that there were rumours of a combination, to join which his highness was invited, adding that he very possibly might be flattered into the plot." Again, on the 9th of September, 1836, Colonel Lodwick writes thus to the governor himself, Sir Robert Grant:—"In the absence of the requisite depositions for enabling me to frame a public report, I have the honour to communicate information thus privately, which puts it beyond doubt that the Rajah of Sattara has proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government." In these several despatches, Colonel Lodwick says, that circumstances within his knowledge admit no doubt of the credibility of the depositions of the native officers, and that he has the honour to communicate information thus privately (to the governor), which puts it beyond doubt that the Rajah of Sattara has proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government. What did his honourable friend, Mr. Lewis, say to this, and the new convert, Mr. Sullivan? Did they mean to give up their favourite general? It would puzzle the wits of both of them to reconcile these despatches with the praises which they had bestowed upon the general for his recent declarations in favour of the innocence of the rajah. He, however, had not yet done with the testimony of the gallant general. The following letter surely would be deemed irrefragable evidence, both as to the truth of the depositions of the native officers Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, and as to the guilt of the rajah. Colonel Lodwick writes to the Bombay Government on the 10th of September, 1836, as follows:—"To E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary to the Government. Sir,—With reference to my former report, dated Sept. 1st, 1836, and others of previous dates, I have the honour to request you will submit the accompanying depositions. They were taken separately, and full reliance may be placed on their correctness, both from the respectability of the deponents, and corroborating circumstances within my own knowledge. Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing was on duty at the Residency as stated. On his sickness being reported, apprehensive that he might have been poisoned, I went to see him, but found he had received the invitation deposed to. Deeply as I regret the errors of his highness the rajah, I can discover no extenuating circumstance. I have no reason to consider Appa Sahib, the brother of his highness, or Balla Sahib, Senaputtee, his cousin, as implicated in this treacherous conspiracy. The former has latterly been on bad terms with the rajah, from a refusal to accede to some political arrangement, but the nature of which I have not yet discovered; the latter is an open-hearted soldier, whom I consider incapable of a dishonourable action." He desired again to ask the advocates of the rajah, how they could reconcile these deliberate admissions of the rajah's guilt with the panegyrics which they had heaped upon their pet witness, General Lodwick, whom they had lauded to the skies for the noble and conscientious manner in which he had come forward to record his testimony in favour of the deposed rajah in 1840 and in 1842; when in 1836, while he was Resident at Sattara, with all-powerful means to aid his inquiries, at the very time and place when and where the transactions occurred, and memory was fresh, and things could be examined on the spot, and not seen through a distant or perverted medium—in 1836, this same General Lodwick, the political and confidential agent of the Government, informed them, that circumstances within his own knowledge admitted no doubt of the truth of the charges against the rajah; that he had proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government, and that he (Colonel Lodwick) could discover no extenuating circumstance in his favour? He would not weary the Court with reading at length the depositions of the soubadars. They occupied part of the third and the whole of

the fourth and fifth days. The havildar was examined on the sixth day. Sewgoolam Sing's examination in chief lasted ten hours, and the commissioners, in a minute, declare that his evidence was delivered in a straightforward, collected, and intelligent manner. All the three were cross-examined on the tenth day. In the main points of their evidence they agree, viz. : with whom they went to the rajah's palace, which all the parties who went with them confirm, and with the nature of the conversation he addressed to them. In most of the minor points they also agree, as to the appearance of the rajah and the apartment in which he received them; that he was naked to the waist; that he was smoking a hooka; that he was sitting on a cushion, with pillows at his back; that the room was well lighted and carpeted. It should be recollected that the evidence of the soubadars did not stand alone. It would be seen, on reference to the papers, that it was confirmed by other parties. The statement of the Dewan Govind Row, who conducted them to the rajah, was conclusive on the point: and when it was said that Govind Row was in prison at the time his evidence was given, he would ask, was it unusual to receive the confession of an individual, who, having been arrested on suspicion of a crime, chose, some time afterwards, to make a confession of his guilt? Nothing certainly was more common.—But it was not in the attempt to seduce the sepoys from their allegiance only that the rajah had been "faithless to his engagements with the British Government." He was engaged in other attempts, wild and impracticable though they might appear, yet shewing the spirit which he had imbibed inimical to British interests. It was necessary here to bring to the recollection of the Court the treaty which had been entered into by him with the British Government on the 25th of Sept. 1819, when they rescued him from a dungeon and placed him on a throne. By article 5th of that treaty, the rajah, "for himself, his heirs and successors, engages to forbear from all intercourse with foreign powers, and with all sirdars, jaghiredars, chiefs, and ministers, and all persons of whatever description, who are not by the above articles rendered subject to his highness's authority. With all the above persons, his highness, for himself and for his heirs and successors, engages to have no connection or correspondence. Any affairs that may arise with them relative to his highness are to be exclusively conducted by the British Government. If (for the purpose of forming matrimonial connections for his highness's family, or for any similar purpose) his highness has occasion to communicate with persons not rendered subject to his authority, by this agreement, such communication is to be made entirely through the political agent. This article is a fundamental condition of the present agreement, and any departure from it on the rajah's part shall subject him to the loss of all the advantages he may gain by the said agreement." That he did depart from it was shewn to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced mind by Sir Robert Grant, in his able summaries of the 5th and 15th of May, 1838, and it is more immediately shewn by the evidence of a most respectable witness, who was examined before the commission on the tenth day of their meeting, though his name was not then recorded, conformably with the instructions of Government, and the pledge given by the resident, Colonel Lodwick. This witness was Ballajee Punt Nartoo, the distinguished native, whose merit had obtained for him the confidence of the Hon. Mountstuart Elphinstone, of Sir John Malcolm, and others, and who was then living at Sattara, the place of his birth, in the enjoyment of well-earned fame and fortune, after many years of public service. He gave the following information:—"I have been familiarly acquainted with the Rajah of Sattara and his government from his first establishment. Within the last twelve months, it has come to my knowledge, that his highness has entered into communication with Moodhajee Bhoonslah, the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, now at Joudpore, with Hyderabad, with Oodeepore, and, I have heard, with Nagpore. He likewise communicates frequently with Goa. His object appears to be to enlarge his dominions, and to expel the English, and to raise disturbances." It had been attempted by the advocates of the rajah to discredit this witness's testimony, on the assumption that he was leagued with a number of bramins, who disliked the rajah. But the

high character of Ballajee Punt Nattoo, and especially the testimony of Colonel Lodwick, entirely refuted such an idea. Colonel Lodwick was examined before the commission on the eleventh day, the day after Ballajee Punt Nattoo had been examined, and he is asked as follows: "Q.—Are you intimately acquainted with the person whose evidence was taken at the last day's meeting, whose name has not been recorded? A.—I have been very intimate with him since I have been at Sattara. Whenever he visits the place, from his extremely high character and influence over the rajah, I have been enabled to carry points and settle disputes, which I should hardly have been able to effect without him. Q.—From your knowledge of his character, have you full confidence in his veracity? A.—Yes, I have, as far as in any native of India I have ever known. His former intimacy with, and confidence reposed by, most eminent men now in England, are the best proof of his high character." It was necessary then to resort to some other stratagem to disparage his credit; and for this purpose, depositions by two men, Hybut Row and Atmaram Lucksumun, whose characters are stated to be of the worst kind, were given by the rajah to Sir James Carnac, at Sattara, in 1838. These depositions accused Ballajee Kasey Kibey, the native agent of the resident, the resident himself, Colonel Lodwick, and Ballajee Punt Nattoo, of a conspiracy against the rajah. It charged that they offered to the deponents a jaghire of Rs. 10,000, a sum of Rs. 50,000, and a pension of Rs. 500 per month (it was folly, no doubt, to swear to trifles, while they were about it), provided they would forge papers in the name of the rajah, and get his seal affixed to them, to shew his treason to the British Government. Certain documents to the above effect were sent, it seems, by the ex-rajah from Benares, last year, to his agent in London, copies of which the rajah stated were given to Sir James Carnac, at Sattara, and these documents were read to the Court by Mr. George Thompson, in July last. The original papers given to Sir James Carnac had been fortunately preserved, and were now printed and before the Court; and they shewed, that two of the papers sent by the rajah were not given to Sir James Carnac at all, and the two others did not correspond with those which were given. They contain, however, what, in Mahratta faith, may be deemed a trifling circumstance, the atrocious substitution of the name of Colonel Ovans for that of Colonel Lodwick. In 1838, it might have been of no consequence to defame the latter gentleman; but, in 1842, after his doughty defence of the rajah, it was of some importance to preserve his friendship, or at least not to attempt to traduce him. When the Court met yesterday, he (Mr. Weeding) expected to have heard from his hon. friend Mr. Lewis an indignant remonstrance, at least, against this vile attempt to slander General Lodwick and the two respectable natives who were mixed up in the common accusation. Instead of this, an expression of regret is heard for the absence of Mr. Thompson, who had suffered himself to be the mouth-piece of such vile calumnies; and the defence of the former resident is left to the honourable testimony of Col. Ovans, who, in his letter to the Bombay Government of the 23rd of September, 1842, states:—"It is scarcely necessary for me to add, that I am as confident of General Lodwick's innocence of this atrocious accusation, as I am of my own." (*Hear, hear!*) It was not surprising that an hon. director behind the bar, whose knowledge of the native character was derived from long experience, should have stated at a former Court, that Mahratta faith was no better than Punic faith of old. But some gentlemen contended, that the rajah had not a proper opportunity of defending himself before the commission, and that a copy of the depositions against him ought to have been furnished. To this he would reply, that, the commission being constituted a special and a secret one, to furnish a copy of the depositions was deemed improper; but it would be seen, from the proceedings of the commission, that the rajah was put in possession of the fullest information regarding the accusation against him. On the thirteenth day he came, by their invitation and his own appointment, before the commission, in company with Balla Sahib, one of his ministers, and his brother. He had sent word the day before, that "he desired to be excused being confronted with any persons, as he considered such a

proceeding would lower his dignity." When he came before them, he was earnestly pressed by the commission to allow the witnesses, who were in attendance, to be introduced, that he might hear their evidence from their own lips; but though particularly pressed to do it, and informed that his not doing so might be construed to his disadvantage, he refused. To say that this was not sufficient was to contend for trifles. The question was a political not a judicial one; it was an inquiry by the supreme power into the conduct of one of its vassal princes. It was impossible, therefore, to apply the forms of British law, and the technicalities of the British Constitution, to the case of the Rajah of Sattara. Indeed, the rajah would not have submitted to it; for he refused to be confronted with the witnesses, and to hear their evidence from their own lips. The immediate charge against the rajah was short and specific. It was the interview he held with the soubadars at the palace, and the date of that interview, and what he said to them on the occasion. This required no lengthy written document for information sake, and no artifice to disprove it, if it were not true. To shew that the rajah knew its full nature and particulars, with all the evidence which supported it, he sent to the commission, on the fifteenth day, by the hands of Balla Sahib, six depositions, reflecting on the character and credit of the Brahmin Untajee, and one from his brother and the father of Pureshrum, the perfumer, stating that his son never told him of any sepoys frequenting his shop. Gentlemen would remember, that Pureshrum was examined before the commission on the eighth day, and had given evidence of the meetings of the two soubadars and of the havildar frequently at his shop, and of their having put on the cloth-hooded cloaks, in which they went in disguise to the rajah's palace, and of other circumstances which confirmed the evidence of his uncle and of the native officers. On the sixteenth day, the rajah, accompanied by his brother and Balla Sahib Senaputtee, visited the commission of his own accord, and delivered in a written defence, in general terms, throwing himself, in some degree, on the forbearance of the English Government. On the seventeenth day, the rajah sent to the commission a memorandum, intended to impeach the character of Coosia, the servant of Govind Row, the dewan, who had been in his service sixteen years. It stated that the brother-in-law of Coosia had been detected by the latter in stealing an image from the Government seventeen years before, and because he had not been rewarded for the information, and his brother-in-law, whom he wished to save, had been punished, he had made his false accusation. Now it was curious that Coosia's information only went to prove the interviews at the dewan's house, and not the interview at the palace. On the same day, the rajah sent a number of memoranda, endeavouring to shew that the sepoys of the regiment had taken a dislike to, and were incensed against him; also a number of rambling memoranda, endeavouring to shew that the sepoys were inimical to him eighteen or twenty years before. On the eighteenth day, the rajah sent the following witnesses:—"Sudasheo Sommith, aged sixty, in the service of the rajah, and at present Mamlutdar of Sattara, is sent by his highness to state that, in 1818, the Purdessee sepoys came to him, and expressed disaffection towards the English Government, and offered to bring over the armies to the rajah. This occurred shortly after the rajah was released, and the Mamlutdar never mentioned it before this morning." "Shamdas Uyeed, aged forty-one, states that, about nineteen years ago, some sepoys in his shop expressed their readiness to seize their officers and to join the rajah. He does not know who they were, as it was twenty years ago." "Chedur Khan, soubadar of artillery, in the service of the rajah, appears, and states his countrymen, the Purdessees, are of a quarrelsome and intriguing disposition, and that he knows nothing else." "Jemadar Easen Sing, and Havildar Buldee Candee, in the service of the rajah, appear and state that they are themselves Purdessees; that they have been acquainted with Soubadars Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur; that they are men of bad character, and not to be trusted: and that Gooljar Missur has been put out of his caste in consequence of some dispute about a woman." The commission sat three days more, but the rajah made no further communication, and the commission agreed to their report, and closed their inquiry on the 21st day, an inquiry which, in his (Mr. Weeding's) opinion, had been conducted with talent and perseverance; with all due

feeling and respect for the accused; with a patient regard for truth, and an honest and conscientious discharge of duty. Upon a deliberate view of all the proceedings and papers, it appeared to him impossible to come to any other conclusion than that the case against the rajah was fully proved. In his (Mr. Weeding's) view of the case, there was, for all the purposes of moral conviction, quite sufficient in the evidence that was produced, to justify the Government in the course which they had adopted. There was quite enough disclosed in those papers to warrant them in deciding the question as they had done; and he would maintain, that, for all the purposes of substantial justice, the evidence given, and as it was given, was sufficient. In conclusion, he desired to remind the Court, how futile the object was, and how unfortunate it would be for the people of Sattara, if the desire of the advocates of the rajah could be accomplished, to replace the ex-rajah upon his throne. Take the evidence of Gen. Lodwick. In his letter to the government of Bombay, dated 13th Sept. 1836, he writes thus:—"That the rajah's mind has become weak to an extraordinary degree, is but too evident in his actions. He has lately formed a company of women, arming them with muskets, and even drilling them to the management of guns cast for the purpose. Women are also taught to manage elephants, to act as chobdars, masalches, &c. Every designing faqueer or gossein, offering his services to propitiate the gods in favour of his wishes, is attended to, and, at this time, three sets of brahmins are performing anoostan ceremonies, at a heavy expense, to secure the departure of a ghost, supposed to haunt the palace, and for other objects equally absurd and contemptible." Take the evidence of Ballajee Punt Nattoo, in his examination before the commission, and in whose veracity, on the following day after hearing him, Col. Lodwick declared he had full confidence, as much as in any native he ever knew:—"I believe the rajah to be mad. About six months ago, a man, named Dixshut, informed his highness that he would introduce him to the ghost of the deceased dewan. His highness, with four or five other persons, having assembled together, Dixshut went into another room and sent the ghost to the rajah. The pretended ghost sat down and conversed with his highness for about three hours. His highness informed me of this himself, and when I told him he had been deceived, he denied it, and said he must give the ghost a dinner. He has given Dixshut 9,000 rupees, on account of this ghost. About six months ago, he also told me that a sword belonging to the Bhoonslah had been sent to him, which had the virtue of apprising the possessor whether what he took in hand would succeed or fail, by turning either to the right or to the left. People are also accustomed to impose upon him by stating that treasure, which formerly belonged to his ancestor Sewajee, is buried in temples and mosques, which, by their advice, he destroys, and digs for the hidden treasure, but hitherto he has found nothing but stones. As another proof of the deranged state of the rajah's mind, I may mention, that his highness imagines that an army of 50,000 ghosts will come and fight his battles with the sepoys. An astrologer, named Abba Parisnees, who is now in the rajah's confidence, and married to the sister of his chitnavees, Bulwunt Row, recently predicted, that in another year the rajah's rule would extend to Delhi, and thereupon he presented him with a gift." If these facts were true, and the advocates even of the rajah will not doubt them, seeing that they are supported by the testimony of Gen. Lodwick, was it possible that any reasonable man could wish to see the ex-rajah re-established on the throne? The history of the world afforded unequivocal proof, that when princes play the fool, the people suffer—*quidquid deliriant reges, plectuntur Achivi*.—He hoped, therefore, for the sake of the people of that country, that the government of India would never think of replacing the ex-rajah on the throne of Sattara, to the exclusion of the prince who now governed. Notwithstanding all the outcry raised against the latter by the friends of the ex-rajah, he had shewn himself worthy of the situation to which he had been raised. He had abolished suttees; he had done away with slavery; he had built hospitals for the relief of the sick, and appeared to be guided by an anxious wish to render his people prosperous and happy. He was willing to abide by the advice of the British resident, whose just and honourable mind would ever be ready to advise him for the good of his people. He hoped

the reigning prince would devolve upon the Indian Government the power to nominate his successor, by which disputes after his decease would be avoided, and the people be blessed with a just and efficient government. He could pay no better respect to the hon. gentleman's motion, than by moving, as an amendment, "that this Court do now adjourn."

Mr. Fielder rose to second the amendment of his hon. friend; and in doing so, he must say, having read all the papers over with deep attention, that a case of greater guilt, of more decided sedition and treason, did not exist than that with which the rajah had been justly charged. This was his conscientious conviction, after an attentive perusal of the documents which had been laid before them. He contended that it clearly appeared, by the additional and last-printed papers, that the documents brought forward by an hon. proprietor (Mr. G. Thompson) were gross forgeries, and a gross imposition on the Court of Proprietors. He was surprised that the charge of bribery against Col. Ovens was never mentioned by the learned proprietor (Mr. Lewis), as every one knew it was daily practised in European courts to pay agents and witnesses viaticus. He was also surprised at the gallant General Lodwick's charge against Col. Ovens of purchasing evidence: that was denied upon oath. Moreover, it would be seen by the papers that the gallant general himself was the very first person to propose to the Bombay Government to hold out pardon to persons criminated on becoming witnesses against the rajah. Mr. F., on the subject of the three additional series of papers, would not further trouble the Court, but would proceed on the case generally. He then enumerated many of the charges made by hon. proprietors against the commissioners' proceedings—the conduct of the commissioners and the Bombay Government—such as, that the whole of the charges against the rajah were fictitious, grounded in perjury and subornation of perjury; coupled with other offensive and unjust charges. And he (Mr. F.) contended that, if these charges were true, all the three commissioners, the gallant General Lodwick himself, as well as the other two—namely, Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Col. Ovens—would be deeply implicated, and scouted out of society. Hon. proprietors had also made it a part of the ex-rajah's case to vilify his brother, the present rajah, whom they described in such polished terms as these: "A worthless scoundrel, a traitor, a wretch, a pest to the country, a wretch of the basest moral conduct, a man of the grossest and most debauched habits." Now, supposing that the present rajah was deserving of all or any of those epithets, it would not make out a case in favour of the ex-rajah. But he (Mr. Fielder) would be able to shew that the whole of these accusations against the commissioners' proceedings—the commissioners and the Bombay Government—were false. He would prove this from the statement of Gen. Lodwick himself. Some stress had been laid upon the fact that a sword had been voted to the ex-rajah by the Court of Directors, but that it had been kept back and not presented to him, by order of the Bombay Government; and that was taken as a proof of the *malus animus* of that Government against the rajah. That any such *malus animus* existed on the part of Gen. Lodwick, he supposed would not for a moment be contended. It would appear that the sword, though voted in 1833, did not reach Bombay till the 4th June, 1836, and that, previous to its arrival, Gen. Lodwick, in the discharge of his duty as resident, complained of the political conduct of the rajah, and requested a formal meeting with him on the subject. It would further appear that there was an interview between the rajah and Gen. Lodwick on the 16th June, 1836. At that interview, the resident pointed out the departure of his highness from that confidence in the British Government and its accredited agents which had hitherto directed all his acts; and further observed, upon the assurance which the Right Hon. the Governor had given to his highness, that he would immediately address the home authorities. The resident also pointed out the friendly feeling towards his highness and his government which the Bombay Government and the hon. Court had invariably expressed and acted upon; ending by an allusion to the fifth article of the treaty, by which his highness engaged "to forbear from all intercourse or correspondence with all persons, of whatever descrip-

tion, who are not, by the above articles, rendered subject to his highness's authority." He would now ask, did this shew a *malus animus* on the part of the Bombay Government? In consequence of the rajah's conduct, the resident properly addressed, on the 20th of the same month (June), to the Bombay Government, full information thereof, and requesting early instructions. Mr. F. would ask, whether it was not the rajah's own political conduct and the steps taken by Gen. Lodwick alone which prevented the presentation of the sword? He would request hon. proprietors to turn to page 136 (third series). In that page would be found a letter from Gen. Lodwick, addressed to the secretary of the Governor of Bombay. Gen. Lodwick there requested that the depositions of two native officers of the 23rd native infantry should be submitted to the immediate notice of the Governor. The letter then went on to state: "The deponents are of the greatest respectability; and being invited to another interview, on Sunday next, with Govind Row (called the Dewan), I defer adopting any measures on the affair until after that date, when it is more than probable additional light will be thrown upon the chief actors in the conspiracy, and I shall be enabled to act accordingly. I conceive there is ample evidence against Govind Row, the dewan (he is a personal favourite of his highness the rajah), and against the brahmin who introduced the parties, to justify their seizure. The attempts to seduce the soldiers of a friendly power from their allegiance, if at the instance of the rajah, must, I conceive, be deemed a breach of the treaty; and in any other person becomes an offence that calls for an exemplary punishment. Should it meet the sanction of the Right Honourable the Governor, I propose taking the opportunity of seizing these two persons and confining them in the camp, and immediately afterwards bringing their offence to the notice of his highness; and the necessity I was under of acting decidedly, out of respect to his feelings, as they had presumed to make use of his name as their authority, the only alternative being to call upon his highness to seize and give them up to the British authority, and to enforce this if met by a refusal." Now he (Mr. Fielder) begged to ask, were not these steps taken to obtain evidence? Was not this sufficient to shew that Col. Lodwick had strong suspicions that the rajah was disposed to break his engagements with the British Government? But if there were any doubt upon that subject, it would be removed by the seventh paragraph in a letter from Col. Lodwick, dated Sattara, 18th August, 1836, in which he said, "that his highness the rajah is ambitious, and capable of giving countenance to any conspiracy that has the advancement of that object in view, I have no doubt. So far back as Nov., 1835, a devoted friend to the British Government privately reported to me that the conversation of his highness and his particular intimates constantly hinged upon the fall of the British Government. He further mentioned that there were rumours of a combination, to join which his highness was invited; adding, that he very possibly might be flattered with the plot." It was true (Mr. Fielder continued) that the rajah denied the truth of this information, and that the resident himself considered there was no foundation for it; but it, nevertheless, was important, as shewing the opinions Col. Lodwick then entertained of the dispositions of the rajah. He would now refer to page 142, in which was a letter from Col. Lodwick dated 9th September, 1836; from this he would read one extract, to shew that there was strong foundation for the charge respecting the two soubadars and their interviews with the rajah. Col. Lodwick said—"On the morning of the 7th instant, I sent my native agent to request an interview with his highness for the next day at five p.m., and received in reply his assent, but altering the hour to four p.m., on the plea of his highness having to attend a religious ceremony at five. Just as I was about to leave the residency, it was intimated to me that the two soubadars of the 23rd regiment had that moment been invited to an interview with the rajah at the palace; directing them to accept the invitation, I proceeded to the durbar. On entering, I thought I observed a slight appearance of confusion on the countenance of his highness, but it immediately disappeared, and he entered upon business with his usual vivacity and intelligence." Let it be recollected that these were the statements of Col. Lodwick, and that the proceedings detailed

were his own, and not those of the Bombay Government. The Court had heard much from hon. proprietors as to the conduct and character of Appa Sahib, the brother of the ex-rajah. Let the Court listen to the testimony of Col. Lodwick as to the cause why the rajah was on bad terms with his brother. It was because he would not consent to break faith with Great Britain. Col. Lodwick said—"I have no reason to consider Appa Sahib, the brother of his highness, or Balla Sahib Senaputtee, his cousin, as implicated in this conspiracy. The former has latterly been on bad terms with the rajah from a refusal to accede to some political arrangement, but the nature of which I have not yet discovered. The latter is an open-hearted soldier whom I consider as incapable of a dishonourable action." This letter inclosed the depositions of Sewgoolam Sing and Gooljar Missur, which have been already before the Court. In page 61 (section 3) it would be seen that, at the commencement of these proceedings, Col. Lodwick himself was quite convinced of the rajah's guilt. "I am fully aware," he observed, "that serious notice must be taken of so gross a violation on the part of the rajah of fidelity to his engagements;" (this referred to the circumstances detailed in the depositions of Sewgoolam Sing and, Gooljar Missur)—"and, but that it might be deemed presumption, I should be disposed to recommend that the jagheers of the Punt Suchew and that of Akulkote (which were the occasion of offence) should be taken from the Sattara state and become feudatories of the British Government, a measure that would be highly gratifying to those chiefs themselves, who, but for my repeated interference, would have been the constant objects of oppression and insult. The punishment of Govind Row and Untajee appears called for; and this would be felt by his highness as a severe punishment to himself, whilst the example would not fail to have a salutary effect upon those persons by whose advice and flattery he is principally guided, and who are least deserving of his confidence." This, let it be recollected, was the testimony of Col. Lodwick; and the rajah, who was thus described, was, with some proprietors, the amiable, the mild, the gentle being, who, but for the interference of the British Government, would have done such good to his subjects! Yet they now learned from the statement of Col. Lodwick himself, that but for his "repeated interference" the highest of those subjects "would have been the constant object of oppression and insult." They had also the authority of the gallant general as to the kind of persons by whom the rajah was surrounded, "by whose advice and flattery he was principally guided," and on whom Col. Lodwick asserted the punishment of Govind Row and Untajee would have "a salutary influence." This letter was sent in September, 1836. On the 27th of the same month in the same year, Col. Lodwick wrote a letter to the private secretary of the Governor of Bombay, of which the following is an extract:—"All is quiet at Sattara. Not twenty men are in the fort; and I have no doubt it might be secured by a *coup de main*, the day (Tuesday) on which our sepoys are in the habit of visiting the temple of Bowannee, should it be deemed proper to act immediately. I consider another regiment requisite to enforce my instructions; but so far as Sattara affairs only are concerned, I think there can be no objection to deferring this until the 8th regiment, in regular relief, arrives by the 12th or 13th of next month, and the golandauze with ammunition from Ahmednugger. I feel confident that his highness will submit to the demand of the British Government if they are supported by force to defy opposition." No doubt he would, when the force was such as he could not strive against; but what was the inference to be drawn from this statement? Why, that if such force were not present, no reliance could be placed on him; and this was the amiable, the excellent man, the very angel of light, as he had been described by hon. gentlemen in that Court, while his brother had been held up as a demon of darkness. He would now call the attention of the Court to page 147, where would be found a paragraph of a letter addressed by Col. Lodwick to Major Felix, in which he says, "I see no object in checking the course of events, and so long as this brahmin agent continues here, I propose letting him go on, and the first object will, I think, be to take advantage of his meeting the native officers in or near the lines, to seize him, and then to demand the dewan, &c.,

at an interview; and by this means one of the party will be my own, and be the most likely to turn evidence under the hope of pardon." This, he thought, was a little in the style of the Old Bailey phrase, where, when speaking of a criminal not yet considered ripe for prosecution, it was usual to ask, "How much will he weigh?" or, "had we not better stop until he has weight enough?" Yet hon. proprietors charge the Bombay Government with purchasing evidence against the rajah. Be this, however, as it might, he would ask, did any of the circumstances referred to shew a *malus animus* on the part of the Bombay Government or any of its officers at Sattara? Notwithstanding Gen. Lodwick had during four months pronounced the rajah guilty and recommended punishment, he would now proceed to shew, by a few extracts from the papers before them, that the conduct of the late Sir Robert Grant towards the rajah had been marked by kindness and consideration. In page 112, that right hon. gentleman observed, "I fear there can be little doubt that the Rajah of Sattara has, as the resident affirms, proved faithless to his engagements with the British Government;" and he adds, "how to deal with him will be a subject of the greatest consideration; but copies of Col. Lodwick's despatches should be immediately forwarded to the Government of India, and to the hon. the Court of Directors." In the same minute Sir R. Grant observed, referring to the depositions forwarded from Sattara by Col. Lodwick, "These depositions are not so full as I expected, but Col. Lodwick, from his knowledge of the parties, must be able to form the best judgment of the degree of reliance we ought to place on their testimony." Sir R. Grant further added, that he had sent instructions to Col. Lodwick as to the course that he should take. In the minute dated 2nd October, Sir R. Grant says, "I have more than once said that I do not entertain the slightest doubt of the native officers having told us the truth; and after our official report to the Secret Committee we are bound to proceed with the examination. We must not, however, lose sight of the fact that we have at present no positive proof of the rajah's guilt; and if we cannot make it to a degree apparent to the country, our measures will be strictly scrutinized." In another minute, dated Oct. 13th, Sir R. Grant said, "It is certainly highly expedient to avoid any act which would hurt the feelings or lower the credit of the rajah." In the same minute, Sir Robert added: "With these observations, the matter must be left to Col. Lodwick." Now, surely nothing could be more fair—more ingenuous—than these remarks on the part of the Governor. Not only was there no ill-feeling against the rajah—no disposition to prejudge him—but, on the contrary, a desire to take nothing for granted, of all the charges against him, until they were supported by positive proofs. The Governor (Sir R. Grant) evinced, throughout the whole of the proceedings, an earnest desire to abstain from any course which would wound the rajah's feelings or lower him in the estimation of his subjects; and, as the Governor could not himself be so well aware of that which occurred at a distance as those who were on the spot, he very freely and impartially left the matter to the discretion of Col. Lodwick, to whom he sent instructions on the subject; but who was still left, to a very great extent, to the exercise of his own discretion. The instructions for conducting the inquiry, contained in a despatch addressed to Col. Lodwick, Mr. Willoughby, and Col. Ovens, set forth: "I am directed to acquaint you that the hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to constitute you a special and secret commission for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon a conspiracy which is alleged to have been formed at Sattara and other places, with the view of seducing the troops from their allegiance and ultimately of subverting the British power in India. The correspondence, noted in the margin, which has taken place between the Government and the resident at Sattara will put you in possession of all the intelligence which has as yet been obtained on the subject. From the documents you will learn that, in the month of July last, a brahmin, named Untajee, accosted a native officer of the 23rd native infantry, and afterwards introduced him and another native officer to a person named Govind Row, commonly called the Dewan, who was represented to be a personal favourite of his highness the Rajah of Sattara. On

a subsequent occasion, the same native officers were introduced by these two persons, at night, to the rajah; and if their statements of what occurred at these several interviews are to be believed, there can be no doubt that a conspiracy, important as to its objects, though, as far as is now seen, very deficient in means and preparation, exists, and that his highness the rajah, unmindful both of the obligations which he has received from the British Government and of the consequences that would obviously follow detection, is a party to the design. A letter from Govind Row, dewan, addressed in very mysterious language to a person residing at Poonah, together with the reply to it, have been intercepted, and are herewith forwarded, in order that the commission may make such use of them as they may see fit in the course of the inquiry. The Governor in Council does not consider it necessary to furnish detailed instructions for your guidance in conducting this inquiry. The sole object of Government is to discover the truth, through the medium of a just and impartial investigation. With this object, and in this spirit, the Governor in Council relies on your prosecuting the inquiry, and he wishes you to conduct it in such a manner as, in your conscientious conviction, shall be best fitted to answer the purpose. Although the native officers have been given to understand that other native powers are engaged in the plot, I am directed to inform you that no evidence has been received from any other quarter to induce the Government to suppose that such is the fact. The Right Hon. the Governor in Council is, therefore, of opinion that, under these circumstances, you should not, in communicating with the Rajah of Sattara, hold out any assurances, or use any language, that may have the effect of fettering the British Government in their future proceedings in this case. In the event of any difficulty or doubt arising, of sufficient importance, in your opinion, to justify the delay of a reference, you will be pleased to refer to the Government for instructions.—Dated Poonah, 16th Oct. 1836." He (Mr. Fielder) must repeat, that, in the whole of these proceedings, there was every disposition shewn, on the part of the Bombay Government, to deal gently with the rajah. The commission, consisting of two gentlemen, who were joined with Col. Lodwick, reminded him of what was said by a former president of the Board of Control, now Governor-General of India, with respect to a then recent judicial appointment—"that it was placing a wild elephant between two tame ones, in order that he might work more tractably." Sir Robert Grant, in Mr. F.'s opinion, finding the gallant General Lodwick so ardent in prosecuting the affair, was not willing to let him go on without joining two other men of talent and honour, free and clear of the least bias against the rajah, in order that the whole matter should be coolly and dispassionately investigated. As to the terms and tone of the instructions themselves, nothing could be more fair. They might be said to be like the frank communication from one gentleman and man of honour to another. They referred to the inquiry as one which it was desirable should be conducted with fairness and impartiality. Such was the construction which any man who had fairly read the papers would put upon the instructions to the commissioners which he had just referred to. It would be further shewn by the following minute, which Colonel Lodwick delivered in on the second day of the proceedings under the commission. "With reference to the fifth and sixth paragraphs of the instructions of this commission, it is clear that some communication with the rajah is contemplated by the British Government, and that the mode is left to the judgment of the commission. We are specially told that a fair and impartial investigation is the object of attainment; and moreover, the result of this investigation as concerns 'his highness the rajah' is not obscurely hinted at in the fourth paragraph.' I consider this investigation as of vital importance to his highness, both with respect to his honour as a prince and his interest in the Sattara state. I do, therefore, consider that his highness ought to have the charges against him fully explained personally; and suggest that he be allowed to appoint any vakeel, or even an English advocate, to conduct the defence on his part; as I have ascertained that to attend the commission personally would be considered humiliating to his dignity as a sovereign prince, and tending to lower him in the estimation of his

subjects. I would suggest for consideration whether the commission would demand an interview at this early stage of our proceedings, for the above purpose, or so much of it as the majority shall approve; or that the British resident at his court do attend him and make known the instructions of Government, with the consequences resulting from the case alleged being fully proved; at the same time offering his highness the option of attending personally or by his vakeel or advocate." Upon this application of Colonel Lodwick, the following appeared on the minutes of the commission:—"The other members dissenting from the suggestions contained in the foregoing minute, as being premature, and as they conceive it inconsistent with the instructions under which they act." Before he (Mr. Fielder) proceeded to the minute of Mr. Willoughby in reply to that of Colonel Lodwick, which he had just read, he would read to the Court a minute of the commission, in which "the commission requests Colonel Lodwick will have the goodness to endeavour to procure the attendance of persons able to state who Untajee is, how long he has resided at Sattara, by whom he has been employed, and what are his means of livelihood?" He mentioned this to shew the great anxiety of the commission to sift and inquire into the character of the witnesses brought before them. It appeared that, on the 9th day of the proceedings under the commission, and not till after ten witnesses were examined, all the three commissioners, General Lodwick as well as Mr. Secretary Willoughby and Col. Ovens, finally decided that the rajah's guilt had been fully proved. Mr. Willoughby requested that the following minute might be recorded:—"With reference to Col. Lodwick's minute of the 13th instant, I beg to explain that I *then* dissented from the suggestions it contains, first, because I conceived it would be premature to make any communication to his Highness the Rajah of Sattara, until sufficient evidence had been obtained to criminate his highness, and to render it necessary that the commission should call upon his highness for a defence; and, secondly, because, in my opinion, the effect of acting upon these suggestions would have been to give immediate publicity to the commission's proceedings, and thus to have defeated the object for which it was constituted by Government. There can, however, be no doubt that we have now proceeded sufficiently far in the inquiry to be convinced that we shall be under the necessity of communicating what has transpired to the rajah; and I would therefore suggest, that we now consider and decide upon the best mode of doing so. Colonel Lodwick proposes that the commission should, in a body, repair to his highness's residence, and acquaint his highness with the charges preferred against him. Colonel Ovens and myself dissent from this mode of procedure, and suggest that Colonel Lodwick should wait upon his highness, and, in a private interview, solicit his attendance at the residency, accompanied, if he wishes, by a confidential adviser, for the purpose of being apprized by the commission of what has transpired against him; and to enable him to afford such explanations as he may have to offer. I do not think that the resident should, on the first instance, enter into particulars; but merely inform his highness that the subject under inquiry before the commission is of vital importance to himself and his family. Should his highness consent to attend, all difficulty will cease. The commission will then explain to his highness the charges which have been made against him; the evidence on which they rest; hear his defence; and, finally, confront him with the native officers." This was kind and considerate on the part of the commission; and certainly a complete answer to the charge that a *malus animus* was entertained towards the rajah by the Bombay Government, or by the members of the commission. The minute went on to say: "Should his highness refuse to attend, the resident then should proceed to explain the serious nature of the charges, the evidence by which they are supported, and the necessity of his replying to them; and, at the same time, pointing out the unfavourable impressions which will be produced against him should he refuse to do so. That there should be no mistake, I propose that a written outline of a communication to the above effect should be prepared, and the same read and fully explained to the rajah in the resident's presence. I think it very probable the rajah, particularly if he

is guilty, will decline attendance. He may dispute our right to interrogate him, and state that his attending will impair his dignity, and tend to lower him in the eyes of his subjects. We are, however, bound to afford him the opportunity; and if he does not avail himself of it, he must stand the consequences. If, under the circumstances above stated, he still refuses to attend, we have no alternative but to close our proceedings when we have elicited all the information within our reach, and make our report to Government; but I do not see how, under the circumstances, we can adjourn a Commission of Secrecy from the British Residency to the rajah's palace; I am averse to making any reference on the subject to Government, such being in my opinion quite unnecessary." He (Mr. Fielder) must say, that this minute, so far from shewing any ill-feeling to the rajah, evinced great kindness and consideration for him; the kindness and consideration of persons who were deeply impressed with the vital importance of the investigation to himself and to his family. The next extract to which he should call the attention of the Court would shew the great care and caution taken by the commission to prevent any improper communication between the witnesses:—"The commission deem it proper to record that the cross-examination of the three preceding witnesses was conducted under such precautions as to prevent the possibility of their having any communication with one another; and further, that as they consider some of the leading facts deposed to by the native officers to have been corroborated by other evidence of a trustworthy description, they were not subjected to that severe and searching cross-examination which would have been necessary had the case rested solely on their testimony." That was the statement of Gen. Lodwick, as well as Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby, and shewed the extreme caution on the part of the commission. He would now turn to p. 123. In that part, the commissioners go on to state that, after a long conversation on the part of the commission, they agreed that the rajah should be sent to and informed that he might be present at the examination of the witnesses. Was there then any denial on the part of the commission? No! But nevertheless the rajah refused to attend. He was told the consequence of his not doing so; that it might be turned to his disadvantage, but nevertheless he refused. What was the course taken? The commission said to the rajah, "You are at liberty to attend." Could they say with his learned friend that that was not justice? The way in which his learned friend put it was this, "You shall not attend;" but if a person was told that he might attend and did not choose to do so, who was to blame? Not the commissioners, because they offered the rajah the opportunity of hearing what the witnesses stated. He would go on to p. 134, and then he would particularly request the attention of the Court. It was just the finish of the proceedings on the 18th day. It had been stated over and over again that Mr. Willoughby took upon himself to prepare the report of the proceedings—that he sat up all Monday night for that purpose, and that Gen. Lodwick had not time to give the report due consideration. He contended that that was not the fact—he would here state the facts. He agreed with Gen. Lodwick that there was a difference of opinion between the commissioners; but it was part of his (Mr. Fielder's) case to shew that there was a difference of opinion; it was material to shew that there was such difference, and he would tell them why. On the eighteenth day, they found that, after finishing the evidence upon that day, the following note was appended to the report:—"The commission has this day been chiefly occupied in reading over their proceedings, preparatory to drawing up their report"—preparatory to drawing up their report! That was on the eighteenth day, the 1st of November. Now was the report already cut and dried by next morning? No! Was it next morning tendered by Mr. Willoughby to Col. Ovans and Gen. Lodwick for their signatures? No such thing. What was done that day? "The remainder of the day has been occupied by the commission in discussing the draft of their report to the Government." That was on the 2nd of November. On the next day, the 3rd of November, it appeared that "the commissioners were engaged the whole of this day in considering the draft of their report to Government." So that there were three

days and two nights before the report was settled: but what then?—was it settled at the end of the third day? No! for then came the following note on Friday, the 4th day of November, and the fourth day of considering the report: “The commissioners having agreed to their report, close the inquiry, after having destroyed all their separate notes and memorandums.” So that after discussing one day, two days, three days, four days, they agreed to their report. It was like a proceeding in law. On the first day instructions were given for a case—on the second day the case was drawn up—on the third there was a consultation, and on the fourth the matter was settled and finally agreed on, and he must say that, after their report had been so discussed, he must consider it as an indisputable conclusion in point of law and equity—that case having been drawn up by men of talent, who took one, two, three, four days for the purpose, and put their signatures to it—that the members of the commission did individually and collectively concur in every word of it. (*Hear, hear!*) When those gentlemen had taken such a time to agree to their report, he must believe that when they signed it they concurred in every part of it. (*Hear, hear!*) He must then assume the fact that on the 4th Nov. 1838, Gen. Lodwick, although he might have altered his opinion since, did agree to every syllable contained in the report. He now turned to p. 64. Be it again observed that that report was finally settled, agreed to, and ratified, and signed by all the three commissioners, without any difference of opinion being recorded, on the 4th Nov. Now two days afterwards, and before the time the discussion of the report commenced, what took place? On the 6th November, another and most special report was made by the three commissioners; and he thought he never had seen a report—and he had seen a great many—where there was so much continuous evidence, so much method and good rule laid down as in this. He would indeed recommend his hon. and learned friend to take a copy of it to any court, be it a Court of Chancery or Common Law, and ask their opinion upon it. (*“Hear” and laughter!*) It was a most excellent report. It was dated the 6th Nov., and addressed to E. H. Townsend, Esq., Secretary in attendance upon the report of the Governor, and it proceeded thus:—“Sir,—We have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, dated the 10th ultimo, constituting us a Special and Secret Commission, ‘for the purpose of investigating and reporting upon a conspiracy alleged to have been formed at Sattara and other places, with the view of seducing the native troops from their allegiance, and ultimately of subverting the British power in India,’ and furnishing instructions for our guidance. Pursuant to these instructions, we opened the commission at the Sattara residency on the 12th ultimo, and after having examined every person within our reach whom we thought likely to be able to throw light on the subject of the inquiry, we closed our proceedings on the 4th inst. We conducted the inquiry in the following order:—1st. We examined witnesses in support of the alleged conspiracy. 2nd. We examined and heard the explanations of the four persons charged with being implicated in the conspiracy, and who were apprehended previous to the assembling of the commission. 3rd. We informed his Highness the Rajah of Sattara of the accusations made against him, and the evidence by which they are supported. 4th. We received his highness’s explanations and defence, and examined his witnesses. In prosecuting the inquiry our attention was chiefly directed towards eliciting the four following points:—1st. The truth, or otherwise, of the statements of the two native officers who first denounced the alleged conspiracy. 2nd. Whether any cause or motive existed, likely to influence the native officers, either to fabricate or exaggerate the conspiracy. 3rd. The extent to which his Highness the Rajah of Sattara is implicated in the conspiracy.” He believed the commissioners were appointed to ascertain correctly, whether the rajah was or was not implicated in that conspiracy. Let the Court mark the delicacy of their conduct:—“4th. Whether the conspiracy extends beyond Sattara. We shall now proceed to submit as briefly as we are able—1st. A general outline of the case. 2nd. Our remarks upon the evidence by which it has been supported. 3rd. Our opinion” (*our opinion!*—the opinion of General Lodwick as well as that of the commissioners—their *united* opinion)—“our opinion as to the degree of guilt which

we conceive to attach to each of the persons charged with being implicated in the conspiracy." Now that was the result which the hon. and learned person did not know how to understand. Why, instead of condemning the rajah, to use a common expression, in the lump, they went into all the details, and gave their reasons for this condemnation. It was the advice of Lord Mansfield to a young Scotch lawyer, not to state his reasons for any opinion he might give, for, said the noble lord, "Your judgment may be very good, but your reasons may be very bad." (*A laugh.*) But in this case the commissioners gave their reasons fully. In p. 68 they said:—"We now proceed to observe upon the evidence by which the case, as above stated, has been supported, and to offer our opinion as to how far we consider it has been established. First. We consider the preliminary interview between the Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing and the Bramin Untajee to have been proved, to the utmost extent such a transaction is capable of being proved. 1st. By the evidence of the soubadar himself. 2nd. By the evidence of the Brahmin Untajee. 3rd. By the collateral evidence of the Soubadar Gooljar Missur and the Havildar Chunder Sing, who have both deposed that the tree was pointed out, and the interview admitted by the bramin in their hearing. There are two circumstances here deserving to be noticed. 1st. The bramin having commenced the conspiracy so abruptly and incautiously, with a person with whom he had no previous acquaintance. 2nd. The soubadar not communicating at the time what had occurred to any one. We are quite unable to explain the former fact; but with regard to the latter, the soubadar has, we think, himself assigned a very fair and natural reason for his silence. On his cross-examination he stated:—'No one was with me. I did not know the man, and therefore I was afraid of being disbelieved. I pointed out my house, and as soon as he came, then I immediately reported what had occurred.' " Let them observe that was Gen. Lodwick's opinion. He said not only that the interview between the Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing was capable of being proved, but with the other commissioners he assigned his reasons for that opinion, and then the report went on to say, "Second. We consider the second meeting between the soubadar and the bramin in the camp on the 21st July, and what then occurred, as proved, 1st. By the evidence of Soubadar Sewgoolam Sing; 2nd. By the evidence of Soubadar Gooljar Missur; 3rd. By the evidence of Havildar Chunder Sing; 4th. By the evidence of the Bramin Untajee; 5th. Collaterally, by the evidence of Major Wilson and Lieutenant Stock, the one the commanding officer, the other the adjutant of the 23rd regiment." Those were the reasons. Gen. Lodwick assigned his reasons jointly with the other commissioners. Now it was material to know that although the bramin might not have inspired very great confidence, yet in no one instance could he find that that bramin's evidence alone was held out to influence the final judgment of the commissioners, and he would ask the Court whether, in the event of the Governor-General having summoned witnesses to give evidence against the rajah, he would have said that those witnesses were to be believed or not? He would ask why that bramin's evidence was not worthy of belief?—when he found his evidence merely went to corroborate those who were trustworthy, why, he asked, were they not to believe him as much as any evidence Gen. Lodwick could then have brought forward? But the report proceeded:—"Third. We consider the first interview between Govind Row, dewan, and the two soubadars, on the afternoon of the same day, at the dewan's house, as fully proved—1st. By the evidence of the two soubadars and of the havildar; 2nd. By the evidence of the bramin; 3rd. By the evidence of Coosia Maloo, a domestic servant of the dewan's; 4th. Collaterally, by the fact that, on the day stated, the resident did visit the palace under the circumstances stated." Yes, the resident did visit the palace, as stated, and there was the reason for believing the evidence. It would take up too much time to go through this report; but he would only say that what he had given was a sample of the rest, except that what he had left unquoted was much better than what he had stated. (*Hear!*) He would only repeat one more passage at p. 76, the sixteenth paragraph:—"We do not consider it to come within our province to

enter upon the grave and important question, as to how his highness's conduct should be noticed. He has acted most culpably, and his guilt is enhanced by the important benefits he has received from the British Government. However ill-directed, his aim was certainly towards that part of our system which constitutes our greatest strength or weakness; but we trust that, as far as the magnitude of the interests involved in this question will admit, his conduct may be mercifully considered." Might he not ask General Lodwick whether he had not forgotten that the guilt of the rajah—although they went on to recommend him to mercy—was proved by his own admission, and that the rajah's punishment was just? Instead of complaining of Colonel Ovans and Mr. Willoughby, he would only say, that if there was any *malus animus* on the part of any of the commissioners against the rajah, it was in the mind of General Lodwick himself, who had pronounced him guilty, whilst the two other commissioners say in their report, "Although we consider the rajah guilty, we recommend him to mercy." That General Lodwick did not do. (*Hear!*) He had stated that the first report was signed, sealed, and delivered, as the act of the three commissioners; and that was after four days' consideration and deliberation. Now, here was another report two days after the former. Was any dissent recorded there? No. What did they do? It was not merely the signature of the chairman or the majority that was subscribed to the report, but they individually subscribed their names, not only pronouncing the rajah guilty, not, he said, lumping the case against the rajah, but stating the reasons for their opinions: they examined every act of the rajah, and came to the conclusion that he was guilty, but, under the circumstances, they recommended him to the government at Bombay for mercy. Now having shewn what was the original opinion of Gen. Lodwick, and followed it up by considering the proceedings of the commission—after he had adopted all, as he did when he signed and ratified the report, as his act and deed, on the 4th Nov. 1836, and two days afterwards not only did the same, but gave his reasons for every thing he did, how could the gallant general, now at the eleventh hour, come forward and stultify himself? It was not in the nature of any Court of Law or Equity, or of any society whatever, to permit an act done six years back to be recalled. The gallant general was the first to inform the Government of the charges against the rajah—he required him to be punished. It appearing by the printed papers before the proprietors that in 1836—namely, on the 4th November—he signed a special report, pronouncing the rajah guilty; on the 6th of the same month he signed another special report, pronouncing the rajah guilty. In April, 1837, he again pronounced the rajah guilty, and recommended punishment. In July following, he referred to his letter of April, pronouncing the rajah guilty, and recommending punishment. In February, 1840, he again virtually pronounced the rajah guilty. However he might, therefore, regret to differ from Gen. Lodwick as a public officer and a gentleman, he could only come to the conclusion that all those facts recorded by Gen. Lodwick himself were true. (*Hear!*) He could say nothing more—he had taken up too much of their time: but, to use the expression of an hon. gentleman on the other side of the bar, he could place his hand upon his heart, and say that, upon his honour, the rajah was guilty. (*Hear!*)

Mr. M. Martin said, it would be very desirable if, in the discussion of this important subject, personal animosities and individual recriminations were put aside; they had not met to inquire whether Major-General Lodwick said this at one time, and that at another; whether Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby were or were not correct in their motives, or corrupt in their conduct; but whether the deposed Rajah of Sattara had received a shadow of fair inquiry as regards the allegations against him. That was the main question. Those who were disposed to support this view were not disposed to impute unjust and criminal motives to those who might differ with them in opinion; they were quite ready to accord to them the same disinterestedness that they claimed for themselves; but let them not be told by an hon. Proprietor (Mr. Weeding) that they were "a party packed for a particular purpose," because they sought to obtain inquiry into the grievances of a noble-minded, but

now captive, sovereign. What had they to gain by the sacrifice of their time and energies in this Court in behalf of an absent and oppressed individual? He was unwilling to do aught at present that might tend to weaken the constituted authorities of the country, and he agreed with the Chairman that these debates will not inspire our fellow-subjects in India with respect for the Executive Government. But whose fault was this? Not theirs; they were bound to persevere by every lawful means in the agitation of this subject; and if evil be the result, on the Government be the penalty, that pertinaciously denied all inquiry into what Mr. Sullivan, in his most able speech, observed, as the most monstrous case of injustice the British annals could afford. He perceived that members had recently entered the Court, who, without hearing the debate, were prepared to vote in whatever manner the Court of Directors wished; there was therefore no doubt but the question of adjournment will be carried; but let it not be imagined that by this the debate here will have finally closed. No—it would be their duty again and again to bring the subject before this Court, and never to rest until the inquiry sought was granted. He pronounced no opinion as to the guilt or innocence of the rajah; he said simply, the Bombay Government condemned him not only unheard, but without even furnishing him, as promised, with a copy of the charges against him. Why, the most atrocious criminal in England is not condemned unheard; he is furnished with a copy of the charges against him; with the names of the witnesses and their depositions; and if he be too poor to hire an advocate, there is one appointed for his defence by the Crown. All this was denied to the Rajah of Sattara; the assertions of perjurers, robbers, and the most abandoned characters, were greedily believed against a prince who had for nearly twenty years governed his territories in the most exemplary manner, and which, from year to year, merited and received higher commendation from the Court of Directors than was ever before accorded to an Indian prince. And why was this exemplary prince deposed? because he refused to acknowledge that he had been a traitor to the British Government, while his brother, who wrote himself down a villain, was placed on the throne. If any further proof were wanted of the necessity of inquiry, he had it in this striking fact; but he also had it in the remarkable circumstance, that three Residents at the court of the deposed prince declared here personally their high opinion of the character of the rajah, and their conviction of his innocence. Another Resident testified in a similar manner by a letter written from Scotland, and one of the ablest secretaries that ever served the Indian Government joined those four residents in their opinion; and by his zealous, honest, and most valuable exertions in this Court in examining this case (he believed) accelerated his demise. Notwithstanding this providential concurrence of testimony in favour of the rajah, the proprietor who moved the adjournment of the debate endeavoured to prove that the rajah was a madman, while his seconder laboured equally hard to shew that he was a knave. And here he could not help adverting to the language of the mover of the adjournment, which was a disgrace to this Court, which he was ashamed to hear uttered by any one calling himself an Englishman, and which the speaker would not have dared to utter to any one speaking his language, and who could punish him for his insult. What right had the proprietor to whom he alluded (Mr. Weeding), to tell that faithful and manly-minded vakeel of the deposed rajah, that “he was brought here for stage effect,” and that he was “a Mahratta?” Are our Hindoo fellow-subjects, who have fought side by side with their European brethren on the snowy mountains and almost impassable defiles of Afghanistan; who have navigated the stormy seas of China in support of British power, are they to be denied the poor privilege of raising their voice against oppression in this Court? A mind with one spark of manly feeling would rejoice to see the Hindoos side by side with us in this Court, measuring their intellectual strength with ours, even although the views they entertained were antagonistic to our own. (*Hear, hear!*) He was glad to hear this responsive echo to his sentiments, and trusted it will make the mover of the adjournment ashamed of his conduct, and of the base means he had used to throw discredit on his

opponents. The question before the Court was one of great national interest ; it involved as a principle of justice the existence of the British dominion in India. Our strength in that country does not consist in our large army, our able civil service, or in trophies even although they be of 800 years' antiquity. Our power is based on the conviction of our justice, and when that *prestige* is broken, and the spirit of equity has departed from our name, then, indeed, the dominion of England in India is broken. What did they ask ? simply that the rajah may be heard in his defence. Could this weaken the authority of Government ? What had it to fear ? There is no power in Europe or Asia to compete with England ; nothing but Almighty Providence, or her own criminal injustice, could injure the British Empire in the East, and yet they practically said, they cannot afford to acknowledge an error, to redress injustice. What is the marked attribute of a great mind, whether it be individual or national ? A readiness to admit an error, an anxiety to make amends for an injustice committed. There are many who now say that we erred, but it is too late to redress. An hon. Proprietor (Mr. Sullivan) had shewn a precedent in the case of the Rajah of Tanjore, where, after thirteen years' injustice, we restored the rightful heir to the throne. (*Hear !*) The origin of the Rajah of Sattara's misfortunes and sufferings was in our endeavouring to dispossess him of certain jaghires ; we had dethroned him, placed his childless brother on the musnud, and they had heard this day that that brother is very ill : should he die, those jaghires, and the whole of the Sattara territory, lapse to the British crown. (*Hear !*) Was this a just or politic course for us to adopt ? Was it wise, even in a worldly sense, to have our conduct subject to the imputation that we listened to an artful, improbable fabrication, in order to possess ourselves of the Sattara country ? It was madness to go on in the course we had of late been pursuing, destroying one after another the native princes of India, and adding their territories to those which we are at present so ill able to govern. The result of this system will be that, at last, the empire will be too large and unwieldy, and the whole fabric will fall to pieces by its own superincumbent weight. This whole question ought to be considered. The House of Commons was not able to comprehend it ; the hon. director, the member for Beverly, knew full well that the subject will not be taken up in the House of Commons (*"hear !"* from Mr. Hogg) ; where then is there so fitting a tribunal as this Court, where there are so many able retired civil and military servants conversant with the customs of India, and enabled, by the experience of their past lives, to sift and test native evidence ? There was no unanimity in the Court of Directors on this subject ; the valuable minutes of the late lamented Mr. John Forbes, of Mr. Tucker, and Mr. Cotton (the present Deputy Chairman), of Captain Shepherd, and of Col. Sykes, and the important speech of Gen. Robertson, were in corroboration of the opinion that an inquiry should take place. The Court of Directors had not time to consider the whole evidence when they confirmed the deposition of the rajah by Sir James Carnac. Sir James had no right to depose the rajah without the authority of the Governor-General and the Court of Directors ; he assumed a power that did not belong to him, and for the hasty exercise of which there was not the slightest emergency. Sir R. Grant and Lord Auckland both declared that the rajah should not be deposed unless he had a fair hearing and a copy of the charges against him, to which he was to reply in writing, and yet, without one of these preliminaries, the rajah was ruined, disgraced, and plundered, because he refused to comply with Sir James Carnac's demand to declare himself a traitor. He implored this Court to mete out to the rajah the same measure of justice that each member would expect for himself ; whether the case be a political or judicial one : the victim of injustice was not to be debarred the rights due from one human being to another, and until these be accorded, he, for one, would never rest contented. (*Hear, hear !*)

Mr. Jones should not detain the Court long, considering the length of time to which the discussion had already been protracted ; but he could not give a silent vote on this question. He had read with the greatest attention every thing that had been published relating to the case ; and he had heard with great attention every

argument that had been made use of in that Court from the commencement of the debate up to that day (during the former part of which he had necessarily been absent), and he had come to a conclusion directly opposed to that of the hon. gentleman who had last spoken. (*Hear, hear!*) He could not conceive that the rajah was innocent of the crimes imputed to him. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought he stood convicted of those crimes. (*Hear!*) He thought it had arisen chiefly in the difficulties in which he had been placed, but there could be no doubt of his guilt. There might have been a harsh measure of justice dealt out to him, but that he was guilty, he (Mr. Jones) was satisfied. He did not mean to enter into the discussion of the question; but there was one point upon which he wished to make one observation. They had been told by an hon. proprietor that the greatest criminal in this country—a man charged with murder, was informed of the charges imputed to him. He was so when he was brought to trial, but he never received any copies of the charge. He was compelled to ask for a copy of the indictment—and that was the situation in which this man was placed. But then it was said that this was not a case of life and death. Still the rajah had it read to him, but declined to answer it without being furnished with a copy. He might have heard the evidence given, but he refused to do so. But there was one thing which he wished to have explained, and which he had not seen explained in any of the documents, nor heard any explanation of in any part of that discussion. He perceived in the first great book that was circulated on this case, that in a secret letter to the Court of Directors, there was a passage in which they referred the hon. committee to General Lodwick's letter, wherein he spoke of the confirmation given to the statement of the native officers by "circumstances within his own knowledge." That was subsequently repeated in two other letters of the gallant General's, in which he spoke of "circumstances within his own knowledge." He found nothing to explain what those circumstances were. The gallant officer proceeded in his letters to speak of the evidence of the soubadars, but he did not explain what was "within his own knowledge." That left in his (Mr. Jones's) mind an impression that the resident had something in his mind to bring forward in the way of explanation, which he either had no opportunity of giving, or thought it desirable not to state. In his opinion, the statements of Mr. Willoughby and Colonel Ovens, in their letters to the Court of Directors, were a complete and triumphant answer to the charges made against them by the gallant officer on the other side of the Court; and looking at the papers now before them, he was sure that the rajah was guilty, and that whatever course had been explained, he could not have explained away the circumstances. He was guilty, and he must therefore take the consequences of it.

General Lodwick, in explanation, said, that the hon. proprietor who had last addressed the Court, had expressed a wish for explanation as to the passage in one of his (General Lodwick's) letters to the Bombay Government, to the effect "that the depositions of the native officers were strongly confirmed by circumstances mentioned in them, which were within his (General Lodwick's) own knowledge." Those words admitted of very easy explanation. The circumstances he alluded to were facts that actually took place on the days specified by the soubadars—namely, the interview between the rajah and himself in front of the palace, and the bringing down the model guns for him to examine—facts trivial in themselves, and which might have been observed by the soubadars or any one else present in the town at that particular moment, without reference to the remaining portion of their depositions. Still, at that time, they appeared in his mind corroborative of the depositions until he had more ample means of ascertaining the truth or falsehood of what the soubadars had advanced. It must be recollected that these depositions were taken several weeks, nay months, before the commission's proceedings, and that from the absolute necessity of preserving secrecy, in conformity with the positive instructions of Government, he was prevented from making any inquiries, except the most guarded, to test their truth. (*Hear, hear!*) He placed full reliance upon them until the native officers came before the commission, when it appeared that Sewgoolam Sing had

voluntarily perjured himself on his first meeting with the Brahmin Untajee. That important circumstance was not recorded in his deposition taken at the time, nor had it been clearly proved by the evidence of Untajee that the supposed combination of the rajah with the native states was framed by himself to deceive the native officer and bring him to serve his own base purposes. And here he might observe, with reference to the garbled extracts from his letters dwelt upon by the two hon. proprietors who brought forward and supported the amendment, that the same remark was applicable. Those letters were written before he had an opportunity of testing the depositions. He might possibly have erred in stating the case so strongly to the Government in the first instance, and that might be pleaded as a justification for appointing the inquiry; but few unprejudiced men would agree with the two hon. proprietors, that this could justify the condemnation of the rajah without a trial,—without an advocate to plead his cause, without his even having a copy of the evidence brought against him, by the careful sifting of which he could alone hope to prove his innocence. (*Hear, hear!*) The commission's proceedings would shew that he (General Lodwick) strove, and strove in vain, to obtain for this unhappy prince all those undoubted privileges which were never denied to the meanest subject of the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Marriott* wished to make a few observations before the Court closed. After all he had heard, he still retained his original opinion as to the rajah's guilt. When this case was first brought before that Court by the hon. bart. whose absence they must all regret, he was of opinion that the rajah was guilty, and he saw no reason to change that opinion. There had been no disposition, he thought, to keep back any papers, because, had they been refused, there would have been some suspicion excited; but such had not been the case, for all the papers that had been asked for had been granted from time to time. Nay, more, the chairman and deputy chairman had sat in that Court listening to observations amounting even to insult, whilst these forgeries were read by an hon. proprietor who had been alluded to in the course of the debate. They allowed the case to go on to the utmost extent; and now in what situation were they? Were there, amongst all those persons who believed the rajah to be innocent, any who would tell them that they firmly believed the treaty which was signed by the rajah, the tenure by which he held his throne, had been unbroken? (*Hear! hear!*) He looked to that point. Had he not been increasing his troops? Was not that calculated to excite jealousy? Did any one deny the fact? (An hon. proprietor, "Yes, they were only women," *a laugh!*) Had they not had a commission subsequently appointed? It was said that the gallant general exceedingly regretted those proceedings; that it was one of the greatest regrets of his life that he did not sign a protest against them. He (Mr. *Marriott*) regretted that it came too late, and therefore he must abide by the constituted authorities. He never wished to see that Court become a Court of review of judicial proceedings. (*Hear! hear!*) It was not fit for it; neither was the House of Commons a more fit place for such a purpose. In his opinion, the rajah was guilty, and he hoped it would be left in the hands of the legally constituted authorities.

Mr. *Sullivan* objected to the question of adjournment, because he begged now to remind the Court that the vital question had been untouched. They had gone to the right and to the left, but had not touched the main question, which was this—that it was quite impossible that the rajah could rebut the charges against him except by a strict scrutiny with the evidence upon which they were founded, and carefully collating the evidence of the officers taken previously to the commission, with the evidence taken before that commission. When they deprived the rajah of the opportunity of doing that, they deprived him of the means of making a defence. He started with the assertion of an hon. director that this was a political question; but because it was so, was a person to be deprived of the only means by which he could defend himself? Were they to proceed in the assumption that, because a man was called a traitor and a liar—that, because three or four persons said so and so, they should at once condemn him without hearing him in his own defence? (*Hear! hear!*) Whether

the charge against the rajah was judicial or political, still the evidence in support of it should be the same; and what was the evidence? Was it legal evidence? Was it Old Bailey evidence? Was it credible evidence? How was that to be tested except by a full inquiry? He was surprised to hear an hon. gentleman say that a criminal only received a copy of the indictment. Why, the greatest wretch might obtain copies of all the depositions taken against him; and for what purpose? For the purpose of preparing his defence. The hon. chairman had referred them to the minute of Sir R. Grant, and said he should be much deceived if any one could read that without thinking that the rajah was guilty. After that minute, he must confess he was no longer surprised at the judgment that was come to by the hon. directors; but was it a fair statement of the case? Was it not a one-sided statement—as if, instead of being the judge, he had been the paid advocate of his client? (*Hear, hear!*) Then he thought the hon. chairman spoke about applying for an Act of Parliament to set them right if they had come to a wrong decision. He might be in error, but he thought no Act of Parliament was necessary to enable that Court to deal with that question. There was no legal difficulty in the way. The evidence in the case of Mysore was contained in twenty-four volumes, and yet they had extricated the case from all its difficulty, and reversed their first decision. Was it impossible then for them to extricate this case from its present complicated difficulties? No! He could not think that the constitution of their Government was so faulty as that; but if the Court of Directors wished for a peg upon which to hang instructions to the Bombay Government, they had only to write in answer to the last despatch, that, after further investigation, they were astonished to find that the rajah had never been furnished with copies of the depositions against him, without which it was impossible for him to defend himself, and that for having so flagrantly neglected their duty, they (the directors) must express their displeasure, and had ordered the case to be reinvestigated. In a letter from Col. Ovens, dated the 25th June, 1837, he stated, “that as regards that point, he begged to state that the proceedings of the commission being strictly secret, he could not consider himself authorized to grant copies of those proceedings to any person whatever.” (*Hear, hear!*) Could any thing be more monstrous? What, not to grant copies to the party accused! Had he not reason to say, then, that this Sattara case was one of the most disgraceful in the pages of our history? Was a man to be tried for every thing that was dearest to him in life, and yet the proceedings must be so secret, that he was not to be allowed to have copies of the depositions? (*Hear, hear!*) But he was observing that there was no legal difficulty in the way. There was, however, one difficulty, but that was unimportant. If the Court wished to move in this matter, they had only, in their despatch to the Bombay Government, to point out that they had sent the evidence to the rajah, and request that his answers to the evidence might be sent to the Bombay government, and by them forwarded to the Home Government for their final decision upon it.

The *Chairman* wished to say a word in explanation of what he had stated with regard to applying for an Act of Parliament. The hon. proprietor who had just spoken seemed to have misunderstood him, for what he (the chairman) had stated was quite correct. What he had said was, that after the home authorities had decided upon any particular line of conduct, no General Court of Proprietors had the power to alter it. An Act of Parliament, therefore, was the only authority that could upset the resolutions of the Home Government. It was very true that the directors might forward to the Bombay Government a despatch such as the hon. proprietor mentioned; but they did not feel themselves authorized to do so.

Mr. *Lewis* then rose to reply. He said, that considering that that Court had met for the purpose of discussing this question, in consequence of the very requisition of the Court of Directors themselves, directing that additional papers be printed—considering that they themselves, on the last occasion, suggested that very important information had recently arrived from India, which would throw a very great light upon this case,—he confessed he felt not a little surprised at the objection made by the hon. chairman with regard to the inopportune of the present discussion.

(*Hear!*) In order to shew the inutility of this discussion, the hon. chairman had also referred to various resolutions which had been come to in the Court, and pointed to the different majorities against the discussion of this question—and, lastly, he had alluded to the last occasion when this subject was before them, and the division gave a majority of twenty-three to one, to gentlemen on the other side of the bar. But he thought it fair to state the circumstances under which the last division took place, lest any unfair impression should be created in the minds of any persons who were not aware of these circumstances. The Court was aware that on that occasion the discussion continued until nearly two o'clock in the morning, in consequence of a majority within the bar refusing to adjourn, and that the greater number of the usual supporters of the rajah's case having then left the Court, when the division took place, the few supporters who were there thought it proper not to remain, as that division would leave them in a great minority, and therefore they left the Court. But it so happened that the hon. director (Gen. Robertson) was then in Court, and being compelled to go to a division, he represented the unfortunate minority.

The Chairman.—Yes! and I said at the time he was the only one who stood by his colours (*a laugh*).

Mr. Lewis continued.—He did not think that that was a fair mode of analyzing the divisions in that Court upon the question; for after all, they must consider that the Court of Directors was so large a number, and that in fact upon almost every division they formed the majority; and when the Court considered the numbers on each side, exclusive of the directors, who, in this case might be said to be interested parties, he thought they would find that the feelings of the majority of proprietors in that Court was in favour of an inquiry into the rajah's case. The hon. bart. whom he then saw in his place (Sir H. Willoughby) had spoken of the proceedings before the commission. He thought the hon. bart. said that Mr. Shakespear was the only person who had made any comments upon the evidence taken before the commission favourable to the rajah's case. But there was, he believed, a higher authority than Mr. Shakespear who had made some important observations on the proceedings of the commission, no less an authority than the late Governor-General of India.

Sir H. Willoughby.—The expression I used was “a judicial authority.” I was not aware Lord Auckland had made any comments on the proceedings.

Mr. Lewis continued.—But he apprehended that Lord Auckland held as much a judicial situation as Mr. Shakespear. Now, in a despatch dated the 2nd of October, 1837, from the Governor-General of Bengal to the Governor of Bombay, there was this passage: “By the report of the commission, the Rajah of Sattara was left subject to the imputation of every shade of guilt, from that of lending himself to the machinations of the evil-disposed, under the influence of discontent and partial insanity, and irritated by supposed ill-usage, up to that of an extensive treason, in a great degree matured and having for its objects the entire overthrow of the British power in India. Much of the evidence by which even this important result was obtained was uncertain and unsatisfactory, and whilst his lordship in council was willing to place confidence in the judgment of the commission, he felt that the case was incomplete, and that to justify the government in any strong and final measure, further information was absolutely necessary. But from all the papers which have since come before him, he has increased reason to doubt whether any certain grounds of action can possibly be obtained, amidst the intrigues, the personal animosities, and the exaggerated rumours of all descriptions, by which the investigation into the petty and obscure details of the supposed treasonable proceedings of the rajah has been surrounded and embarrassed. 4. The evidence relative to the alleged intercourse of the Rajah of Sattara with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, as detailed in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 1st ultimo, is, in the opinion of his lordship in council, in the highest degree suspicious. The alleged communication between Yellojee Bappoo and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore is admitted to have originated in some domestic

concern. The evidence of that individual and his servant are full of discrepancies, and it was only after repeated cross-examinations that they were induced to implicate the Rajah of Sattara as having any knowledge of the communication. It is remarkable that Yellojee is represented as having been the person through whose means the intercourse between the Rajah of Sattara and the ex-Rajah of Nagpore was first set on foot, and yet the two witnesses, Abba Marek and his servant Wittoo, deposed that the latter was sent to Joudpore to ask whether Yellojee Bappa sent people there." "As for the alleged combinations with the Portuguese and with Arabs, alluded to in the documents which accompanied your letter of the 30th ultimo, the Governor-General in Council could not but regard such plots (even had the accounts which had been furnished of them appeared less improbable than they do) to be too extravagant to be entertained for a moment by any person in his senses, while it appears from the report of the commission, that the Rajah of Sattara is by no means deficient in understanding. The acting resident, in the ninth paragraph of his letter to your address, dated the 17th ultimo, observes, 'the time necessary to bring these proceedings to a close will necessarily be prolonged,' and with reference to this declaration, the length of time which has already elapsed since this investigation commenced, and to the excitement and alarm which inquiries so extended and protracted must necessarily occasion, I am desired to repeat the suggestion contained in a paragraph of my letter, dated the 7th of August, and yet more strongly to urge the inconvenience and uncertainty of these proceedings, and the absolute necessity of bringing them to an early termination." The Governor-General felt that the case was incomplete. He (Mr. Lewis) read these passages, because any assertion of his would not carry half the weight in that Court that these passages would do. Again, in the despatch of the Governor-General, of the 16th of October, 1837, as to closing the prosecution of the inquiry into the rajah's case, in the fifth paragraph he said, "Against the prosecution of these hazardous proceedings, the Governor-General in Council deems it incumbent upon him to interfere so as to prevent any further aggravation of this evil. I am desired, therefore, to convey the request of his lordship in Council that the right hon. the Governor in Council of Bombay will be pleased to abstain from all further inquiries upon collateral points, or other measures of this nature, leading as they must do to discreditable results." Now the hon. proprietor near him had attempted to prove that the rajah was guilty of the charge imputed to him of endeavouring to seduce the native troops, and how had he attempted to prove it? In the first place, there was the evidence of the two soubadars, two men of respectability and worthy of credit, and for the proof of the respectability he referred to the evidence of Major Wilson, and Lieuts. Stock and Durack, who said they thought those native officers might be depended on; that they were respectable men. But what then? Was their respectability a reason why the rajah was guilty of the charge? But they must look to the testimony itself of those men, and when they found in that testimony those discrepancies and contradictions which had been pointed out, all the respectability in the world, all the people who might come forward to speak as to their character, would not induce him to give credit to their evidence. What was the next thing—upon what ground did they next deal with the rajah? On the ground that Gen. Lodwick, antecedently to the commission, wrote various letters to the Governor of Bombay, in which he stated that he was convinced of the guilt of the rajah, and spoke in the strongest manner possible. (*Hear, hear!*) That from circumstances that had come to his knowledge he was convinced that the rajah was guilty. But what then? Was that a reason to suppose the rajah guilty? It might be a reason why the Governor-General should institute an inquiry, but it was no reason to suppose the rajah was guilty before such inquiry had taken place. And then again, when Gen. Lodwick found in the course of the inquiry, that the evidence upon which he placed his faith was not such as he could give credit to, he then altered his opinion. He would ask whether the testimony of the gallant general was not one of the strongest circumstances for an investigation of this case, for the purpose of proving the innocence of the rajah. The hon. proprie-

tor proceeded to say that the witnesses agreed in the main points. Why did not the hon. proprietor prove how they did agree in the main points? (*Hear, hear!*) Why, could any thing be more inconclusive than the mode in which he referred to that testimony? First the hon. proprietor referred to the evidence of Untajee, but he spoke of him in such a manner that he (Mr. Lewis) would think such a witness would be the last person to be believed in his statement against the rajah. Then as to the witness Coosia, how did he prove the guilt of the rajah? That witness contradicted the evidence of the two soubahars. But how did the witnesses agree in the main points? Now, as to the meeting of the soubadars with the rajah at his palace. Compare their statements with what Govind Row confessed. But the hon. proprietor did not tell them what that was, or how it proved the material points in this case. If he had, he would have found that the most material point, the meeting at the rajah's palace, was, in fact, negatived, because as to the place where that meeting took place, Govind Row differed materially from the two soubadars. What was the next reason why they must believe the rajah guilty? Upon the ground that the authorities of India had agreed that he was guilty: that the authorities at home had done the same. Why, suppose there was all that unanimity of opinion. After all, the question was, whether that was consonant with justice. There was no sooner a multitude of evidence collected than forsooth they were told that the authorities at home and in India had come to the same conclusion as to the rajah's guilt. But after all, in what did that unanimity consist? He confessed that he was not able to discover it in the course of his reading the papers that had been laid on the table relative to this case. So far as the Governor-General of India was concerned in this case, he had read certain paragraphs from letters of his, to shew that at one time at least his opinion was adverse to the opinion of the Governor of Bombay. (*Hear!*) Again, had the Court of Directors been unanimous on this question? He found in their despatches that, up to 1839, they considered the whole of these proceedings discreditable to their Government; up to that period they condemned these proceedings; and then again, where was the unanimity amongst the Court of Directors themselves? He thought that at least there were six dissents of different Directors on record — of some of the most able men in that body, disapproving of the proceedings from the beginning to the end, and clearly stating, in plain and positive terms, that they believed the rajah to be an innocent man. (*Hear!*) But there was, it seemed, another reason for supposing the rajah to be guilty. The hon. proprietor near him referred to the treaty between the British Government and the rajah, and after reading the fourth paragraph of that treaty, said that the rajah had fundamentally violated the treaty: that by that fourth paragraph he was not to have any intercourse with foreign powers, — if he did, he was to forfeit his throne — but that he had had such intercourse, and therefore his throne was forfeited. But what did the hon. proprietor do? Did he bring forward any good proof of such intercourse? The hon. proprietor referred them to the evidence of Ballajee Punt Nathoo, and read his evidence for the purpose of shewing that the rajah had been guilty of corresponding with the Governor of Goa, and the passage he read was this, in which Ballajee Punt was made to say, "Within the last twelve months it has come to my knowledge that his highness has entered into communication with Moodhajee Boonslah, the ex-rajah of Nagpore, now at Joudpore, with Hyderabad, with Oudepore, and I have heard with Nagpore." But, let it be observed, that the whole evidence of Ballajee as to this correspondence, in fact, all, was merely what he had heard; it was all hearsay evidence. "I have heard from other persons, so and so;" "it was the rajah's brother who informed me;" "I am informed that so and so;" in fact, the whole of the evidence of Ballajee Punt was hearsay. But he was going to say, that if the hon. proprietor had dealt fairly with this evidence, he would have found there had been no correspondence whatever. In the course of this inquiry, Gen. Lodwick was asked: "Q. — State whether it has come to your knowledge that the Rajah of Sattara has held communication or intercourse with any foreign state or any persons not his own subjects, ex-

cept through the resident? *A.*—With the exception of such intercourse as has been authorized by Government, I do not know of any having taken place, except from common report, which I have never been able to authenticate. On the occasion of his highness proceeding last year to collect his revenues, I heard he intended to visit the Colapore Rajah and Chintamun Row, or to receive visits from them; but, within my knowledge, these visits did not take place. The hon. proprietor also stated that, in his opinion, in consequence of this being a political, and not a judicial, proceeding, the Rajah of Sattara was not entitled to be heard.

Mr. Weeding.—He was summoned to be heard, and offered to be confronted with the witnesses, but he declined. (*Hear!*)

Mr. Lewis continued.—Yes, the rajah declined, because he said “let me have copies of the depositions, that I may inquire into the character of all these witnesses. And when I have those copies, then I shall be in a situation to defend myself, but not till then.” Now, what the friends of the rajah wanted was an inquiry—it was all they asked for—into their proceedings. It was important that all that had taken place up to that very moment should be carefully investigated. Lord Auckland thought the rajah guilty; Sir R. Grant thought him guilty, but they never intended that he should be punished without an opportunity of being heard. Lord Auckland said, “As the first step, I would, as suggested by Sir Robert Grant, request that the rajah should be furnished with a written statement, embodying a full and clear detail of the facts connected with the several charges, and of the names (with any reservations which may be absolutely required for the safety of the party) of the witnesses by whom they are proved, with a notice of the circumstances under which the evidence was obtained, and call for from him, within a certain reasonable time to be fixed, a similar written statement of whatever he may desire to urge in his own behalf. The acting resident will, of course, take care, by every means in his power, to see that his guarantees to witnesses are, in letter and spirit, fully maintained. I should think the above measure, as a preliminary one, preferable to the course of giving to the rajah a memorandum of each distinct portion of oral or written evidence against him, the result of which might be much confused and unnecessary prolixity in the reply. When that reply shall have reached me, I would judge from the tenor of it, whether it would be advisable to go on at once to any further proceeding, or to await a further communication from the Honourable Court, to whom, of course, as well as to the Supreme Government in India, the reply would be immediately communicated. Should the rajah be found finally guilty, I would not (to use the expression of my former minutes) ‘abstain from the plain course of resuming to ourselves territories and power, which those who have been by us intrusted with them are endeavouring to use to our destruction.’” Here, too, was a high authority as to the qualification of Appa Sahib:—“There is, in this case, no one to whom the sovereignty could be transferred, excepting Appa Sahib, the rajah’s brother, and there is nothing in his character or claims to entitle him to the immense and gratuitous advantage. On this point, however, I would solicit the especial and earliest instructions of the hon. Court, who will now have all the arguments on this part of the case before them. Copies of all the proceedings and minutes at Bombay have been already communicated to the hon. Court; and I have to request, that a copy of this minute, and of the instructions which may be founded upon it, may also be transmitted by the next steam despatch.” Upon that point, too, he would also read a paragraph from the minute of Sir R. Grant, where he said:—“It will be asked, however, whether he is to be condemned without the opportunity of defending himself? The rajah has not been told of the evidence taken by Lieut - Col. Ovans, and undoubtedly has a right to be heard in his own vindication. I have never meant otherwise, although I do not think that he will vindicate himself successfully. In my minute of the 15th August, 1837, ‘I am farther strongly of opinion, that before the case is conclusively disposed of, the rajah should be made acquainted with the fresh evidence that has been elicited against him, and should be allowed the opportunity of offering defence or explanation.’ I

repeat that opinion; not meaning that there should be merely the form or farce of a trial, to be closed by a ready-made judgment, but that the defence should be fairly heard and impartially weighed. So far as this Government should be called to decide on that defence, it would be my honest endeavour to discharge my mind of all previous opinions on the subject, and to judge of the case as if I heard it for the first time. But if it be thought that the Bombay Government is too strongly prepossessed with the guilt of the rajah to be placed in the chair of judgment over his highness, let the Government of India constitute, in any manner which they think fittest, an impartial and competent judicature for the occasion." But never was any written document given—no copies of the depositions; in fact, almost the very charge was unknown to the rajah; he was almost perfectly ignorant of it. The hon. proprietor near him did not enter at all into the evidence, but merely proceeded to speak of a few witnesses, and rested his conviction of the rajah's guilt upon those few witnesses. Now, they were met in that Court for the purpose of discussing the question whether the rajah was or was not guilty of the charges against him. Those who had asserted that the evidence was sufficient in this case, had endeavoured to shew the grounds upon which their opinion was based. He had referred to the evidence in this case; he had pointed out various discrepancies and prevarications in that evidence. But what had been done on the other side by those persons who had wholly argued this case on the ground of the rajah's being guilty of the charges imputed to him? Had they attempted to shew that the contradictions and inconsistencies were reconciled or reconcilable, or that they did not exist? Did they attempt to explain them? No! nothing of that kind had been done. But what they said, in fact, amounted to this: "We admit that, as you have stated, all these discussions will prove the falsity of the charge of seducing the native troops; but of that falsity we are already satisfied. Then we said we did not believe that the rajah ever entered into this conspiracy with the Governor of Goa to bring over 30,000 troops to subvert the British power in India. It is absurd; and as to the reasons upon which that charge was founded, why there were seven letters found which were supposed to have been written by the rajah to the Governor of Goa, and others from the Governor of Goa to the rajah; but we have evidence to shew that the letters were forgeries—that the seal of the rajah was fabricated; and as to letters from Don Manoel to the rajah, Don Manoel has himself come forward and stated that it was an entire fabrication from beginning to end. We therefore do not believe that charge. With regard to the charge of carrying on a treasonable correspondence with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, we do not believe that either. We do not believe that the Rajah of Sattara conspired with the ex-Rajah of Nagpore for the purpose of urging Russia to come in and invade India. And as to his letters, why the letters with which he was said to have carried on a treasonable correspondence with the Rajah of Joudpore have been produced; they have been produced, and found to contain nothing more than the usual compliments from one person to another. And as to the letters to the ex-Rajah of Nagpore, they relate entirely to matters of a domestic nature. And as to the evidence, we find that all the charges upon which we allege we have deposed the Rajah of Sattara, are not now able to be sustained." Then what course did they adopt? Instead of adopting the course they ought to take, they gave affidavits of Col. Ovans, of Ballajee Punt Nattoo, and Ballajee Kasi Kibey, and contented themselves with defending the characters of Col. Ovans and Mr. Willoughby from the charges made against them. Why, that was a most unsatisfactory course. It was one that could not satisfy the public of this country; and until they did satisfy the public mind, that the charges upon which they deposed the Rajah of Sattara were founded upon evidence that could bear scrutiny and the closest examination, they must not be surprised that individuals appeared from time to time in that Court, as they were determined to do, for the purpose of discussing this question. (*Hear, hear!*) He and those by whom he was supported had all along asked merely for an inquiry; an inquiry was all that they now asked for. He trusted that the directors would grant an inquiry; because, leaving the question of the evidence out

of consideration, whether the rajah was guilty or not, one thing was clear, that he had never been heard. (*Hear, hear !*) He said it was almost unnecessary and absurd to enter into a consideration of the evidence, unless they allowed a hearing to the rajah. (*Hear, hear !*) He had a letter which had just been received by his hon. friend, Sir C. Forbes, from the rajah himself. [The hon. and learned proprietor then read the following letter :—“To Sir C. Forbes, Bart. Hon. Sir: Deeply appreciating the characteristic benevolence that is ever present in your breast, to succour those who are in distress, how can I express the overflowing of my friendship and gratitude for the conspicuous support and magnanimous stand you have so generously made in my cause? To you, hon. Sir, it is unnecessary for me to dilate on my unhappy condition; my vakeel in England, known to you, together with your own knowledge of my case, will have fully shewn you, long ere this, my dejected and unworthy position. I am aware, hon. Sir, that the time of the Government is occupied with affairs of greater moment than the investigation of my case, yet I am led to hope that, when the situation of myself, my family, my followers, and more especially the female portion of them, is clearly pointed out to the proper authorities, it will be impossible but that justice, even though in a small measure, will be dealt to me. Through the length of time that has elapsed since my case has been brought forward without obtaining a proper hearing and decision, my family and followers have sunk into the greatest misery and distress. I myself see no chance of relief, even though my case is supported by the noble and great men of England; my mind is clouded with the idea that no justice can be obtained, and, in my present degraded condition, death will be a welcome relief. Still, it is consoling to know that I have an able and disinterested advocate in yourself, and that I am not destitute of the sympathy of the great and good men whose breasts are the repositories of justice and philanthropy. At present, I am but a nominal being, obtaining my maintenance by sufferance from the British Government—a matter of infinite poignancy to my feelings, for the very thought of the circumstance crowds my mind with the deepest affliction and distress. I must either die at once or become a beggar, unless, through the exertions of yourself and my other generous friends in England, I am enabled to regain my former position. I have the honour to be, hon. Sir, your most obedient servant, PURTAH SINGH MAHARAJ CHUTTERPUTTY. Benares, Dec. 17, 1842.”] He (Mr. Lewis continued) certainly had the strongest impression on his mind of the innocence of the Rajah of Sattara of the various charges imputed to him. To his mind, the rajah's innocence was satisfactorily and clearly made out. But the rajah had suffered severely. He wished he could congratulate the Court on those sufferings being removed from him. He trusted, however, that they would not be continued much longer, but that the Court would at last, in common justice and humanity, enter into a re-investigation of his case. (*Hear, hear !*)

Sir H. Willoughby, in explanation, said that, in the few observations he addressed to the Court, he stated that the only Indian authority of importance who had commented in terms favourable to the rajah, upon the proceedings of the commission, was Mr. Shakespear. He had said, also, that the discrepancies attributed to the witnesses had excited the surprise of the commissioners, but that they weighed the evidence of the different witnesses, and did not think that their discrepancies outweighed the evidence of the witnesses generally. Upon which, the hon. gentleman said there was one high Indian authority, Lord Auckland, who had also commented upon the proceedings. He would read what Lord Auckland said.

The *Chairman* said, that would be going into new matter, which might call forth further observations; therefore, after the hon. mover had replied to all that had been said, it would be inconvenient to open any thing likely to lead to further discussion. They had sometimes reason to complain of the irregularity of their proceedings, and he should hope, therefore, that the strict rule of the Court would be observed on this occasion.

The question was then put from the Chair, and pronounced by him, on a show of
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hands, to be carried in the affirmative. Upon which a division was called for, when the numbers were found to be,

For the adjournment of the Court	46
For the original motion	16
Majority	30

Mr. *M. Martin* then gave the following notice of motion :—"That it was his intention to bring under the consideration of the next quarterly Court the rates of duties levied in England on the products of British India, and of the tributary and dependent states ; and to move that a representation be made to her Majesty's ministers for a complete reciprocity of trade between both countries, and that the ships owned or navigated by our East-India fellow-subjects be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom on the same terms as those of foreign nations of Europe and America who have treaties of maritime reciprocity with England."

The Court then, on the question, adjourned.

East-India House, March 8th.

A special general Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock was this day held at the Company's house in Leadenhall Street, for the purpose of laying before the proprietors "documents relative to the successful military operations in Afghanistan, and resolutions of thanks adopted in consequence by the Court of Directors."

THANKS TO THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL OF INDIA AND TO THE ARMY OF
AFFGHANISTAN.

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated the business for which the Court had been specially summoned, and then proceeded to address the proprietors as follows :—"I rise, gentlemen, to propose to this Court, resolutions similar to those which have already received the approbation of the Court of Directors. The object of the resolutions is to thank, in the name of the Court of Proprietors, the Governor-General of India, for the ability and judgment with which he has applied the resources of the British empire in India, in support of the military operations in Affghanistan, and the brave officers and soldiers employed in that service for their gallantry and good conduct. (*Hear, hear!*) I am desirous that the question should be considered solely as a military question, entirely apart from political opinions, or any other subject which might provoke discussion on points on which a difference of sentiment and feeling may possibly exist. (*Hear, hear!*) I regret, gentlemen, that some person more competent than myself does not bring these resolutions to your notice ; but I feel somewhat consoled in the persuasion that you must have read with attention and with satisfaction the debates that have taken place in both houses of Parliament, where the subject has been fully discussed, and approbation has been expressed, and thanks conferred on those who most justly deserve them. I would in the first instance call the attention of the Court to the state of affairs on Lord Ellenborough's assuming his office as Governor-General on the 28th February, 1842. He was met by intelligence of a most afflicting nature. Events had occurred which have no parallel in the military history of India, in their extent of misfortune. On the 6th of January, the disastrous retreat from Cabul commenced ; and in one week afterwards, the whole force was destroyed by a treacherous and barbarous enemy, only one officer, Assistant-Surgeon Brydon, escaping to Jellalabad. The gallant Sir Robert Sale was surrounded and besieged in Jellalabad, and the first effort made to relieve him by Brigadier Wild was entirely defeated ; having taken possession of Ali Musjid, he was, on the 18th January, obliged to evacuate that fort and retreat to Peshawur with considerable loss. Extensive sickness prevailed in his camp, and the spirits of his troops were greatly depressed. This of itself was sufficiently appalling ; but the Governor-General had scarcely had time to learn this sad news and to con-

sider what measures should be taken, than the unfortunate evacuation, or rather surrender, of Ghuznee by Col. Palmer, and General England's defeat at Hykulzie, in the attempt to convey stores, ammunition, and treasure to General Nott, at Candahar, and of which he was in the utmost need, were announced; thus most seriously adding to the difficulties to be contended with. At this time also, several of the native states were shewing discontent and threatening hostility; so much so, indeed, that the Governor-General found it necessary to take precautionary measures, both as regarded Nepaul and Burmah, and even in our own provinces some insurrectionary movements had taken place. Under such circumstances, did it not behove the Governor-General to act with the utmost caution? It would have been most imprudent and hazardous to have thought of advancing before the armies of Generals Pollock and Nott were fully equipped to take the field with efficiency. What was, however, done in a few months? I cannot answer this question better than in the language of the Governor-General himself, in his general order of the 30th September. "Thus have all past disasters been retrieved and avenged on every scene in which they were sustained; and repeated victories in the field, and the capture of the cities and citadels of Ghuznee and Cabul, have advanced the glory and established the accustomed superiority of the British arms." Is it not true, gentlemen, that this great and glorious news was received with triumphant exultation in this country? May I not say it was beyond what even the most sanguine of us looked for? For myself I can declare, I dared not to hope for so much, and I feel the more grateful to the Governor-General, to our gallant officers and soldiers, who have been, under Divine Providence, the means of accomplishing such great results. Those who have perused with attention the papers that have been presented to the Court, and upon which the resolutions are founded, must see throughout the ability, the activity, the earnest endeavours of the Governor-General, by every exertion he could make, and by continual commands and instructions to stimulate others with the same spirit that actuated himself, and the consequence was that both the armies of General Pollock and General Nott were enabled, early in August, to take the field in a most efficient manner, as regarded every requisite in the way of carriage, supplies, ammunition, and treasure. From the very first a most defective system existed as regarded the supply of carriage. Brigadier Wild, in many letters, complained of this system. Generals Pollock and Nott did the same. It would fatigue the Court did I notice all the instances; some few I think it but right to mention. Brigadier Wild, in his letters to the commander-in-chief and the adjutant-general, thus expresses himself:—"We had been informed by the commissariat that the camels we brought with us from Ferozepore had been bound down by an agreement to proceed with us to Jellalabad on payment of Rs. 12 each in advance—a very high rate of hire. Our stores, ammunition, commissariat supplies, were all loaded on them; but, to the great annoyance of the political agent, myself, and all concerned, the camel owners denied being a party in the agreement; they could not be forced, and neither threats nor the most liberal offers of remuneration could induce above one-fourth of them to move on a step beyond this; nay, these even repent, and are not to be depended upon." General Nott also writes:—"In the midst of all my difficulties, there is none which distresses me more, and causes more trouble and importunate references to me, than the commissariat department, at every instant of the day, occasioned by the insufficiency of cattle, and the prospect that one-half of what may accompany us will probably die from sheer starvation, as food for animals, in advancing through the Khyber Pass, must be carried along, as well as for man. The troops and establishments at Candahar are four months in arrear, and there is not a rupee in the treasury, nor can money be borrowed. We have no medicine for the sick and wounded; and in the event of much service in the field, I fear we should run short of musket ammunition, although I have contrived to have a considerable quantity prepared from old and damaged powder; frequent application has been made to the authorities in Scinde, during the last four months, for treasure, ammunition, stores, medicines, and particularly for cavalry; but no aid whatever has been afforded. I want draught and baggage-cattle to

enable me to move; but without money, in a country like this, I can neither purchase nor hire them. I have no cattle for moving even three regiments; during our field operations of last month both officers and men marched without tents. Under these circumstances, my difficulties were certainly great; but although I consider it to be my duty to state these facts, the Government may rest assured of my best and most unremitting exertions to carry into effect its views and instructions, and to uphold the reputation of our arms and the honour of my country." And here, gentlemen, I must be permitted to pay my tribute of admiration to the talent, ability, zeal, and devotion, evinced during this whole service by that excellent officer, Major Outram (*Hear, hear !*); and I am certain that I not only express my own opinion, but that also of my colleagues in the direction, in saying that the Court of Directors view his conduct with approbation, and that he is entitled to their sincere thanks. (*Hear, hear !*) General Pollock, on this subject, expresses himself as follows:—"I consider it my duty to place on record, that the present system of supplying hired camels is most ruinous as regards efficiency, and that no force beyond the Indus ought to be dependent for carriage upon the owners of camels. As an example, I would draw your attention to the following particulars connected with the carriage of the force now here. The cattle are hired for the journey from Ferozepore to Jellalabad, and the owners receive an advance of 20 rupees for each camel. Desertions even before we reached Peshawur were numerous; and on several occasions I have been obliged to send spare camels to bring on stores, &c. The three companies of native infantry which last arrived here have no camels; they brought their loads to Peshawur, and deserted; two of these companies, under Captain Tebbs, brought 600,000 rounds of musket ammunition; but the whole of the surwans, with these camels, having deserted, I have the greatest difficulty in moving the men, and can only take a portion of the ammunition. The evil is a very serious one."—"The exertions of Lord Ellenborough, and the arrangements which he made to remedy those evils, will be proved by the papers before the Court, of which the following are extracts:—"Mr. Maddock to Major-General Pollock. Allahabad, June 25th, 1842. Sir,—The Governor-General heard yesterday, with extreme regret, that there had been a very extensive desertion amongst the hired camel-drivers at Attock; and that, on the 7th inst., 319 loads were lying there, without camels to carry them. If this should be the consequence of the desertion of 319 out of the 350 camels, you had reason to expect, in one convoy from Ferozepore, it is serious indeed. The Governor-General has taken, both before he heard of the last misfortune, and since, every step which has occurred to him for the supply of your army with its necessary means of carriage, and has distinctly expressed his opinion to the commander-in-chief that this is an object which must be effected, at whatever cost, at the earliest possible period. His lordship has suggested that, in order to secure the fidelity of the camel-drivers yet more than it may be secured by keeping back a portion of their pay, a force of irregular cavalry should accompany the next convoy. Mules and ponies will be purchased, as well as camels. The hiring system will be discontinued, and all the drivers will be in the service of Government. I agree with Major Outram, when he says, 'We have to pause for a season before commencing our advance against Cabul.' Undoubtedly, it would require the greatest part of 1842 to re-equip General Nott's force, which had but 265 camels, and 148 bullocks, on the 1st of December, for 9,600 men, without followers, at Candahar. Every exertion is now making to effect the purchase of 4,000 mules in the upper provinces, and Mr. Clerk is likewise exerting all his influence in the endeavour to purchase camels in the territory adjoining the Sutlej. The Governor-General hopes, that by the middle of August or the beginning of September, your army will be fully equipped with carriage."—"Major-General Nott to Mr. Maddock. Candahar, June 11, 1842? Sir,—I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of the 7th of May, 1842, and beg to assure you, for the information of the Governor-General of India, that my best endeavours shall be constantly exerted to carry into effect the orders conveyed in your letters of the 13th and 19th of April, and that of the 7th ultimo. Being well aware, from experience, of the un-

healthy state of Quetta during the months of July, August, and September, it is my wish to keep the troops at Candahar until the 15th of September; but should circumstances render it necessary for the safety of the troops under my command that retirement should take place at an earlier period, his lordship may rely upon my doing what may be requisite for the reputation of our arms and for the honour of our country.—I have, &c., W. Nott.” In a letter from the Governor-General to Major-General Pollock, dated Allahabad, July 23rd, 1842, the former states, “I have used every exertion in my power to complete the equipment of your army with carriage. From 15 to 20 lacs of treasure will be forwarded to you, in addition to the 10 already transmitted; and the commissariat has been directed to provide the means of carriage for provisions for 7,500 men beyond the amount of your present force, such carriage being equal to the transport of 14 days’ supply.” Again, the Governor-General, in a letter to the Secret Committee, dated Simla, September 16th, 1842, remarks:—“Every possible effort has been made to supply Major-General Pollock’s force with carriage, and to provide for the expected wants of Major-General Nott’s force, when it joins the army in the Cabul valley. In the 10 weeks ending the 8th of September, there have been purchased 7,653 camels, and 5,025 mules and ponies; 1,265 Brinjaree bullocks have been hired, and 1,000 camels, and I have reason to think that 1,500 more Brinjaree bullocks have been hired at Peshawur, making in all 16,444 animals. The purchases of camels continue, and I have directed that every mule may be procured which can be deemed fit for service. I am satisfied that I shall have the entire concurrence of your committee in the opinion I have expressed to the commissary-general, that the army must be supplied, cost what it may; and that it is better to have a thousand animals too many than a hundred too few. The losses of animals, however, must of necessity be so large, that I have no hope that all my efforts will do more than provide for the absolute requirements of the retiring army. Camp equipages, clothing, shoes, medical and other comforts, are to be forwarded by these animals; and I trust the army will feel that it incurs no suffering which could have been obviated by the paternal care of the Government. Major-General Pollock has with him 10 lacs, and 20 more lacs are in progress through the Punjab. Measures are already directed to be taken for the provisioning of the army during its homeward march. The last convoys of animals will meet it on march, and supply the daily losses.” As soon (continued the hon. chairman) as the armies of Generals Pollock and Nott were in a condition to move forward, the necessary sanction was given by his lordship, in a letter to General Pollock; and in another letter he declares, that “the object of the combined march of your army and Major-General Nott’s upon Cabul will be to exhibit our strength where we suffered defeat; to inflict just, but not vindictive, retribution upon the Affghans; and to recover the guns and colours, as well as the prisoners, lost by our army.” The Governor-General hardly expected that all he desired would be attained. He had doubts about the prisoners. Happily, every object was achieved, and, after the statement I have made, I have every confidence that this Court will be of the same opinion as the Court of Directors, that the Governor-General is entitled to the thanks proposed. (*Hear, hear!*) The merits and claims of the brave officers who commanded and led the gallant troops who have performed such service to their country are universally acknowledged; and it must be most gratifying to this Court to know that the confidence reposed by the Governor-General in Generals Pollock and Nott, when he selected those officers to the high, important, and responsible command of the armies advancing upon Peshawur and Candahar, has been fully justified; and I hesitate not to express an opinion that General Sir G. Pollock and General Sir W. Nott, by the manner in which they conducted their respective forces—by the military skill with which they defeated every attempt of the enemy to obstruct the progress of their victorious troops, must rank high among those distinguished officers who for their eminent services have had honours conferred upon them by their Sovereign, and are entitled to the grateful admiration of their country. (*Hear, hear!*) Nor must I omit to mention “the bravest of the brave”—the heroic de-

fender of Jellalabad—Sir Robert Sale, the foremost in every danger, and covered with honourable scars received in the service of his country. (*Hear, hear!*) Sir G. Pollock and Sir W. Nott had had both great difficulties to overcome, and both surmounted them in a masterly manner: the former had to force his way through dangerous and difficult defiles and passes, defended most courageously by an enemy flushed with former successes, and stimulated by the most rancorous hatred; the latter (Sir W. Nott) had a long and arduous march before him, the strongest fortress in Afghanistan lying directly in his path, and a barbarous and cruel foe both in front and rear; but, with a noble daring that did him the highest honour, taking upon himself a responsibility which ordinary minds would have shrunk from, with a confidence in his gallant troops whom he had so often led to victory, in his “beautiful regiments,” as he himself calls them, he steadily advanced, overthrew the enemy with the greatest discomfiture, recaptured Ghuznee, left an enduring memorial of the power of the British armies on its blasted and mouldering walls, released from the horrors of Afghan slavery several hundreds of our brave and faithful sepoy, and ultimately joined the army of Sir G. Pollock at Cabul, where the British flag was waving in triumph from the highest point of the Bala Hissar. (*Hear, hear!*) The character and conduct of Sir W. Nott must fill you with admiration; and I should not do justice either to him or myself did I not advert to that noble letter of his to Lord Ellenborough, in reply to that received from his lordship, giving him the option of retiring from Candahar, by Quetta and Dadur, or advancing by Ghuznee, Cabul, and Jellalabad. That letter it is impossible for me to deny myself the pleasure of reading to the Court:—“Major-General Nott to the Governor-General of India. Candahar, July 26th, 1842. My Lord,—Having well considered the subject of your lordship’s letter of the 4th inst.; having looked at the difficulties in every point of view, and reflected on the advantages which would attend a successful accomplishment of such a move, and the moral influence it would have throughout Asia; I have come to a determination to retire a portion of the army under my command, *via* Ghuznee and Cabul. I shall take with me, not a large, but a compact and well-trying force, on which I can rely. Your lordship may rest assured that all prudence, and every military precaution, shall be observed: there shall be no unnecessary risk; and, if expedient, I will mask Ghuznee, and even Cabul. But, if an opportunity should offer, I will endeavour to strike a decisive blow for the honour of our arms. The greatest difficulty I am likely to experience will be the want of forage in the neighbourhood of Cabul, and thence to Jellalabad, in consequence of the large bodies of horse, which have so long consumed, and still continue to consume it. I therefore hope that measures will be taken to have supplies of forage, and a few comforts for the European troops, stored at Jellalabad, which place I shall endeavour to regulate my march so as to reach the first week of October. I have commenced arrangements for the remainder of the force retiring upon Sukkur, under the command of Major-General England, who will receive the necessary instructions for his guidance in withdrawing the troops from Candahar, and the different posts between this and Shikarpore. I am most anxious, notwithstanding the conduct of the Afghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of this country, of our character for forbearance and humanity. All our guns, also six brass pieces, belonging to the late Shah Soojah-ool-Moolk, shall be taken to Sukkur. All unserviceable articles, not worth the carriage, will be destroyed. Having now acquainted your lordship of my determination, I shall not fail to keep your lordship constantly informed of my proceedings. — I have, &c. W. Nott.”—Gentlemen (said the hon. Chairman), you will all agree with me that this letter does Sir W. Nott the highest honour. (*Hear, hear!*) It is a model of military composition. In few words it expresses a great deal. It gives the Governor-General every information he could desire, and abounds with sentiments every way honourable to him, both as an officer and a man. The last resolution I have the honour to propose relates to the non-commissioned officers and privates, both European and native. Their steady gallantry, their patient endurance of all sorts of privation, their devotion to

the service, and their excellent conduct, are admired and appreciated by their countrymen, and they are most richly deserving of the warmest thanks of this Court. (*Cheers.*) The resolutions of thanks were then read by the clerk, and are as follows :—

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan.

Resolved,—That the thanks of this Court be given to Major-General Sir George Pollock, G.C.B.; to Major-General Sir William Nott, G.C.B.; to Major-General Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B.; to Major-General Sir R. H. Sale, G.C.B.; to Major-General Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign.

Resolved,—That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan; and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.

The *Deputy Chairman* (J. Cotton, Esq.) said that, after the able and eloquent address which had just been delivered to the Court, in which his hon. colleague had fully set forth the grounds upon which the Court of Directors recommended to the Court of Proprietors the adoption of those resolutions which had already been agreed to in the Court of Directors, he thought it was altogether unnecessary for him to trouble the Court of Proprietors with any lengthened observations; but he might perhaps be allowed to detain the Court for a few moments while he referred to the opinion of one who had always been regarded as the greatest authority in such matters, and whose opinion not only had great weight, but was entitled to and received the respect of all parties. He alluded to his Grace the Duke of Wellington, who recently, in his place in the House of Lords, thus spoke of the course that had been adopted by Lord Ellenborough since he had been appointed to the high and responsible office of Governor-General of India. On the occasion to which he had alluded, his grace said, "Now, I know something of the Governor-General, and I know some little of military affairs and military difficulties, and I must say this, that I stand prepared on any day to justify every order for movement, whether one way or the other, that the Governor-General has given from the moment in which he took upon him to administer the Government of India to the present moment. I say that the Governor-General, as soon as he accepted the government, did as much as was in his power, considering the state of the preparations which he found on his arrival. It was not possible for any man to do more, and every order which he gave to the troops to halt or to march was necessary." He concluded by seconding the resolutions.

Mr. *Poynder* was anxious, as far as he could do so, to concur in a wish that had been expressed by the Chairman, that the resolutions before the Court should be unanimously adopted, as they had received the unanimous approbation of the Court of Directors. (*Cries of "No, no!"*) He understood the resolutions had been carried unanimously in the Court of Directors. (*"No, no!"*) With every wish to concur in the resolutions which had been so ably—if it were necessary to use any arguments on such an occasion—so powerfully, so eloquently supported by the Chairman, he could not help expressing his opinion that there was a slight defect in them which the addition of a few words would supply. It was the total absence of all recognition of that Divine aid and assistance by which alone the great results which they were about to commemorate and acknowledge could have been attained. He was old enough to remember the brilliant victory of the Nile, and one of the greatest honours that the immortal Nelson put upon himself on that occasion was, when he opened his despatch, communicating the intelligence of that victory, with these memorable words: "Almighty God has been pleased to bless his Majesty's arms in these seas with a great victory." (*Hear, hear!*) They also knew that when the account of Lord Anson's voyage was published, many years since, and as was then supposed by the

chaplain of his lordship's own ship, but which had turned out not to be the fact—an account, the publication of which every Englishman hailed with delight,—it was remarked of that book, after reading some of the most extraordinary deliveries that any fleet ever experienced, and some of the most surprising hair-breadth escapes that ever any man went through, and was saved from—‘*hic deus nihil fecit*’—for there was not throughout that book, and it was a shameful fact, a recognition of that mighty arm which had obtained for them their victory and deliverance. (*Hear, hear!*) There was ancient authority for this; not unto them, not to their arms, not to the efforts of their brave troops and vigorous men, nor to wise or judicious counsels, could the honour be ascribed; without higher aid those things would have been useless. Could they then consistently, as a nation of Christians, commemorate this splendid victory, without a recognition of that Divine power? (*Hear, hear!*) He ventured, therefore, to suggest an addition to the resolutions for that purpose. If it was said that they all meant the same thing, and he assumed that it was impossible they could do otherwise,—that they were all aware that it was not human aid alone that had effected such great results,—then, he said, there was the greater necessity that they should acknowledge it. (*Hear!*) The shortest words would satisfy him, and he should then sit down with pleasure, and heartily support the motion.

Mr. *Twining* believed that, on some former occasion, when a vote similar to that now submitted to the Court was brought before them, there was a similar omission of that particular reference (“*hear*” from Mr. Poynder) to the protection and assistance of Divine power (*hear, hear!*); and if he recollected rightly, an addition was immediately made to that resolution, to express that which was unanimously felt upon that occasion. (*Hear, hear!*)

An hon. *Proprietor*.—On what occasion was that?

Mr. *Twining* believed it was when the British troops entered into this very country. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. *Poynder* perfectly recollected the occasion, because he was the humble instrument of taking notice of that omission.

Mr. *Twining* said, his friend Mr. Marriott, he believed, interposed and suggested some amendment, which was immediately adopted.

Mr. *Salomons*.—It was upon the vote of thanks to Lord Auckland.

Mr. *Twining* continued.—But upon the present occasion he begged leave to offer his cordial concurrence in that expression of thanks which had now been brought before the Court, and he was particularly glad that it was so brought before them; that, under the notice of the hon. chairman, and his very able introduction of the subject, there was nothing he conceived to impede that general expression of a participation in the thanks which must be most gratifying to the noble objects of the vote. (*Hear, hear!*) It was quite impossible that those who waited anxiously month after month for reports of the difficulties in which the British army was placed in that country of Afghanistan, and when so much depended upon the officers and men to retrieve former losses, could do otherwise than hail with infinite satisfaction and thankfulness that result which had taken place—perhaps one of the most gratifying ever known, because it was retrieving such losses as, happily, had never been experienced in the annals of British history. (*Hear, hear!*) When they considered what was necessary to be supplied to the army, and that the army was supplied and equipped soon after the arrival of the Governor-General in India; when they considered that it was not necessary merely to accumulate a large body of troops, or supplies for an army in need of them, but to convey them through a country beset by difficulties, in order to get them to their destination, he thought they could not too justly appreciate the energy, judgment, and ability with which the Governor-General of India availed himself of its resources. And if they required any reference to the Divine arm assisting the operations then carried forward, he thought it was only necessary to turn their thoughts to one result which had attended their exertions, and that was the emancipation of those prisoners who were placed in such a position of extreme danger and precariousness, that one would really suppose it to be almost im-

possible for human aid, without that assistance, to have emancipated those prisoners from it. (*Hear, hear!*) Perhaps there never was an instance when any event was hailed in this country with more satisfaction than that; it was not a rejoicing for the acquirement of wealth or territory, but for the emancipation of those who had shewn a degree of forbearance and endurance in difficulties which almost went beyond the bounds of credibility. (*Hear, hear!*) He had great pleasure in offering his hearty concurrence in the vote proposed by the hon. chairman.

Mr. *Martin* said that, after the very able, judicious, and eloquent speech of the chairman, it must be seen that the question then before the Court had no reference to any party consideration, and he did trust that whatever party feelings might be entertained, they might have no manifestation that day, but that they should cordially join in the expression of their thanks for those measures which had been taken by the Governor-General, and their brave army in India, for the security of that most important part of the British empire. (*Hear, hear!*) He thought it of most important consequence to the Government of India, and the well-being of the country, that, on an occasion like this, they should not have questions of a political kind mixed up with a vote of thanks to those who had faithfully fulfilled those duties that were intrusted to them, and they should therefore view this question solely as an act of duty on strong public grounds, and without any reference to party or political views. (*Hear!*) It was impossible, after the statement of the hon. chairman, not to have observed that the conduct of the Governor-General displayed zeal and vigour, as well as ability and judgment, in the midst of the emergencies which he found on his arrival in India. His energy and exertions at a time when the finances of India were in difficulty deserved the cordial approbation of that Court, not only with reference to himself, but with reference also to the army for which he manifested such zeal and spirit. (*Hear, hear!*) He would further remark that the greatest minds, interested in the government of a country, and having the direction of military movements, could do little without an appropriate commissariat; unless an army was well provided and equipped, what could be effected by the greatest genius? It must be an instance of weakness rather than of strength. He therefore could not help expressing his regret that the language of these resolutions of thanks was not in the same hearty and cordial spirit in which the vote of thanks was offered to Lord Auckland on a former occasion. (*Hear, hear!*) It should be borne in mind that they come into that Court totally without any party feeling, and only with a view to support the constituted authorities, who, in obedience to the order of the home authorities, had executed their instructions without almost questioning their policy. He would, therefore, fain add to the resolution of thanks to Lord Ellenborough the same words which had been applied to Lord Auckland, namely, "for the zeal and vigour with which those measures were directed for the welfare of India." Why not admit those words, as well as those in which they so freely awarded their testimony to the ability and judgment of the noble lord? It was gratifying to find that the course pursued by the present Governor-General of India was in perfect accordance not only with the high and distinguished authority alluded to by the deputy-chairman, but also with that of the most distinguished statesman India ever saw, he meant the late Marquess Wellesley. He held in his hand a letter addressed by that lamented nobleman to Lord Ellenborough only a brief period antecedent to his decease, in reply to a letter from Lord Ellenborough, soliciting his sage counsels in the then state of emergency, as to the course to be pursued. And it was satisfactory to find that when the cold hand of death had passed over that illustrious man, the Governor-General of India had acted in perfect accordance with his views. That letter was a perfect confirmation that the Governor-General had followed not only the instructions of that great man the Duke of Wellington, but also the advice of that great statesman the Marquess Wellesley. He trusted that they would not be niggard of their praise, but would cordially award to Lord Ellenborough the same meed of approbation which they had so freely given to Lord Auck-

laud. Let them also shew to the army that they are determined to uphold it with spirit and energy. Such was Lord Wellesley's advice to Lord Ellenborough, and such had been Lord Ellenborough's conduct. That army had, in the late campaign, evinced a degree of discipline, courage, and humanity, that never yet had been excelled by the troops of any country. (*Hear, hear!*) Let them then express their most hearty thanks to the Governor-General, who had so much contributed to that end. The Marquess Wellesley entreated that noble lord to give full confidence to the military commanders, and not to interfere with their plans. He had followed that advice; he had given full confidence to Generals Nott and Pollock, and if, as has been said, he did not direct their movements, he at the same time shewed his great judgment in not interfering with their military operations. He would allude to one fact, which had not been mentioned by the hon. chairman in his speech, and it was a striking illustration of the position of affairs in India at the time of its occurrence. In a private letter from General Pollock, which he had seen, that gallant officer stated that he was ordered to force the Khyber Pass. He found that two regiments of sepoy had been sent for that purpose, but without any artillery. Two more regiments were also sent up afterwards to force the pass, but also without artillery. General Pollock was then sent up, and Lord Ellenborough afterwards sent him a regiment of cavalry, a brigade of the Bengal Horse Artillery. When General Pollock arrived, he found that of those four native regiments, 400 men were killed and wounded, and 1800 more were in the hospital; and so dispirited were the sepoys at their unsuccessful operations, that they declared they would not enter the pass again, for they beheld nothing less than their brothers being butchered by their side. (*Hear!*) General Pollock visited them, cheered and encouraged them, and, on the arrival of the European regiments, his measures were so successfully prosecuted, that by crowning the heights, he took the pass in the rear, and he declared in his letter, that the native troops vied with the Europeans in zeal; that they fought side by side with the British troops, and after the pass was forced, on their way to Jellalabad, the sepoys declared their readiness to follow the British troops to Cabul. He would, therefore, venture to suggest the addition of the few words which he had mentioned to their resolutions. He said not one word upon the policy of that war: they were not there for that purpose; but he thought that they should give to the Governor-General, and the army who had so successfully retrieved their past disasters, the same full and fair approbation which they had given to his predecessor; and he believed that such was the nobility of Lord Auckland's mind, that he would not be one of those who would refuse to his successor that warm acknowledgment which he himself had received. (*Hear, hear!*)

The *Chairman* wished to say a few words with regard to the proposition of the hon. proprietor who had just spoken. He could not permit any alteration to be made in the resolutions he had proposed. (*Hear!*) These resolutions had passed the Court of Directors after very great discussion (*Hear!*), and the addition of any words, one way or the other, would produce a discussion in that Court which would not be beneficial. (*Hear!*) They had been framed in a way to which no person could make any substantial objection. (*Hear!*) And as it was desirable that both Houses of Parliament, the Court of Directors, and Court of Proprietors, should be of one mind, he would observe, with all deference to the Court, that the resolutions should stand as they were proposed by him. (*Hear, hear!*) With regard to what had fallen from an hon. proprietor (Mr. Poynder), he felt fully what that hon. proprietor had said, but the Court would bear in mind that he (the Chairman) made use in his speech of the very words "Divine Providence." It was impossible that he or any other person could entertain a different opinion on that point; but whilst there could be no doubt that Divine Providence had graciously protected the British army in the late events (*Hear, hear!*), yet he thought that the Court would be disposed to agree with him that it was better, in order that there might be no discussion which should make them a divided body, that the alteration suggested by the hon. proprietor should not be made. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said he was only a humble individual in that Court, and in any suggestion he might make, he must submit to their decision; but it was impossible for him as a proprietor to agree to the vote without the recognition of the Divine power; and he would say that, if unanimity was expected upon that occasion, it could hardly be accomplished without that recognition. He thought that the chairman's object of unanimity would necessarily be lessened unless the alteration which he (Mr. P.) had suggested was made.

Mr. Mills hoped the Court would pass the resolutions in the same form as that in which they had been proposed by the hon. chairman (*Hear!*), as any alteration must give rise to a discussion. He was surprised to hear the hon. proprietor make this suggestion. He objected, and he should have thought the hon. proprietor would have objected, to any alteration. But was the hon. proprietor prepared to say that it was under Divine Providence they had invaded that country? (*Hear, hear!*) Was he prepared to apply those words to the destruction of the Bazaar at Cabul? (*Hear, hear!*) And were not those the very men who took away the gates of the Temple of Somnauth? (*Hear, hear!*) Was he prepared to apply his observations to those acts? (*Hear, hear!*) But he thought the hon. chairman had placed the subject very well, and he would conclude by referring to the words of an hon. director on the occasion of the vote of thanks to Lord Auckland, when a similar omission was noticed; they were these, "though the aid of Divine Providence was not expressed, it is understood, for without Divine Providence that signal success could not have been obtained." (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Poynder said the question put to him by the hon. director was whether he (Mr. Poynder) was prepared to go the length of saying that this was a just and righteous war. He was not prepared to give any opinion on that point, because it was not before the Court; was he at once to give an answer because one out of twenty-four directors was pleased to put a question to him? (*Hear, hear!*) But he was prepared as a proprietor to say this, that he thought the alteration he proposed was a recognition of Divine power in restoring peace to India. (*Hear, hear!*) And he was further prepared to say, and he was sorry the hon. director differed from him, that he heartily thanked God for bringing the British power out of the difficulties in which it had been placed. He must, therefore, contend that the addition he proposed was fit to be made to their resolutions.

Mr. Salomons said that this discussion had taken a very painful turn. He thought, when the suggestion was first made, that the hon. proprietor would see that the subject admitted of no doubt and allowed of no deliberation, but that, under the circumstances mentioned by the hon. director who last spoke and those to which the hon. chairman had alluded, he would see that it was desirable to have unanimity upon this subject, and would not subject the Court to the painful task of hearing a discussion which would go far to remove the unanimity which they all so much desired. He hoped and trusted that one of two courses would be adopted, either that the resolutions should be accepted, and, that they should take first the resolution of thanks to the Governor-General of India and afterwards the others, passing them in the way in which they were presented to the Court, or that they should pass them as one resolution. (*Hear!*) He appealed to the hon. proprietor, whether it was desirable that they should come to any resolution after a discussion which might possibly convey the idea that they did not acknowledge the interposition of Divine Providence. Nothing could be more indecorous than to come to a division upon such a subject. (*Hear!*) He really hoped, as far as that question was concerned, that they should be able to come to an understanding without a division. He trusted, therefore, that no alteration would be made in the resolutions. They were met there to do nothing in the shape of censure, but to express their thanks and gratitude to those who had assisted in bringing about this great consummation; and their wish as far as possible was not to advert to any question of the policy by which those operations were commenced. He wished further to say, he differed from the doctrines which had been laid down by another hon. proprietor of that Court. He thought that, the appoint-

ment of the Governor-General being made by the East India-Company, they should know nothing of her Majesty's Government when they came there. Upon the present occasion, no man more heartily concurred in the policy pursued in the evacuation of Afghanistan by the Government than he did : but they were come there that day to render thanks to the illustrious individual, whoever he might be, who had directed the affairs of India during the recent events, and he would not therefore have it believed that they were covertly thanking her Majesty's Government because they happened to be in office at the time. There were, in his opinion, no men more deserving of their thanks than the Governor-General and the army of India for their late conduct.

Mr. *Fielder* hoped there would be no discussion whether they were to thank the Almighty for the late successes or not. They must all thank him in their hearts, but he hoped the hon. proprietor would not press any amendment, for fear that they might not be unanimous. The hon. proprietor must know that they felt thankful to Providence, and attributed all to his mighty aid.

Mr. *Poynder*.—Then don't be ashamed to acknowledge it.

Mr. *Sullivan*.—If we allow that it is due to Divine Providence, why should we hesitate to express it? (*Cries of "Question, question."*)

The first resolution was then put and carried in the affirmative.

The second resolution was then also put and carried in the affirmative.

On the third resolution being put,

Mr. *Twining* said that he was unwilling, with the permission of the chairman, that this vote should pass without some expression of cordiality in agreeing to it upon the outside of the bar. He did expect that some hon. proprietor would have risen when the present motion was brought before the Court; and he (Mr. Twining) was unwilling to trouble the Court a second time, but he could not let slip the opportunity of expressing, as he hoped he might be allowed to do—humble individual as he was—that which was the unanimous and warm feeling on the part of the proprietors of the East-India Company. (*Hear, hear!*) They had never met upon any occasion on which their interests were more deeply interested than on the present; and when they had seen the difficulties in which their troops had been placed, and the manner in which they had retrieved all past disasters, they could not but consider that those brave troops were entitled to their warmest thanks. (*Hear!*) They were accustomed to see British troops, by sea and land, stand forward, in spite of all opposition, and overcome all difficulties; and they were so accustomed to that, that they scarcely referred to it with surprise; but he confessed that when they read the accounts of what these troops underwent in the way of privation and danger, it brought home to their feelings the strong perils which surrounded those brave men, the gallantry of the officers who commanded them, and left no doubt that they were well entitled to those thanks which they were about to receive. He could, however, scarcely deny himself the pleasure of making a special reference to one gallant officer,—he meant General Nott,—because, if he mistook not, it was from a revered member of the Court of Directors, with whom he (Mr. Twining) was most connected, that that officer received his appointment; long, indeed, before the individual to whom he had alluded had any connection with that Court, but not before he had established a high reputation as an hon. member of that body. He could not, therefore, but with satisfaction refer to the result of that appointment. With respect to the object of the vote then under their immediate consideration, namely, the brave officers, and non-commissioners, and privates of their army in Afghanistan, who had endured and accomplished so much, he begged leave to be allowed to express, on the part of the Court of Proprietors, his hearty thanks to them for their gallant conduct in the late campaign. (*Hear, hear!*)

The resolution was then put and carried in the affirmative, after which the Court adjourned.

The following is the letter alluded to by Mr. Martin:—

"The late Marquess Wellesley to Lord Ellenborough."

"Kingston House, July 4, 1842.

"My dear Lord,—No less powerful a cause than severe and repeated illness would have prevented me from sooner obeying your lordship's very flattering commands, so obligingly communicated to me, to give my opinion on the present condition of the great empire now happily committed to your lordship's charge, and so long entrusted to my hands. Your lordship is so well acquainted with the general affairs of India, that it would be presumption to suppose that I could add any thing to that knowledge (so little the study of British statesmen). But I can explain the principles on which I acted, the cause of my success, or failure wherever I failed; and I can thence derive some rules of conduct, which may be found useful for the consideration of my successors. These statements I now submit to your lordship in the enclosed paper, with the most sincere good wishes for the prosperity and glory of your lordship's government, and with the most confident expectation of your final and triumphant success.—Ever, my dear lord, yours most faithfully,

"The Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, &c."

"WELLESLEY."

"Memorandum.

"When I took leave of Mr. Pitt, at a great dinner which he gave to all our friends, Lord Cornwallis and Mr. H. Dundas (afterwards Lord Melville) were present, in the month of November, 1797, Lord Cornwallis assured me that I should have no trouble; that he had settled every thing; that I had nothing more to do than to send for Barlow (now Sir George, then secretary to the Government). I followed his advice in every thing. I could not resist the temptation to ask what I was to do if Barlow were dead, or sick, or gone to Europe for his health. This question produced a general laugh, which greatly discomposed Cornwallis. Before I arrived in India, at the Cape of Good Hope, I had the fortune to meet Colonel Kirkpatrick, a most able military officer of the Company, who prepared me, by his knowledge of the real state of the native powers and of our military situations, for what I was to encounter, and how vain and idle was Cornwallis's reliance on the good faith of Tippoo, and on the strength to be derived from the Mahrattas and the Nizam, both being already under the influence of France, with a French army, ruling the state of Hyderabad, in the Deccan and Hindostan, Delhi, and Agra, &c. I had not been a fortnight at Calcutta when I received the account of Tippoo's treachery with the French and all the native powers, and also with the Afghan power, then in the hands of Zemaun Shah. I called out the army immediately, with the universal resistance of every authority in India. I was told from Madras that not a man or a gun could be moved sooner than in six or twelve months. But I persevered, and I was nobly supported by the Government at home (then in the hands of Mr. Pitt and Mr. Dundas), who, on the very day I issued my order in India, signed in London a despatch to me, directing me to do what I had actually done—namely, to put the army in a state of preparation for action. The present condition of our Indian empire is certainly not so perilous as it was at that crisis; treachery and bad faith on the part of our enemies and native allies, combined with weakness and imbecility in our own councils, had exposed us to the greatest danger on all sides, without any adequate means of meeting it. Now we have a great and adequate force at our disposal, and the dreadful blows which have been inflicted on the spirit and discipline of that part of our army employed at Cabul have not been felt in other quarters to any great extent, and it may be considered certain that the noble army now on its way and arriving from England will arrive untainted, and with its usual superiority to any foe that may attempt to meet it. From what has been already stated, it is evident that I did not arrive at the Cape, on my way to India, imbued with a spirit of conquest, and an ambitious desire of extending our territorial possessions by violence and war. I arrived in the full hope and expectation of finding and of preserving, not merely peace in India, but permanent security, and a general disposition to preserve tranquillity and goodwill among native powers. What I had begun to fear from Colonel Kirkpatrick's statement was sadly confirmed by the event; and no war was ever more strictly necessary and just than the war with Tippoo Sultan in 1799.

"Although I never viewed a warlike policy in India as suitable to our condition, or calculated either for our safety or glory, I was not ignorant that our tenure of India originally rested on a military basis, and must be preserved by the maintenance of our military strength. The condition in which I found our army was, therefore, a total departure from the first necessary principle of our existence among the powers of India, and I proceeded instantly to correct that vital defect. This is the first object which must be brought under the consideration of the Governor-General of India. Your lordship, however, is under no difficulty in this respect. I need not to your lordship observe that an army

unequipped with all the necessities for its prompt movement is no instrument of war, but a mere burden. At all times, therefore, the British power in India should possess and maintain in activity and discipline an adequate army, as it was termed in my time, 'in the field.' The principal station of the army should be our northern and western frontiers.

"My brother Arthur has communicated to me with his usual kindness some very able papers addressed to your lordship and Lord Fitzgerald, in the whole of which I entirely concur. In these papers he points out the proper stations and distributions of our forces, availing himself most judiciously of Lord Lake's conquests of Agra, Delhi, &c., by which such strength was added to our frontier in that quarter. No further extension of our territory is desirable in India, even in the event of war, for conquest, if that could be justified or were legal, as the law most wisely stands.

"Your lordship, I am satisfied, would reject Afghanistan and Cabool, with their rocks, sands, deserts, ice, and snow, even if Shah Soojah had bequeathed them as a peace offering to England, although perhaps the ends of criminal justice may require the presence of a British force there for some time. I hope this point will be left entirely to your discretion.

"One of the main causes of success in the operations of the army was my entire undivided confidence in the officer placed in the chief command of the troops employed. So far was I from the enormous absurdity of mixing the civil and military authorities, or the still greater of permitting the civil authorities to embarrass the military by direct interference, and by usurpation of command, that I subjected all civil authority to the general officer in the chief military command; this will appear fully in my published despatches, in one of which I used the phrase, 'The general carried with him the full authority of the Governor-General to the gates of Seringapatam.' The appointment of my brother Arthur to the command of the garrison of Seringapatam was censured as an act of criminal partiality; but it was no act of mine. I never interfered in any of the Commander-in-chief's subordinate appointments, as he and all his family and friends well know, and must now remember; but the appointment of Arthur on that occasion was most judicious and correct.

"In my brother's letter to your lordship, I perceive that he has particularly pointed out this most fatal error. I refer to it as being diametrically opposed to my argument, and as, in my judgment, viewing all its collateral consequences, an evil which leads directly to the destruction of power in the east. The maintenance of our army in a constant state of vigour (and of active motion, the foundation of all vigour) is no warlike, but a true pacific policy in India; for if the British power of active military movement should decline, war of the most terrific nature, accompanied by confusion and anarchy, must ensue. The peace of India is maintained by the military strength of the British power. Nothing can tend so directly to impair the vigour and activity of our armies as the interference of subordinate civil agents in the detail of their movements. It would be strange to see a British army commanded by clerks and secretaries from the official bureau, but still more strange to see such a body appointed and authorized by the state to usurp and to exercise the military power of the generals and other officers which the state had regularly confided to their hands. This evil could only be corrected by the Governor-General, and, as I am confident your lordship's hand will have corrected it before the despatch can reach you, I will not dwell longer on the subject.

"I always considered the honour of the troops acting under me as my own, and I viewed their interests in the same light; and I think those gallant men whom I must for ever venerate and love really returned my sentiments, and that part of their ardour in service was to be ascribed to their confidence in my gratitude and affection. I always disapproved the inclination of the Court of Directors to reduce the allowances of the military to the lowest scale, and I incurred much disfavour, but felt no repentance or remorse, on that head.

"I confess I loved (that is not an expression of sufficient strength)—I adored the army, which, in the execution of my orders, had raised my name to such an empyre of glory, and had so much extended and strengthened the empire of my country. After this true exposition of the deepest feelings of my heart, your lordship will fully appreciate the anxiety with which I have viewed the whole course of the late disastrous and melancholy scenes in Afghanistan.

"In my time, two great military failures occurred. The retreat of Col. Monson, and abandonment of the siege at Bhurtpore. Monson advanced rashly, in disobedience of orders. He was a brave officer, who had done good service. Your lordship will find on record my reasons for sparing his character. The failure at Bhurtpore was entirely of practical details in the science of fortification. Neither

of these failures in the least affected the spirit or discipline of the army. Monson immediately afterwards distinguished himself very highly; and the troops employed at Bhurtpore, in subsequent operations under Lord Lake, manifested the same courage and order which had been always the character of the whole British army. * * * * Whatever of calamity befel us I ascribe to the first fatal error, 'the employment of civil clerks on high military commands.' I have not heard that either of those truly British officers, Sale or Pollock, has complained of failure of courage in the troops under their command. I am ignorant of the intentions of her Majesty's Government with regard to the future policy of the British power in India.

"Your first object must, of course, be to recover your prisoners, especially those of the female sex, and of high rank (whose detention is a shocking disgrace), and to take up the natural stations of your strength, so ably described by my brother Arthur. Whether, in the course of this proceeding, you will be able to bring any of the traitors and murderers who surround all your stations in Affghanistan to justice, is certainly an important consideration. Perhaps, without such a display of power, no settlement can promise security; of this matter, your lordship will form the best judgment, but at this early moment I must protest against any notion of a permanent settlement in Affghanistan. On this matter I trust I am not mistaken in believing that your lordship concurs in my sentiments, and therefore I will not lengthen this already too long letter. But if I should find myself mistaken, I shall feel it to be my duty to urge the reasons which appear to me to demonstrate that any plan of settlement in Affghanistan would lead to the greatest calamities, and must (if ever terminated) end in disgrace and ruin.

"I hope your lordship will not take the trouble to answer this letter. I shall not write again until you desire it, but I shall always be happy to answer any questions you may propose.

"Your lordship, I believe, will find the Protestant Church respectably established in India. When I arrived there, it was in a disgraceful and lamentable state; I laid the foundation, which has been nobly and greatly improved by the Church of England.

"With most sincere and ardent wishes and expectations of your lordship's prosperous rule of a country whose interests and happiness must ever be dear to me,—I remain, my dear lord, your lordship's obliged and faithful servant,

"July 30, 1842.

"WELLESLEY.

"Postscript.

"Kingston House, July 20, 1842.

"Your lordship is better acquainted than I am with the recent internal administration of our Indian empire; I have not, therefore, written any thing on that subject. But I will here make one observation—I was concerned to hear that some inquiry had been commenced respecting the validity of some of the tenures under the permanent settlement of the land revenue. This is a most vexatious and, surely, not a prudent measure; here the maxim of sound ancient wisdom occurs most forcibly—'*Quæta non movere.*' We ancient English settlers in Ireland have felt too severely the hand of Strafford in a similar act of oppression not to dread any similar proceedings.

"WELLESLEY."

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE RETURN OF THE ARMY OF AFGHANISTAN.

The documents published amongst the general orders contain the official announcements of the arrival of the several divisions of the late army of Afghanistan, and the reception they experienced. We subjoin some additional particulars from private sources.

Ferozepore, 17th December:—"The long-talked-of and anxiously-looked-for arrival of Sir Robert Sale and the illustrious garrison, on this side the Sutlej, took place this morning. The troops took their ground about half-past seven, forming a line upwards of two miles in extent, on the road leading from the camp to the river; and on the right of the artillery, a line of 250 elephants, with their heads and faces painted and decorated according to the most approved native tastes, formed a street on both sides of the road, connecting the right of the line of troops with the foot of the bridge. The Governor-General and staff arrived at a very early hour at the foot of the bridge, where he and his suite alighted, and walked about until the arrival of the Commander-in-Chief and staff. The Governor-General shook hands with him, and then some signal was passed to the other side for the troops to move. The Commander-in-Chief rode half-way over the bridge, adorned with the tri-coloured flags, and met Sir Robert Sale, who was preceded by Lady Sale and her daughters (on two of the Governor-General's elephants), each wearing a cross-belt, from which was suspended a Jellalabad medal. The Governor-General and suite dismounted and awaited Sir Robert's arrival under a semianah, a little to the left of a tri-coloured arch erected at the foot of the bridge, and on the right of which his lordship's body-guard were drawn up, and here his lordship remained until the whole of the troops had passed, graciously acknowledging each salute. The Commander-in-Chief and staff rode some little distance with Sir Robert, and then took their leave, when the gallant old soldier proceeded on his march at the head of the 13th light infantry, the band playing the 'British Grenadiers,' the 35th, the sappers and miners, mountain train, and Oldfield's squadron of the 5th cavalry following, and passed down the line of troops to his own encamping-ground, between the Commander-in-Chief's and the Governor-General's, each regiment saluting as the head of his column arrived on their right flank.

"Both men and officers appeared in good health, and looked extremely happy to get back to their own provinces. I never beheld so many elephants assembled on one occasion; for, independent of the 250 which were paraded near the bridge, and made their *salaams* to the conquering hero as he passed through them, there could not have been less than 100 more sowaree ones, whose respective howdahs, char-jamahs, pads, &c., bore to this scene of military pomp the fair forms and joy-beaming countenances of the ladies of the camp and station of Ferozepore; and I thought I could here and there discover among them a tear starting unbidden to the eye,—a tear perhaps of joy with some, of gratified pride with others, but, to many, of grief for those who have passed away. A salute of 18 guns was fired as the illustrious column arrived in the centre of our line, and thus ended a spectacle that has kept every one on the tiptoe of expectation for the last month—viz., that of disappointment that the picture of our own fancy has not been presented to us."

Dec. 23.—Gen. Nott and the Candahar force crossed the Sutlej this morning, bringing the gates of Somnath, which were borne upon a car made for the purpose. The general was met by the commander-in-chief and a troop from the 16th Lancers and one from the 3rd Light Cavalry, a salute of 13 guns being fired on his arrival,

and a great number of ladies and officers went out to see the *entrée* of these gallant fellows into their own provinces. The morning being particularly fine, it was a most pleasing spectacle, and by far the most cheerful of any exhibitions of the sort we have yet had, for many of the European soldiery who went out to see their return, greeted them with spontaneous huzzas, whereas the passage past the line of troops of the illustrious garrison, was marked by a silence of almost funereal solemnity, only broken by the bands of the several corps playing the national anthem in succession as they saluted. Gen. Pollock had no salute; but it seems his arrival was not expected at the time he crossed the river. He was to have come in the next day, but Lord Ellenborough sent to him, to give him the option of crossing immediately; and he availed himself of it, and thus missed the honours that were his due, as there was not time to warn a salute or a guard of honour; but he was entertained to dinner by the Governor-General on the evening of his arrival, the same as Sir Robert Sale had been; and Gen. Nott has a similar party given to him by his lordship this evening."

Dec. 27.—"The army of reserve and the old campaigners from Afghanistan were out yesterday morning under the personal command of the Commander-in-chief, rehearsing the battle of Salamanca. It was an imposing sight. Lord Ellenborough's grand ball took place last night, and if the merits of an entertainment of that sort consist in cramming an inconvenient number of human beings into a given space, that will only admit of your passing from one extremity to the other at the expense of your neighbour's toes and ribs, and the imminent danger of the ladies' dresses from spurs, rowels, and sword-scabbards, then was his lordship's party a perfect one. Three magnificent tents were put in requisition for the occasion (*en suite*), the first of which was chiefly appropriated to card-players and loungers; the second was occupied by votaries of the waltz and quadrille: and in the third an excellent supper, and refreshments of all sorts were spread for the company. This tent was hung round with tricoloured banners, on which were inscribed all the names of the late victories beyond the Indus, in English, Persian, and Hindue characters. There were not less than 400 officers, and the ladies, I think, did not exceed 40 in number. The Commander-in-chief and family, Sir Robert and Lady Sale and family, with Generals Nott, Pollock, and McCaskill, were among the company."

Dec. 31.—"This morning Dhian Singh, prime minister to Shere Singh, mounted on an elephant richly caparisoned, and the young Rajah (son of Shere Singh) came into our camp, escorted by a regiment of cavalry, as well as the Governor-General's staff, to wait on the Governor-General to accompany his lordship, with a view to be present at the sham fight. About an hour after, his lordship came out and received him at the entrance of our camp very cordially, and immediately after proceeded to the ground. The sham fight took place in the presence of the Governor-General, his staff, the Commander-in-chief and staff, Shere Singh's son (a comely lad of about 11 or 12 years of age), and Raja Dhian Singh, prime minister of Shere Singh, whose dress was gorgeous. He was escorted by his own regiment of cavalry, his lancers, and a corps of infantry, the cavalry having helmets and breast-plates, a very fine body of men—indeed, as good as ours. Gen. Court was also present, besides Lady Nicolls, Lady Sale, and several other ladies and gentlemen. The scene was very imposing; such an assemblage of creed, caste, and colour, I never saw."

Jan. 2.—"With the close of old 1842, the object of our assemblage here was also accomplished, as the whole force, consisting of Pollock's, Nott's, and the army of reserve, were yesterday paraded before the Shazadah (eldest son of Shere Singh), Rajah Dian Sing, and Herah Sing (his son), with a large assemblage of the Sikh nobility and sirdars; Gen. Court accompanying them. They brought with them a body-guard, 10 brass guns, a regiment of cuirassiers, and one of infantry, crossed the river in boats, and encamped about half a mile in front of the main piquet of the army of reserve. The size of the men, in both cavalry and infantry, was certainly above the average of our regulars, and the cuirassiers in particular looked exceedingly well at a little distance; but on a close inspection, there was a great want

of that cleanliness, both in person and appointments, which should characterize all regular troops, and ought to be particularly conspicuous in a body-guard. They were not badly mounted, but it was perfectly ludicrous to witness them break from a walk into a canter, each holding tight hold of the peak, in front of his saddle, with his sword hand. From what I have stated of their horsemanship, I am convinced the shock of a charge of cavalry home to them, would unhorse every man. The regiment of infantry were smart athletic men; and from the style of their accoutrements, I fancy, were light infantry. They were dressed in scarlet meerzies and white trowsers, loosely made, and armed with a musket, apparently somewhat lighter than ours, and bayonet suspended in a black leather belt; but instead of the large pouches used by our infantry, they had small ones of the fashion used by our horse artillery, except that the belts were black; they wore on their heads very scanty blue turbans that did not, by any means, tend to improve their appearance. Besides the troops enumerated, there was of course the usual number of capering horsemen variously attired that invariably compose a Hindoostanee sowarree. The Governor-General advanced on his state elephant, in full uniform, and attended by Mr. Maddock and all his suite, to meet them half-way down the main street, when various salams and compliments were exchanged, and they all proceeded to the Governor-General's tents, where they alighted from their howdahs, and remained about an hour assembled in durbar, I presume. The elephants now gave way to the saddle-horses, which, all richly caparisoned, had been led in front of the procession, and the young Prince Pertaub Sing, Dian Sing, the minister, and the Governor-General, accompanied by many of the Sikh nobility, and their followers, put foot in stirrup, and proceeded to view the representation of the battle of Salamanca, by the assembled troops, who were already on the ground. The young prince was mounted on a white charger, with a magnificent saddle-cloth of kincob, with rich gold fringes, but which did not at all hide the fine form of the beautiful animal he rode, whose head and neck were handsomely adorned with gold trappings. He himself was attired in scarlet and gold pantaloons, tight at the ancles, and widening upwards, with a rich blue meerzie; the turban of blue and pink, twisted together, was surmounted by a single feather or tuft, and the ends hung down over the left shoulder, his ears being richly jewelled. Dian Sing was mounted on a cream-coloured charger, whose colour, however, was scarcely perceptible from his being almost entirely covered by superb brown and gold cloth, worked like the skin of a leopard, which reached from the saddle-bow quite over the animal's tail, trimmed with a rich gold fringe. He also wore scarlet and gold trowsers, a lilac silk meerzie, and the cuirass and steel-cap of the regiment he commands; the cuirass was ornamented with a handsome star, and the cap surmounted by three feathers or tufts; the jewels he wore in his ears surpass all description. Gen. Court was in a handsome blue general's uniform, and mounted on a grey charger. About fifty elephants of the Sikh sowarree followed to the ground, all handsomely bedecked, but the rich jewels and gilt howdahs lined with green velvet of the prince and prime minister were the most conspicuous and worthy of admiration; besides which, ten other silver flagree howdahs lent their lustre to this truly oriental pageant. The troops passed in review by regiments, in close column of companies and troops to the number of twenty-five regiments of infantry, twelve regiments of cavalry, and 108 pieces of ordnance; and it is said that both Lord Ellenborough and Dian Sing were highly pleased with the exhibition."

4th Jan.—"The Governor-General, escorted by the body-guard and a squadron of the 16th Lancers, went to return the visit of the Sikh prince and minister in the afternoon of the 2nd, and remained there about an hour and a half; after which, he proceeded with the young prince in his own howdah, to witness a review of Sikh troops, under command of Gen. Court. I must do the Sikh troops the justice to say, that no troops in the world could have performed all their movements with greater steadiness and regularity, or kept better dressing; and in rapidity of firing, the artillery and infantry certainly excel us; but I think their infantry decidedly better than their cavalry: they manœuvre in three ranks, and bring the musket up to the face

previous to the present, which makes them fire somewhat high, which I particularly remarked when on their flank during their firing. They have bands to their regiments, which play during the execution of the manœuvres, and it has a singular effect."

At the dinner given to the "Illustrious Garrison," the health of Sir Robert Sale and his gallant associates was of course the toast. The Governor-General, who proposed it, was liberal enough in his laudations, but when speaking of the services of the different officers engaged, he omitted, in a marked manner, the name of Capt. MacGregor, the political agent. This did not please Sale, who shortly afterwards, himself proposed the health of Capt. MacGregor, generously acknowledging the important assistance he had derived from that officer throughout the whole period of the investment at Jellalabad. — *Hurkaru, Jan. 4.*

More than one of our recent letters from the north-west have spoken, in language expressing the strongest disgust, of the very pointed manner, in which the Governor-General has slighted Major Pottinger. We are informed, that Majors Pottinger and Rawlinson arrived in camp together, and that the latter was immediately invited to the great man's tables, whilst no notice was taken of the former. His lordship is said to have given great offence to the late prisoners, by his marked neglect of them; it is mentioned, that Lady Macnaghten refused to see the Governor-General, and posted off at once to Simla. We cannot very well understand the reason of this studied neglect of Major Pottinger—an officer who, from first to last, has been one of the most distinguished actors in the Affghan drama.—*Ibid., Jan. 5.*

The released prisoners have presented a piece of plate to Major Pottinger. The letter accompanying the present says:—"Your exertions at Bameean for our release from captivity have elicited the warmest feelings of gratitude and admiration. The chief praise is due to you of making the Huzareh Sirdars friendly towards us, of binding Mahomed Selah Khan firmly to our interests, and of perfecting the whole plan successfully. The cheerfulness and determination with which you entered on the difficult task imposed upon you must ever be gratefully remembered by us."

Of all the shows at Ferozepore, by far the most interesting was a dinner given to the men of H.M.'s 13th by the sepoy of the 35th N.I. These two distinguished corps have fought side by side in the engagements of the past year; they stood together in the dangers and privations of the siege of Jellalabad; and are now about to be separated from each other. They regard one another as brothers; and so strong is the feeling of attachment which has grown up between them, that the sepoy, laying aside their prejudices, have given an entertainment in the European style to their comrades, in which sixty dozen of beer, it is said, were expended.

Letters from Ferozepore state, that it is the Governor-General's intention to erect a fort at that station, to be called Fort Ellenborough, in which two columns are to be erected as memorials of the Affghan campaigns, the one inscribed with all the battles fought and won, and the other with the names of all the officers who fell.

All the prisoners and hostages speak in the highest terms of Mahomed Akhbar Khan, and compare him to Wallace or William Tell. It is, moreover, said that he was trying to save Sir W. Macnaghten's life from the infuriate Ghazees who broke into the conference to destroy them, but Sir William, mistaking his meaning, struck Akhbar, who, getting enraged, shot him.

The great court-martial for the trial of Col. Shelton is fixed to take place at Loodiana, on the 20th January. Not less than fourteen general officers are warned for the unpleasant duty.

Gen. Nott resigned the command of the Candahar force on the 3rd January, preparatory to his departure for Lucknow.

The Army of Reserve is to be broken up. The Governor-General moved off towards Delhi on the 3rd of January, and four or five regiments marched every day in progress to the stations allotted them in the relief. Eight regiments received

orders to be at Delhi by the 1st of February, there to await the Governor-General, who was proceeding to Delhi, in order to have an explanation respecting certain intrigues with the old emperor.

COL. STODDART AND CAPT. CONOLLY.

The murder of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly, at Bokhara, is no longer doubted. A Bombay paper states that they were thrown into dungeons (deep wells—the *kuna-khana*, probably, mentioned by Sir A. Burnes, in his last work), where the vermin shortly destroyed them. In the House of Commons, on the 15th February, Sir R. Peel said the latest account the Government had received on the melancholy subject was continued in a despatch from Col. Shiel, dated Teheran, the 12th of November, in which Col. Shiel stated the various reports which had reached him, and the grounds upon which he was led to believe it to be true that Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly had been murdered by order of the Ameer of Bokhara. Col. Shiel added, that an Affghan gentleman, who had been attached to Capt. Conolly, had arrived, from Bokhara and Khiva, at Teheran, and confirmed the information previously received. Therefore, there could be no doubt whatever of Col. Stoddart and Capt. Conolly having been murdered at Bokhara; but he was bound, in justice to the Emperor of Russia, to say that whenever English subjects were in danger, he had exercised every influence in his power for the preservation of their lives, though, in the present instance, the influence of the Emperor had been exerted in vain.

With regard to Col. Stoddart, some reports have originated without the slightest foundation; namely:—that after his duties as military secretary to Mr. Ellis, our ambassador at the Court of Teheran, were terminated, Col. Stoddart remained in Persia on his own account, without any official authority from the British Government, and afterwards proceeded simply as a traveller to Bokhara, the capital of Asiatic Tartary. The following are the facts:—upon the return of Mr. Ellis, Col. Stoddart remained attached to the mission in Persia, under Sir J. M'Niell. From Herat he was despatched by orders from Government on a friendly mission to the Ameer of Bokhara. For a few days after his arrival in Bokhara, he was treated with a show of hospitality. At this period, many false rumours prevailed in Turkistan respecting the designs of the English in marching an army to Afghanistan, and probably occasioned the object of his visit to be suspected. Col. Stoddart was treacherously seized in his host's house, with his attendants, stripped and thrown into a pit, where he was left for two days without food; thence he was taken and strictly imprisoned for nearly two years, during which time, but for the kindness of the Meershub, a police-master, and Futoollah Beg, the gaoler, he would have perished from starvation. After some months of imprisonment, the state executioner was sent to put him to death, unless he would become a Mahomedan, and his grave was dug before his eyes; but he evinced no fear, and he appeared to have calmly resigned all thoughts of life, when the Meershub and Futoollah Beg, the kind gaoler, most earnestly besought him to avert so foul a murder, by repeating the form required by the Ameer, saying, "It is well known to all that your faith will remain unchanged," and on their solicitations, the disguise was adopted. On the arrival of despatches from the Indian Government, the Ameer was convinced of the authenticity of Col. Stoddart's commission; and, releasing him from prison, treated him with the highest consideration during eight or ten months, making repeated promises of release. During his liberation from restraint, Col. Stoddart laboured most devotedly to promote the interests of his country and the enlightenment of the barbarians. At one period the intervention of Russia in behalf of his liberation was declined from a chivalrous feeling of honour that he should await despatches from his own country, but the arrival of applications for his release both from our Government in England and India, as well as others from Russia, Constantinople, Khiva, and other neighbouring states, were equally disregarded, nor were the hopes which were entertained in consequence of Her Majesty addressing a letter to the Ameer destined to be realized.

In consequence of the intelligence which reached Bokhara of the disasters which

had befallen our troops in Cabul, the tyrant threw Col. Stoddart a second time, together with Capt. Conolly, recently arrived at Bokhara, into confinement, in the house of the Topshee Bashee, where they remained until June. At that period a letter arrived from Akhbar Khan and other chiefs at Cabul, intimating that if the Bokhara chief feared to put the two English officers to death, as they had done those at Cabul, he had better deliver them up to the writers of the letter. Thus stimulated, the Ameer no longer hesitated. On June 13, 1842, both officers were seized and removed to the common prison. In stripping Col. Stoddart, a pencil and some papers were discovered round his waist; the Ameer insisted on knowing from whom they were received. Upon Col. Stoddart's resolutely refusing to betray another to the despot's fury, he was beaten with heavy sticks, and this treatment repeated for two or three days, but in vain; no revelation escaped him. On the 17th of June the Ameer gave orders that Col. Stoddart should be put to death in the presence of Capt. Conolly. They were both led into a small square near the prison, where Col. Stoddart's head was cut off, and on Capt. Conolly refusing to embrace Mahomedanism, he also fell under the headsman's knife. Their bodies were buried on the spot, in the graves which had been dug in their presence.

THE GATES OF SOMNATH.

A letter from Ferozepore says: "The gates of Somnath, so much talked of, have been lodged in the magazine at this place, and numbers of people are daily seen in the tent which was pitched to receive them. The gates are lying flat on the ground. The carving may be termed elegant; of course the gates are not perfect; the sides and bottom of them have been somewhat injured by time, and the wood bears more the appearance of deal than sandal—the smell is entirely gone. Our Governor-General is to pay a visit to the magazine for the purpose of examining the workmanship of former ages in the art of carving wood."

The *Bombay Courier*, January 27, states: "We hear from good authority that the far-famed Somnath Gates' proclamation is already producing a very marked effect on the Mussulman population of Billawut Puttun, and they are fast quitting that place and neighbourhood in utter disgust, and are seeking a location elsewhere."

BUNDELKHAND.

The rebel Thakoors, Sewraj Sing and Sewant Sing, and the few followers that remained with them, were hunted down and caught on the Nagpore frontier, and were escorted by Capt. Brown's troop, 6th regt. L.C., into Col. Ely's camp on the 10th December, and safely lodged in the jail.

Several parties were gradually closing upon the insurgents, but it is feared they would still escape, as Col. Ely, having only about 140 bayonets, one brigade of guns, and a single troop of cavalry remaining at head-quarters, was unable to detach any additional parties. Great complaint is made of the Bhopal people, who have shewn great want of activity. The Sindowah nullah, close to where Mr. Fraser was killed, which is only one and a half miles distant from Muddenpore, is the frontier boundary of Bhopal, and it is known that the insurgents are frequently there, and that Shah Mahomed, the officer in command of the Bhopal irregular troops, could at any time take or drive them over into the hands of our people, if he thought proper to do so; but he has evinced a want of energy that would lead almost to the supposition of secret connivance at the excesses of the insurgents; and this lukewarmness on the part of the Bhopal people forms a strong contrast to the conduct of the authorities in the Nagpore Rajah's service, who by their activity and stratagem at once caught the Deorie and Shahjehanpore Thakoors, after they were driven from Nankote across the Nagpore frontier. Some of the insurgent Arabs from the Hyderabad country, who had been confined at Juckteah, had escaped, after murdering their guards, and it is supposed had crossed into the Nagpore country for service.

A letter from Col. Watson's force at Beemanie states that the brother of the

Herapore Rajah (the Muddenpore Rajah) took possession of the fort of Herapore on the 20th, driving out the Burkendauze guard and killing several of them. The news of the seizure of the fort of Herapore reached Jubbulpore the following day, and every disposable sepoy was marched off the same evening.

The authorities have given the ex-rajah a month to make up his mind whether he will come in or no; if he does, he is to have a pension of Rs. 2,000 a month, and should his wife survive him she is to have 1,000. Should he not come in, a reward of 4,000 or 5,000 will be offered for his capture.

A letter from Saugor, dated 25th December, says: "Affairs in the valley of Nerbuddah appear to be still in rather an unsatisfactory state; but a liberal and conciliatory policy on the part of Government, and a few active magistrates, with a proper police to back them, would soon put affairs to rights again, for there are no chiefs of any note opposed to us. The principal of them, the Rajah of Herapore, came in here this morning a prisoner, with Major Sleeman. The destination of the rajah is said to be Chunar, and a party of 3 companies of the 3rd that are in orders to march from this on the 28th, under the command of Capt. O'Brien, are, I suppose, for the purpose of escorting him. Another party of 2 companies and some Irregular Cavalry, under the command of Capt. Graham of the 50th, leave this tomorrow morning for Rehlee in the direction of Nerbuddah, but what is the work cut out for them, I know not; nothing of much importance, I fancy, as the insurgents are too dispirited to collect in any numbers."

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

The following is the draft of an Act for declaring and amending the law regarding the condition of slavery within the territories of the East-India Company:—I. That no public officer shall, in execution of any decree or order of Court, or for the enforcement of any demand of rent or revenue, sell or cause to be sold any person, or the right to the compulsory labour or services of any person, on the ground that such person is in a state of slavery: II. That no rights arising out of an alleged property in the person and services of another as a slave shall be enforced by any civil or criminal court or magistrate within the territories of the East-India Company: III. That no person who may have acquired property by his own industry or by the exercise of any art, calling, or profession, or by inheritance, assignment, gift, or bequest, shall be dispossessed of such property, or prevented from taking possession thereof, on the ground that such person, or that the person from whom the property may have been derived, was a slave: IV. And that any Act which would be a penal offence if done to a free man, shall be equally an offence if done to any person on the pretext of his being in a condition of slavery.

The *Friend of India* observes:—"The ease with which the state of slavery has been thus abolished, among a hundred millions of people, with a single stroke of the pen, ought not to be overlooked. The instruction it affords us is most salutary. It gives us another proof that the obstacles to improvement in India arise quite as much from the lethargy or prejudices of its governors, as from the nature of circumstances. Those difficulties vanish the moment they have summoned resolution enough to encounter them. Thus it is with suttees; thus it is with the connection of Government with the shrines of idolatry, and with many other questions involving the welfare of the country, which were annually postponed, nominally from regard to the obstacles said to lie in the way, but really for want of little virtuous pluck at the Council Chamber. And those other victories, which yet remain to be achieved, to render our Government a blessing to India, will depend almost entirely upon the courage with which the members of the administration are enabled to overcome their own fears and prejudices."

THE ASSAM TEA COMPANY.

The report of the Assam Tea Company commences by stating the confidence of the local directors, as to the ultimate success of the undertaking. The public sale of

the tea produced in 1810 appears to have realized an average of 3s. per pound, founded upon the real qualities of the article, and not from the fictitious value at first assigned, when it was purchased as an object of curiosity. The produce of 1841, amounting to 30,505 pounds, nearly treble the quantity exported in the previous year, has been shipped for London, and is expected to realize as high a price as the first shipment. The appointment of a dewan, the clearing of new and fertile tracts, the concentration of the plantations and bringing them in more direct communication with each other, with other improvements of a like nature, are recorded. The steamer is the only part of the company's affairs which appears to have been mis-managed, and in this there is evidence afforded of a good deal of bungling, ending in reversing her bow and stern, which is said to have set her all right. The death of Dr. Scott, from fever, and the appointment of a successor are noted, together with a marked improvement in the health of the people employed in the plantations in Upper Assam.

COOLY EMIGRATION.

The despatch of coolies to the Mauritius has commenced under the operation of the Act, and it is reported that arrangements are in progress for sending six or seven thousand thither before the close of the present monsoon. The nature of these arrangements has not been recorded by any of our contemporaries, and the public is therefore without the means of comparing the new system of emigration with that which was put down by law, or of determining how far it is likely to be effectual in permanently checking the growth of abuses. We learn that the coolies are engaged, as they were under the old system, by mercantile firms in Calcutta, and that the vessels employed in transporting the labourers are chartered by them. It is desirable to know what motives could induce houses of business in Calcutta to give up their time to the gratuitous promotion of the system. One of the first vessels employed in conveying labourers has been detected in a nefarious attempt to violate the law, and to embark a greater number than the act permits. It is somewhat singular that a procedure which fixes so deep a moral stigma on all who were engaged in it, should not have been repudiated by the commander of the vessel, or the house of agency by which the vessel was chartered. If the attempt to smuggle these additional labourers was made without the cognizance of the captain and the consigners of the vessel, a sense of honour should have led them to explain a circumstance so discreditable. If the attempt was made—which we can scarcely credit—with their knowledge, we have clear evidence of the kind of morality which this system is calculated to foster. — *Friend of India*, Jan. 20.

NATIVE STATES.

Afghanistan.—Letters from the returning army mention that there has been another revolution at Cabul. Akhbar Khan has come down upon it and taken it almost without resistance. The Populzyes, from whom much fidelity to the representative of the Sudozye race was expected, were the first to go over to him. The Kuzzilbashes changed sides as usual, and Khan Shereen Khan has made him obedience as profound as ever he made to Shahpore. That disinherited prince, who was left in the Bala Hissar with six guns, has fled to Jellalabad, and will probably pursue his route to Peshawur. Dost Mahomed, who was at Lahore, would find little difficulty in reascending the throne, unless his son Akhbar should prefer to keep it for himself.

The unfortunate Shahpoor, whom General Pollock left on the throne of Cabul, is now a fugitive at Peshawur. Mahomed Akhbar is supreme at Cabul. Zeman Khan is governor of Jellalabad, Shumsooddeen of Ghuzni, and Sultan Jan of Candahar. Every thing is reverting to the old state of things as it was before we entered the country.

The Punjab.—The proceedings of the Lahore Court extend from the 8th to the 31st December.

Dec. 9.—A special durbār was held for the reception of Mr. Clerk, whom, having seated, the Maharajah conversed with for an hour and a half in the most friendly manner. After his departure, the question of an interview with the Governor-General was discussed, the Maharajah agreeing to the step, and many of the sirdars being averse to it.

Dec. 16.—The Sirdar Lena Singh Muejtee returned to court with the other sirdars sent to visit the Governor-General, and represented that he had not been admitted to an audience by that high officer, who had refused to send one of his secretaries to perform the ceremony of the *istukbal*. Rajah Dhyān Sing was sent for and asked what could be the reason for the refusal of the Governor-General. Devan Deenanath was directed to prepare a detailed schedule of the expenses incurred by the Sikh army which accompanied the British army to Cabul, from the day it began its march to the day of its return, while Dhyān Sing received orders to report how much had been paid by the English, and how much was still due. The Rajah said that a balance of Rs. 7,00,000 was due to the sirdar.

Dec. 17.—The Maharajah inquired of Rajah Dhyān Sing whether there was any objection to his son Purtab Sing marrying a daughter of Sirdar Sham Singh Attaree Wallah, in consequence of Prince Nownehal Sing having taken a wife in the same family. The Rajah said there was none whatever.

Dec. 18.—Prince Purtab Sing announced his speedy arrival. A *khureetah*, written by Noor-ood-deen, was despatched to Mr. Clerk, stating that H. H. was on all occasions ready to conform to the wishes of the Nawab Governor-General. An *urzee* from the Akhbar Nuveez at Cabul represented that Mahomed Aklibar Khan was marching from Bameen towards the city, with four thousand suwars: and that many of the sirdars had left Cabul to pay their respects to him, on which the Maharajah observed that the sirdar would certainly eject Shahpore from his throne. This day Rajah Dhyān Sing was invested by Shere Singh with the highest dignity in the state, and orders were despatched to the killadar of Jumrood to have that fort properly repaired.

Dec. 19.—The Maharajah instructed Rajah Dhyān Sing to procure English instruction for Prince Bukhshish Singh, as he was already well advanced in his native studies.

Dec. 23. Prince Purtab Singh, just returned from Peshawur, presented himself at court with a *nazurana* of two horses, and in reply to the questions of his father regarding the affairs of Peshawur and the English army, said the latter had behaved very well, and passed through the country in the most orderly manner. Assanund and Mahomed Durwesh, vakcels of the ameer of Scinde, were told to write to their masters and say in the name of the Maharajah, that they had much better submit to the demands of the Sahib Logue, whose anger once excited, would not be easily satisfied.

Dec. 24.—Heera Singh, son of Rajah Dhyān Singh, Suchet Singh, and Jemadar Kooshiyal Singh were this day despatched to Ferozepore with the presents for the Nawab Governor-General Sahib. The Maharajah told Dhyān Singh to prepare 5000 men as an escort with which he (Dhyān Singh) should go to pay his respects to the Governor-General. The minister replied, it would be as well to wait the result of the mission just despatched.

Dec. 25.—An *urzee* was received from the ukbar nuveez at Cabul, stating that a battle had taken place between Ameenoolah Khan, supported by other sirdars, and the Kuzzulbashies, in which upwards of 2000 men had been killed and wounded on both sides. The Kuzzulbashies were beaten, and fled from the city to the hills. The killadar of Jumrood received strict orders to be on the alert, and on no account to allow any persons to pass from the hills to Peshawur, also to continue to lay in stores of grain.

Dec. 26.—Rajah Dhyān Singh represented to the Maharajah at the durbār this day, that the British having assembled 60,000 men at Ferozepore, it did not become his highness to pay a visit to the Governor-General on a foreign territory, to which the

Maharajah replied he was quite right, but that should it please the Governor General to come to Lahore, he should be most happy to see that officer.

Dec. 28.—An urzce was received from the deputation at Ferozepore, stating that they had been honourably received on the banks of the Sutlej by Mr. Clerk, Gen. Pollock, and a Doctor Sahib, under a salute, and had been presented to the Governor-General, with whom they remained an hour (Hindoostanee). The Maharajah immediately instructed Rajah Dhyani Singh to accompany Prince Purtab Singh with 5,000 men to Ferozepore, to present his Highness's personal respects to the Governor-General; a *khureetah* was prepared and despatched to Mr. Clerk, mentioning the departure of Rajah Dhyani Singh with the Prince, and hoping he would be honourably received. Prince Bukhshish Singh was instructed to present himself daily at the darbar, and observe all he saw and heard with diligence and attention.

Dec. 29.—The Maharajah inquired of Noor-ood-deen how much treasure had been withdrawn from the fort of Govindghur since his accession to the musnud, and was told in reply that it amounted to upwards of two krores; whereon he directed a detailed account of the expenditure to be prepared and laid before him.

Dec. 31.—The news from Ferozepore was to the effect that Rajah Dhyani Singh and Prince Purtab Singh had been received by five gentlemen of the Governor-General's suite; they were conducted to the presence of that high officer by Mr. Clerk, and it was announced that Maddock Sahib Bahadoor, Secretary to the Governor-General, with other gentlemen, would return to Lahore with the Rajah; on which the Maharajah sent orders to the darogah of Gen. Ventura to prepare his house for the reception of the visitors. Fifty Akhalees having approached the palace with loud cries and demands for khurach, his Highness was much incensed and said he would not suffer the insolence of these people any longer. Ten of them were seized by the guards and committed to prison.

Letters from Mr. Maddock's suite say that they arrived at Lahore on the 6th January, and were on the morning of the 7th presented to the Maharajah in full darbar. The sight is stated to have been magnificent, and was to have been followed by some exhibition daily, and a review of some 60,000 men. Mr. Maddock was to leave the capital on the 13th. Besides his escort, there was a large party of civilians, also Lord Altamont, Count D'Orlich, Gen. Churchill (Knight of the Lion of the Punjab), Capt. Somerset, &c.

Oude.—We have received an account, which we subjoin, of a mutiny at Lucknow:—"Yesterday, between the hours of 8 and 9 o'clock, a serious mutiny broke out in the 1st Light Infantry Battalion of his Majesty the King of Oude, under the command of Capt. William Hearnsey. The mutineers are still in possession of the regimental magazine and the guns that were destined to accompany them into the district; they are on their guard against surprise, and have sworn that they will not return to duty until their wishes have been acceded to."—*Agra Ukhbar*, Jan. 14.

EXCERPTA.

On the 14th January occurred the first instance of the prosecution of a native newspaper for libel, by an action in the Supreme Court, by Raja Kishennath Roy against the editor of the *Rusoraj*, the most sprightly as well as the vilest paper in Calcutta. The libel was the grossest which could be imagined, charging upon the young Raja and his wife crimes of the most revolting character. The editor of the *Rusoraj* was found guilty. "A more infamous libel has never stained the pages of a native journal," observes the *Friend of India*. "It is calculated to throw no little discredit on the native press that this paper, which has been pre-eminent for its filthy attack on character, should be published under the same editorial responsibility as the *Bhaskur*, which is remarkable for its talent. It is no credit to native society that four hundred copies of this *Rusoraj* should find purchasers in it."

The general management of the Orphan Society have received a discouraging

reply to their letter, applying for the court's sanction to the proposed extension of the Fund benefits, as contained in the "ten propositions." The court observe, that they have no objection to make the increased rates of subscription compulsory on all future subscribers; but add, that the proposed regulations having a benevolent tendency, they will not object to grant interest, at four per cent., on deposits under the new regulations, and allow the society to remit at 1s. 11d.

At the opium sale held January 1st, 4,965 chests of opium were disposed of at a very high rate; the Behar averaged Rs. 1,456, the Benares, Rs. 1,283 the chest. The result of the sale was nearly seventy lacs of rupees. The clear profit to government of this first sale of the year was half a million sterling.

The case of Hadjee Mahommed v. Aga Kerboolace, which was tried during the sessions before the last, has been re-tried, because on the former occasion one of the jurymen was understood to be biased in favour of the prosecution. In the first trial, the defendants were convicted; in the last, they were acquitted.

The five per cent. loan has closed almost as unexpectedly as it opened. The holders of the four per cents. are in ecstasy. Their notes, which were at one time depressed to fourteen per cent. discount, have risen to their old standard of four per cent., and this closing of the exchequer against farther receipts at five per cent. will be equivalent to putting nearly eighty lacs of rupees into their pockets. The four per cent. loan is opened again, to which nobody will subscribe.

We last week noticed a new conveyance for travellers, built by Mr. Cameron, of Durrumtollah; we have since had intelligence of a part of the progress it has made, in conveying a gentleman to Mirzapore; the rate of its going, up to Burdwan, over a tract of notoriously bad road, has been upwards of four miles an hour, that of the dak runners being at that part, we believe, a shade under three, and we are assured it passed every thing it came up with, including two dak travellers. The bearers too seemed well pleased with the change from bearing the pole to pushing the palan-keen, and appear to be desirous of having it more extensively carried out. Mr. Cameron has one or two of these new vehicles now under preparation, and we recommend all who are interested in accelerating the progress and increasing the comfort of the traveller, to go and see them.—*Planter's Journal*, Jan. 11.

The missionary ministers resident in Calcutta and its vicinity have published a protest against the procession of the gates "once of the idol temple of Somnauth."

The Governor General has at length filled up the regiments which suffered so severely during the calamitous retreat from Cabul, and in a mode which is likely to create universal dissatisfaction through the army. The principle of regimental promotion has now been set aside for the first time, and the vacancies have been supplied for the most part from other regiments. Of those who had a claim to these steps a great number have thus been disappointed, while those whom it is intended to serve have in many instances found their prospects deteriorated by the change. At the same time, officers who have no personal interest in these mutations are dismayed by the abrogation of the prescriptive rule on which they have hitherto been accustomed to look for their advancement.—*Friend of India*.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

HYDERABAD AFFAIRS.

A few days ago, Gen. Fraser had an interview with the Nizam, in the strictest secrecy, excluding both the minister, Rajah Chundoo-Loll, and the assistant resident, Capt. Malcolm. The object of this interview was understood to be hostile to Rajah Chundoo-Loll, so much so that it was pretty generally believed that Gen. Fraser had solicited his dismissal. He is, it is understood, soon to have another audience of the Nizam.

We have on former occasions alluded to the resident's interference in the affairs of Sorapore, and mentioned Capt. Gresley (the officer who induced the Arabs at Murcher to surrender, after they had repulsed the troops) as recently intrusted with the management thereof; it is reported that Capt. Gresley has thrown up his situation, after addressing some very spirited letters to the resident.

We learn too, that Seeta Ram, the soucar mentioned in the *Englishman* of Nov. 28, 1840, as having accompanied Capt. Jackson to Sorapore, and been instrumental in the persecutions then inflicted (it was said by the resident's orders) upon Mahadeogheer and his gomastah, Govindrao, is now in custody, and is to be tried by military law for certain offences said to have been committed in his capacity of camp follower. He again is said to have retorted, and to have charged Capt. Jackson with employing him in the very proceedings for which he is going to be tried, and with having received bribes through his agency. This is the same Capt. Jackson who (as stated in the same *Englishman*), when Govindrao complained against him in 1840, was informed by Capt. Malcolm, the assistant resident, that he need not make himself uneasy about it, because the Supreme Government had just declined to take any notice of Kishen Doss's memorial against the resident's friend, Mr. Dighton. Now, however, it seems there is to be an inquiry. Capt. Gresley inquired into the matter and reported upon it, after which the resident ordered Brigadier Tomkyns to inquire into it, who of course could only go over the same ground as Capt. Gresley.—*Examiner*, Dec. 15.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FÊTE IN HONOUR OF THE VICTORIES.

Sir George Arthur has given a grand fête at Bombay, in honour of the victories in Afghanistan and the peace in China. In the course of his speech, he eulogised Lord Ellenborough's conduct in reference to the expedition to China; for doubts having arisen as to the interpretation of a certain despatch from England, and which would have caused much delay by a reference to the home authorities, Lord Ellenborough took on himself to interpret it, and said, "Now if you succeed, the glory will be yours; but if you fail, the responsibility shall be mine." In another part of his speech, Sir George Arthur said, "Every gentleman present was aware of the difficulties in which India had been placed at the period of the arrival of the present Governor-General. They all know its present situation, and how much was due to the noble lord who had taken such special care to equip the troops under Gen Pollock for an advance."

SCINDE.

The following intelligence is contained in letters from Sukkur:—

Dec. 27. "Gen. Napier marched yesterday to within three or four miles of Khyrpoor. There is no chance of the Ameers fighting, but I do not think they will sign the treaty unless a movement is made on Hyderabad."

Jan. 7. "The last accounts from the force under Sir Charles Napier were, that it had halted at Deejkote. A detachment of 300 men of H. M.'s 22nd regt. to be mounted on camels, and 100 of the Scinde irregulars, with a gun, were about to make a *dour* into the desert, to take a fort, in which Meer Roostum's son and nephew had, with their families, taken refuge. Islam Kote is the name of the fort; it is eighty miles in the desert. The whole of Scinde is in commotion from sheer fright. The Ameers are said to be ready to do any thing; the forces they were said to have collected, and to be collecting, are imaginary."

A subsequent letter states that Meer Rustoom and his son had come into camp.

Jan. 13. "Accounts were received this morning of Gen. Sir C. Napier having with his small force (350 men; H. M.'s 22nd regt., mounted on camels, two 24-pounder howitzers, and fifty Scinde horse) reached Emaum Ghur on the 11th Jan., a small paltry

fort in the desert, and which, as might have been expected, was found deserted. The remainder of the field force are still at Deejkote on the edge of the desert. The Bengal artillery and 19th regt. N.I. were ordered three days ago to re-join the three irregular corps at their camp Tarrachund, about ten miles from Sukkur; and on Monday next the Bengal column will move on again to the northward, to take possession or prevent disturbances on the Subzulcote territory being made over to its new master. A vakeel from Nusseer Khan of Khelat has passed through Sukkur to see Sir C. Napier, and to beg assistance of troops to enable him to hold his own; for Shah Newaz, who was put upon the gaddee on the death of the boy's father, Mehrab Khan, has collected troops and threatens to attack him. Poor boy, I fear he has little chance of retaining his country without a severe struggle for it; and when he finds that no assistance can be afforded him by us, I fear the British name and credit will receive a blow that we may some day have cause to repent. The Ameers at Hyderabad have also sent several vakeels after Sir Charles Napier, and there is no doubt of their having agreed to sign the treaty and to do any thing the Governor-General wishes them to do. Notwithstanding all this, reports are current of a move on Hyderabad."

The *Delhi Gazette* states that the Ameers of Scinde have submitted to the terms proposed to them by the Governor-General. A letter from Ferozepore, published in the *Hurkaru*, states that Gen. Napier had actually marched on Hyderabad.

PARSEE WORKS.

The Rev. Dr. Wilson, in his farewell letter to the Bombay Branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, mentions the following facts:—"I am happy to be able to inform you that the lithographing from my own MS. of twenty-five copies of the *Vandidad*, in the Zand language, but Gujaratee character, with a Gujaratee translation, paraphrase, and comment by Aspandiarjee Franjee, assisted by Mullr Firuz and other learned Dasturs of the Kedmi sect, as proposed by Dr. Buist and Mr. Pigott and readily acquiesced in by the Society, is now completed. The work forms two neat octavo volumes, and will prove an acquisition very acceptable to the Orientalist desirous of studying the sacred books of the Parsis. It contains their *doctrinal standards*, with many of the traditions from the Pahlivi, and Sanserit, which are supposed to illustrate it. It is put forth exactly according to the copy which came into my possession. I instructed the native who corrected the proofs to tolerate no departure from the original manuscript even when it might be thought to be somewhat erroneous. It is a mere help to a critical rendering and interpretation of the *Vandidad*, and as such only should it be viewed."

EXCERPTA.

Letters of 1st January from Aden state that every thing seems quiet, and the troops were in the highest health. A severe gale, with a violent fall of rain, had been experienced on the 28th December, and two following days. It is now about 14 years since rain fell here in any noticeable quantity, though, from the grooved and torn-up aspect of the soil, they appear to have been from time to time subjected to similar storms.

The foundation stone of the "Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Hospital" was laid on the 3rd January, with great pomp and Masonic formality, at Byculla, by the R. W. the Provincial Grand Master of Western India, Dr. James Burnes, K. H., in the presence of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, the Governor, Sir Thomas M'Mahon, all the principal members of our Society, and an immense assemblage of every class and denomination.

Penang.

The Malay chiefs of Quedah have not been long in re-asserting one of the most eminent privileges of royalty—that of going to war. A tract of country to the south

of the Kreau has been occupied by them, after expelling the Pangulu. Whatever claims Quedah formerly had to this land, we believe its southern limit stretched beyond it; we have recognized it as a portion of Perak, and if the treaty with Siam is still in force, and the present British-Indian Government sanctions the policy of that treaty, it must consider this proceeding of the Quedah chiefs as a Siamese encroachment on the territories of Perak, which it is bound to prohibit. We should not be very much surprised if Government were some day to open its eyes to the absurdity of paying rent for Prince of Wales's Island to a mere officer of the court of Bangkok, and rest its right to the dominion of the island upon first occupation or prescription. At present, owing to the revolutions in our policy to Quedah, it is hard to say what is the nature of our right to this island, and how we acquired it. What has now become of Sir George Leith's treaty? Does Government consider that it and all the preceding covenants with the Rajah of Quedah as a sovereign are abrogated by their having discovered that, from the first, he was only a Siamese provincial governor, and that he was rightfully, if not justly, deprived of his office—or do they admit that these covenants, and amongst them the obligation to pay yearly rent for his island, enure or endure for the benefit of the King of Siam?—*Gaz., Dec. 10.*

Australasia.

The Legislative Council, on the 7th September, agreed to a string of resolutions on the report of the Committee appointed to inquire into the subject of immigration. They state "that, notwithstanding the unprecedented influx of immigrants during the past year, in which the numbers added to the population have been 23,426, there are no symptoms of a superabundance of labour in any part of the territory, there being few, if any, instances of industrious and skilful artisans, or labourers, wanting employment; and although wages have been so far reduced, as in some degree to meet the circumstances of the employer, they have not fallen below that level which enables the labourer to provide an honest and comfortable subsistence for himself and family: that the large and increasing sums at the credit of the working classes in the Savings' Bank of New South Wales afford a gratifying proof of their continued prosperous condition, notwithstanding the recent extensive increase of their numbers; the deposits having increased from £113,000 on the 30th June, 1840, to £178,000 on the same date of the present year: that although the copious supply of labour has, amongst other beneficial effects upon the colony, had that of enabling the settlers to carry on the operations of their industry for a certain period, yet that, unless measures be taken in the early part of the ensuing year for the resumption of immigration, the want of labour will be as injuriously felt as ever." The Council suggest that, instead of the immediate abstraction of capital for encouraging immigration, a loan be raised in the mother country, for which the vast tracts of vacant crown lands in the colony offer a fully adequate security.

The Sydney papers, which reach to the 17th September, state that general business cannot be said to have exhibited a state of healthy activity yet, nor to have made a single step towards improvement. Speculation, through the long scarcity of money, has been, and is still, dull and stagnant; the non-arrival of ships with merchandise from England has tended also greatly to keep speculators as well as dealers in a state of suspense and indecision; and consumers, country and town, finding that English supplies which are in the market were looking up, have been induced rather to curtail their expenditure of many commodities, in the indulgence of which their previous easiness of obtaining had tempted them to give orders for freely. Notwithstanding this asserted straitened supply of cash, companies are organizing projected mineral researches, both there and in New Zealand. Copper of superior quality is stated to have been discovered in the last-named place. The banks at Sydney had consented to fall their rates of interest, which had given some life to commercial transactions. The elections of the different wards, under the new Cor-

poration Bill, were exciting much attention at Sydney. Party spirit ran very high; the more particularly so as this was the first election under the act.

By this opportunity advices have come to hand to the latter end of August from Van Dieman's Land, which do not give a favourable colouring to matters there. Failures had taken place to a considerable extent, and the merchants were in consequence devising means to limit credit. The necessity of a usury law, to check high rates of interest, was also talked of.

Murray's *Review* states, that very calamitous accounts have been received of the result of Captain Maconochie's system at Norfolk Island. "It is now ascertained that however fitting for the former general system of transportation, when the innocent and the guilty were so commingled that the great portion of the former subdued the vices of the latter, Captain Maconochie's system might have been, it is wholly unfit for the present system, which includes none but the worst offenders, all others being kept at home; but is particularly unfit for a place of secondary punishment, where none but murderers, burglars, and thieves of every sort are collected, whose confirmed vices can only be controlled by the strong hand of coercion. A calamitous recent occurrence affords another lamentable but convincing proof that no parent can, with ordinary safety, permit any but the really approved prisoner of the crown, male or female (and what is still worse, the female emigrants are of habits which render them little, if any, more trustworthy), under his roof. We sincerely hope that, upon the return to assignment, it will be as much as possible limited to prædial occupations."

New Zealand.

The *New Zealand Gazette* brings intelligence of the death of Capt. W. Hobson, the governor, who died at Auckland, on the 10th of September, under a severe attack of paralysis. His burial was attended by a vast concourse of the natives, who on the morning of the ceremony performed the *uhunga* (funeral dirge), as if for one of their own most valued chiefs, and in their general behaviour on the occasion evinced the respect they entertained for the deceased. Mr. Willoughby Shortland, the colonial secretary, assumed the post of acting governor, in addition to his own duties.

Society Islands.

Letters from the American consul, to September 11th, state that the French admiral, Dupetit Thouars, arrived at Tahiti on the 8th, and made a demand on the Tahitians of the sum of 10,000 dollars, as a guarantee for their future adherence to the treaties. It seems they immediately entered into negotiations for the surrender of the sovereignty of the island. Four of the chiefs, on the 9th, signed a paper to that effect, but the queen had refused to sign it. At the last date, the question of acknowledgment of the sovereignty of France was supposed to be settled, as all demonstrations of hostility had ceased, but the French flag was not yet hoisted. The *Reine Blanche* was at Tahiti.—*New York Journal of Commerce*.

Abyssinia.

The accounts from Abyssinia are by no means favourable. In Abyssinia, the Rosaf Gondar had declared war against King Udje, of Tigre, taken him prisoner, and thrown him into chains. Civil war is spread over the whole country, except Schoa. The captivity of Udje has made it possible for M. Abbadie to travel into the interior of the country, and Schimper has probably left the asylum where he had taken refuge. The hopes which were entertained in France and England some years ago, of the opening of an advantageous trade with Abyssinia, and through that country with the Soudan, are pretty well dispelled; but as there is a real foundation for it, further attempts will be made as soon as tranquillity is re-established.

This circumstance has but little effect on the trade of Egypt, because the petty princes to the west of Gondar, through whose boundaries the caravans from the south pass, protect them, because the duty they lay on them is the best part of their revenue.—*Allgemeine Zeitung*, Feb. 24.

Cape of Good Hope.

The accounts from the northern frontier announce probable disturbances of a serious character occasioned by the proceedings of the disaffected Boers. The *Graham's-Town Gazette*, December 8th, states that the information communicated to the Lieut.-Governor (Col. Hare) led to the issue of orders for the march of all the disposable troops to the disaffected locality. The power of the civil authorities was called into exercise, and every wagon that could be procured was either hired or pressed for the public service. The first division, consisting of 200 men 91st regt., 100 do. 27th, under Lieut.-Col. Johnstone, 27th regt., had marched for Graaff-Reinet. A six pounder was despatched to join this division, which was followed by 150 of the Cape Mounted Rifles. They were to proceed to Colesberg. The Lieut.-Governor had taken his departure for Fort Beaufort, where another division was forming under Col. Somerset. This division is to march by the route of the Winterberg, to Colesberg, where it is intended for the two divisions to concentrate. The 2nd or right division will consist of detachments of the 27th and 91st regts., and of the Cape Mounted Rifles, also a six-pounder. The entire force will consist of about 1,200 men. It is understood that the Lieut.-Governor will proceed from Fort Beaufort direct to Colesberg. It is said that the expedition will proceed as far as Philipolis, a Griqua village, a short distance beyond the Orange River.

This movement seems to have been called for by the state of the public feeling both within and beyond the boundary. The disaffected Boers across the Orange River, not content with audaciously raising the standard of insurrection against the British Government, are endeavouring by their emissaries to spread the poison of sedition within the colony, and to seduce their countrymen from their allegiance.

The same journal publishes the following extracts from letters from the country in question. The following is dated October 11:—"About ten days ago, a letter arrived from Andreas Pretorius, Commandant of Natal, desiring all persons located between the Orange River and Natal to appear *armed* at Alleman's Drift, on the 24th of this month, at which time he with all the members of Council from Natal would be present, for the purpose of planting there the land-marks of the Dutch Republican Government, after which any person refusing to swear allegiance to them should be compelled to leave this country. Every man able to ride will on the 21st of this month start from this part armed towards Alleman's Drift, and it is computed that about 1,000 men will be present, as from Riet River alone there will go 300." Another communication, dated November 21st, contains the following passages:—"On the 21st October, the day appointed for the Boers to start from here, they were so elated at the number joining them (they calculated upon 2,000), that they planned an attack upon the French missionary station of Mr. Pellissier, and the chief Lepooy, and to exterminate the whole tribe at once; and, by degrees, before January, the whole of the native tribes. January is the time when they state war is again to commence at Natal. On the morning of the 21st, the Boers were passing there by dozens on their route to the appointed places. About this time notice was received here that 400 or 500 troops would be at the drift to meet them. This so disconcerted them that many fell sick, or pretended to do so, and returned home. The consequence was, that only 300 Boers reached Alleman's Drift, where they met Judge Menzies, who exhorted them to abandon their intention. On their return they called upon the Chief Lepooy, and desired him to consider himself one of Pretorius' subjects. The chief replied very laconically, that 'when they had beaten the English, it would be time enough for him to consider his plans.'"

Capt. Smith, the Commandant of Natal, had published a notice, denouncing the

proceeding of the emigrant leaders there, in granting title-deeds to land, as seditious and treasonable.

The *Cape Frontier Times*, December 8th, says:—"Intelligence has been received during the past week, that the Griquas and Boers are arrayed in hostile attitude against each other, so that a collision it was feared would soon take place. An attack, indeed, by a party of Boers upon some Griquas, in which the former seized upon some guns, is stated already to have taken place. A paper, urging the colonial Dutch farmers to leave the colony and hasten to the assistance of the Orange River Boers, about to be attacked, as the document states, by the native tribes, has been discovered in circulation within the colony. To this paper the signature of various Dutch residents in the colony has been found attached. Numerous other circulars of the same description are, it is supposed, in course of distribution. Symptoms of disaffection amongst the Dutch population, we are sorry to hear, are visible in various parts."

The latest accounts (December 30th) state that Mocke, the commandant of the Boers, had retreated from Philipolis to the Modder River, with the avowed intention of there concentrating his forces, to dispute with our troops the passage of the river, should they attempt to cross the colonial boundary. Full credence does not, however, appear to be given to this report, and it is rather treated as idle vaunting on the part of Mocke. The farmers are believed to possess too much caution to place themselves between two fires, where, in case of defeat, a retreat would be as difficult and dangerous as a movement forward. The Griquas and the Corannas would seize the opportunity of the appearance of the British forces to avenge old insults, and the disposition of all the native tribes is alleged to be of much the same character towards the Boers. Letters from the force state that a great loss of cattle has been sustained on the march. At Cradock the left division had stationed a detachment of fifty infantry and twenty-five mounted riflemen, to form a post of communication between the main body and the military post already established. Both divisions had arrived at Colesberg.

The catalogue of Caffre depredations by this arrival is of a serious description. Some of these marauders had committed a most brutal murder near the Fish River Flats, on the person of a young man named William Harden, a resident of Cuyler-ville, Lower Albany. At Bathurst, and in the vicinity of Upper Albany, the robbery of cattle was frequent. From Fort Peddie the accounts were regarded as of an alarming character, arising from the reports that the British had been defeated by the Boers. The Caffres, it is said, were exulting at our misfortune, and contriving plans to attack the colony at its defenceless points.

China.

The following "proclamation" appears in the *Canton Register*, December 7: "Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., H. B. M.'s plenipotentiary in China, has, on his arrival at Amoy, learned, with extreme horror and astonishment, that many more than 100 subjects of her Majesty, who were wrecked in the ship *Nerbudda* and brig *Ann*, in September, 1841, and March, 1842, on the coast of the island of Formosa, have been recently put to death by the Chinese authorities on that island, who allege that they perpetrated this cold-blooded act in obedience to the imperial commands. Had the unhappy people who have suffered on this occasion even been prisoners of war, taken whilst fighting with arms in their hands, their massacre (which is aggravated by a lapse of time of nearly a year) would have been a most flagrant violation of the acknowledged and well-understood rules and feelings which distinguish warfare among civilized nations, and contrasts it with the sanguinary and inhuman practices and ideas of mere savages; but, when H. M.'s plenipotentiary calls to mind that the unfortunate individuals on whom this foul deed has been committed were inoffensive camp-followers and seamen, who neither were armed, nor had any means

of defending themselves or of molesting others, and who were specially entitled as distressed and shipwrecked men, both by the laws and usages of China, to kindness and protection, the plenipotentiary has no language by which he can sufficiently proclaim the sentiments of abhorrence and detestation with which he views this lamentable affair, the recollection of which will remain as a stain and disgrace in the annals of the Chinese empire.

"H.B.M.'s plenipotentiary has already obtained positive official proof, that the commands issued by the emperor for putting to death H.B.M.'s subjects, were drawn from his imperial majesty by the gross and merciless misrepresentations of the local authorities on Formosa, who, with the object of personal aggrandisement, basely and falsely reported to the cabinet at Pekin that both the ship *Nerbudda*, and subsequently the brig *Ann*, had gone to that island with hostile intentions; an assertion not more lying and false than manifestly absurd, since neither of those vessels were ships of war, or had, when wrecked, any troops or other fighting men on board of them. H.B.M.'s plenipotentiary now intends respectfully, though firmly, to submit the real facts of this dreadful affair to the special notice of the emperor through the imperial commissioners and ministers, and to demand, in the name of his sovereign, the Queen of Great Britain, that the local authorities on the island of Formosa, whose false and pitiless misrepresentations have led to the horrible event which has called for this proclamation, shall be degraded and (condignly) punished; and further, that their property shall be confiscated, and its amount paid over to the officers of the British Government, to be applied to the relief and support of the families of the innocent men who have been put to death on false and foul accusation. Without this just atonement, H.B.M.'s plenipotentiary is not prepared to say that the event which has occurred, and which it becomes the plenipotentiary's unwilling duty to report to H.M.'s Government, will not be the cause of a further serious misunderstanding, or that it may not even lead to a renewal of hostilities between the two empires, which would be greatly to be deplored, as involving this country and its people in fresh misery and evil, for the crimes of a few shameless and unworthy miscreants in power, who have, from base motives, imposed on their own sovereign. H.B.M.'s plenipotentiary, however, trusts that the emperor will, in his wisdom, see the justice, as well as policy, of making the retribution which is herein pointed out, which is due both to England and China, and which will avert further calamity.

"That all persons may know the real state of the case, this proclamation is published in the English and Chinese languages, for general information.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate *Queen*, at Amoy, on the 23rd of November, 1842."

"To her Britannic Majesty's Subjects:—Sir H. Pottinger, Bart., H.M.'s plenipotentiary in China, purposely refrained from making any allusion, in his proclamation of the 23rd instant, to the European portion of the crews of the ship *Nerbudda* and brig *Ann*. The plenipotentiary imagines that it must be already generally known, that when the *Nerbudda* got into danger, the natives of India on board that ship were abandoned by the master and mates of her, and also by an officer and a small detachment of H.M.'s regiments who were proceeding in her to join the expedition. It now appears, that the natives remained by the ship for five days after they were thus abandoned; that they then landed on rafts under the guidance of the head and second serang; that, in thus landing, some of the men (both camp-followers and Lascars, or seamen) were drowned or killed by Chinese who came down to plunder them; that all who landed were made prisoners the moment they got on shore, and confined in heavy irons, under circumstances of great cruelty, in small parties and in separate prisons, for about eleven months, at the expiration of which period they (with exception of the head and second serang) were carried in sedan chairs to a plain a short distance from the capital of the island of Formosa, and there beheaded in cold blood, in presence of the Chinese local authorities. It further appears, that there were altogether 240 natives of India (170 camp-followers and 70 seamen) left

in the *Nerbudda* when her master and mates deserted that ship, out of whom only the head and second serang have escaped with their lives; but it is not possible to determine how many were drowned, killed by plunderers, died natural deaths, perished from ill-treatment or starvation, or were beheaded by the Chinese authorities.

"With regard to the brig *Ann*, it has been ascertained that she had fifty-seven souls on board when she was cast away, of whom fourteen were natives of Europe or America, two or three Portuguese and Malays, five Chinese, and the remainder natives of India. The vessel was driven high and dry (at low water) on shore, about midnight, and the whole of the fifty-seven individuals quitted her at daybreak next morning, and took possession of a Chinese junk which was lying in a creek or river near the spot, with the object of putting to sea in the junk; but the violence of the gale prevented them even making the attempt, and they surrendered, without even firing a musket at the host of armed Chinese who had been assembled round them, about three o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. They were instantly stripped, and marched some distance without a particle of covering, exposed to a cutting north-east wind. Two men died from cold, and several others dropped from the same cause and fatigue, and were carried on in baskets to the capital (about ninety miles from the spot where the brig was wrecked), where they were separated into small parties and put into distinct prisons in irons. Subsequent to this, the parties had little communication with each other, but it is known, that they were all subjected to the most barbarous treatment, and were scarcely allowed sufficient food to sustain life. In this manner above seven dreary months passed away, when it was announced to the eleven survivors, including the two belonging to the *Nerbudda* (six natives of Europe and America, three natives of India, and two Chinamen, which latter individuals had been pardoned on condition of entering the service of the government of Formosa), that peace had been made, and they likewise then ascertained that all the rest of their fellow-sufferers in captivity and wretchedness had been put to death, on or about the 18th of August last, on the grounds stated in the plenipotentiary's other proclamation. Among the sufferers is Mr. Gully, a British merchant, who was returning to Macao from the northward, as a passenger by the *Ann*. It is not possible to account for the lives of the six Europeans and Americans, and three natives of India, being spared; but it is surmised, that they were considered to be principal men of their classes, and were intended to have been sent to Peking to be there executed.

"The proclamation is now published, to satisfy the great anxiety and interest which has been universally felt on the subject of it. It is superfluous for her Majesty's plenipotentiary to record the deep and sincere regret and sorrow with which he discharges so painful a duty.

"Dated on board the steam-frigate *Queen*,
at Amoy, 26th of Nov., 1842."

The *Friend of China*, December 15, gives the following detailed account of riots at Canton:—The morning of 7th December was ushered in by nothing particular. All the residents had heard that meetings had been held in the city by numbers of discontented people, who have during the war been in the service of Government, but having lately been discharged in consequence of the peace, they have been thrown out of employment. The ringleaders were men who had passed the necessary literary examination, and had buttons *pro tem.*, with the office and appointment they had lost with the peace. These men worked upon the feelings of the lower classes by pretending to be great patriots and sticklers for the old customs, holding the English up to opprobrium and execration. The ladies visiting Canton gave them something to take hold of, and the clause in the treaty stipulating that the English could build houses where they chose, gave them something else. Placards were posted upon the wall, and petitions sent in to the governor, who was obliged to listen to them on account of their immense number, amounting it is said to 40,000. There can be little or no doubt that an attack was contemplated upon the factories, and some go

as far as to say that it was to take place when it did, but it was brought about in a very curious manner. The creek hong, lying as it did in ruins, had been assigned for the abode of the serangs of the country ships to transact their business in. The crews of the country ships being thus enabled to find accommodation at Canton, have been in the habit of coming up in large numbers for the last few months, and misbehaving themselves sadly, have been the source of great annoyance to the residents. On the 7th, immense quantities of them were up, 200 it is said. Many of them were drunk, but from the fact of the serangs making themselves so busy, the Chinese version of the story would appear correct, which was that goods had been bought by the Lascars from the shopkeepers to go per Chowchow chop, which having been sent, the goods could not be shipped on the same terms by the other chops, which the Lascars insisted upon the shopkeepers doing; and indeed it would appear that the vast number who were sent up were sent for the express purpose of intimidating these shopkeepers, or of compelling them to submit by force of arms. Some of the Lascars were dressed as sepoys, and there were a great many quarrels in the back streets all the morning, but the square was perfectly quiet until about half-past two, when the Chinamen began to muster, evidently for the purpose of fighting the Lascars. Stones and brickbats began to fly, and cudgels were resorted to by the Lascars. The Chinamen mustered at the bottom of Hog-lane, and the fight took place between that and the creek. No insult was offered to the factories, or even to Europeans, during all this. About half-past three, when the Lascars, being beaten, had taken refuge in the creek hong, and the Chinamen remained at the bottom of Hog-lane, all seemed tolerably quiet, but numbers of men of the lowest description seemed to be joining the mob, which had now become pretty large. Things grew suspicious, some Europeans being pelted. Quite on a sudden they broke open the door of the Company's garden near Hog-lane, and made use of the battens to break down the wall of the garden. Even then no foreigner contemplated that it would go any further than breaking their windows went, as all the factories in the New British were being put in order, and numbers of workmen were employed getting the hall in readiness for Sir Henry Pottinger. In a very few minutes a most vigorous attack was made upon No. 1, British, which was carried by numbers entering the lower windows. There can be no doubt that this factory was attacked in this sudden manner, in the hope and expectation of capturing two ladies who were residing there. These ladies, most fortunately, had been removed immediately it was seen that the garden was broken open, and being taken out the back way, were deposited in one of the hongs. The attack was so sudden, that most of the other residents believed that the object had been accomplished and the ladies captured. Neither residents nor domestics saved a single article but what they stood in. The Hong merchants, at the earnest request of some residents, had sent for soldiers to some stations outside the walls near the factories, but the mandarin thereof, of course knowing that the row would be much more serious than was generally contemplated, considered his force insufficient, and, refusing to act, referred the application to the qwang-heep. This functionary, knowing right well that something serious would happen, applied to the governor to be allowed to arm his force, as he could not take life without the governor's sanction, knowing that the ordinary mode of quieting a disturbance would be unavailing in the present instance. The governor refused his sanction, and the qwang-heep went accompanied by the qwang-chow-foo and nam-hoy-yune, escorted by about 300 soldiers armed to the teeth. The soldiers fired up in the air, and the mob finding that they durst not fire amongst them, attacked and drove them off, breaking the chairs of the three great mandarins and pelting them with stones. Consequently, the mandarins took refuge in the Consol-house, which the soldiers guarded. It was now about five o'clock, the mob had set fire to the Company's hall and commenced pillaging and destroying all the factories eastward of Hog-lane. They did not seem bent upon "loot," as they broke and destroyed every thing, of course seizing all the money that fell in their way. No. 1, British, adjoining the hall, next caught fire, and the Hong merchants sent their engines to prevent the fire spreading. The mob

would not allow them to work, saying that they were determined that all the factories eastward of Hog-lane should be burnt, but that if any others caught, they would assist them in quenching them. All these factories had now been pillaged and deserted excepting No. 1, Dutch. This factory having an immense amount of money in its treasury, was bravely defended by its inhabitants, who, falling short of ammunition, and the factory being in a blaze, evacuated it about eleven o'clock. The residents of the factory to the westward finding the square in possession of a ruthless mob, elated with success, had to look after their own personal safety; those between Hog-lane and old China-street, took refuge on the tops of their houses, expecting every moment to find their factories on fire, and hoped by climbing over the roofs to gain access to the back street. These gentlemen could not go out, as the mob was frantic before the doors. Those to the eastward of that again, at the entreaty of the Hong merchants, made their escape at the back doors—and after being conveyed through the streets towards the westward, were deposited for the night in the Shamun pack-houses. Some took refuge in Mingqua's hong, and were in momentary expectation of being attacked. It was fortunate that the immense amount of dollars which were under the embers of the burnt factories diverted the attention of the mob, or there can be no doubt that all the factories would have shared the like fate. For although it was evident that the political part of it were satisfied with what they had done, when they saw all in a blaze eastward of Hog-lane, yet all the bad characters in Canton had by this time assembled; a great number consisted of those who came after *loot*. Things remained in this state until about two, when, strange to say, the mob began to disperse. Soon after, the qwang-heep having received the governor's authority to do as he liked, came to the square, and soon dispersed what remained. Kingqua's hong escaped by a miracle, having to bear the full influence of the Creek factories being on fire. Some foreigners gave large prices to boats to go to Whampoa, and others offered Drs. 300 to be taken across the river, which was refused. It is to be particularly observed that the mandarins prevented the fast boats for Macao starting as usual that night. All the next day the fire continued, and the following day early Sir Hugh Gough anchored off the factories in the steamer *Proserpine*.

The day after the disturbance two of the rioters were executed in the squares, and it is said a number more have been captured and are to share the same fate.

Another account states, that the disturbance was occasioned by the misconduct of some of the lascars belonging to the *Fort William*, lying at Whampoa, and who were permitted to visit Canton by the commander. "It is not true that this disturbance was owing to an attempt to smuggle opium, for the *Fort William* is not employed in vending that drug, although she may have brought some up the river, and has since been employed in transshipping goods, by which method you are aware a vessel which can only carry six thousand, yet manages to deliver some thirty thousand bales of cotton. But this is hardly deemed smuggling, and it is only an evasion of the port dues, which is now the regular thing, neither disgraceful nor disreputable in this quarter, and the Chinese authorities are not so silly as to take umbrage at such a trifle."

It appears that since the Canton riot, the people have gradually settled into more quiet, although the ferment has by no means totally subsided. Inflammatory placards continue to be published, calling upon the people to drive all the English away, and exhorting the artisans not to lend their aid in rebuilding the British factory, and we have been told that workmen actually refuse to be employed on that building.

The *Friend of China* says:—"No doubt whatever can exist, that full compensation will be made by the Chinese authorities to such British subjects as may have been losers by the late outbreak of the populace at Canton. No just cause of suspicion as the instigators, is attachable to the local authorities. The exertions they made to suppress the riot, the retribution they exacted from the offenders, and the apologies they have tendered to the plenipotentiary, convincingly prove their anxious desire to protect the lives and properties of the European residents."

Mr. Thom, the destined British Consul at Canton, was busy there investigating the causes of the riots.

In a correspondence, which is published in the Canton papers, the British merchants in Canton, "having met to deliberate on their position," state to Lieut. General Gough, then at Canton (Dec. 12), that inquiry of the Chinese led them to believe that the attack on the foreign factories was the result of a pre-arranged determination of the mob, instigated and influenced by parties averse to apprehended foreign innovation, and they conclude that they cannot be considered safe in their houses without efficient protection from their own government on the spot.

The general, in reply (Dec. 13), intimated that he did not apprehend any immediate further outbreak, and that he had received through the Kwang-heep an assurance that the Chinese government was very desirous to maintain tranquillity.

The merchants therefore (Dec. 13) addressed Sir H. Pottinger, stating that there appeared no doubt that the attack had been determined on for some time previously to its occurrence, and that the parties employed in it were regularly organized; that although an affray between some Lascars and Chinese was the ostensible cause of its commencement at that particular time, the attack would have taken place sooner or later had no such circumstance occurred; that the local authorities were unable or unwilling to afford efficient protection in time to prevent a considerable sacrifice of life and property, and the causes which occasioned such result are liable at any moment to recur; that there is a spirit of hostility to the English very general among certain orders in Canton, and that the common people are guided and influenced by parties who have means and ability of giving effect to their operations in a more systematic manner than could be expected from an ordinary mob. They add that, as no machinery exists at present for carrying on the trade, except by actual residence in Canton, and it is unlikely any change can be made in time for the management of the present season's business, it is of the utmost importance that the British community should be enabled to continue for the present to reside in their factories, as their withdrawal would, in the existing state of affairs, necessarily throw the business into the hands of the Americans and others, who from their political position and other causes are not likely to suffer from the hostility of the Chinese.

Sir Henry, writing from Hong-kong (Dec. 16), in return to this letter, distinctly avows that no fact had come to his knowledge which authorized him to concur in the opinion that the attack was premeditated; on the contrary, the accounts that had reached him shewed that a large body of Lascars (170) had been allowed to go up to Canton on leave, from the *Fort William* and other vessels, without any apparent control or any person to look after them; that they had been fighting all day with the Chinese till the latter, assembled in large bodies, drove back the Lascars, who were allowed to take refuge in one of the Hong's that was burned, and then the attack on the buildings commenced. He quotes a letter he wrote to Sir Hugh Gough, on the 13th, in answer to one received from Sir Hugh on the 11th, wherein he (Sir Henry) states:—"It seems quite clear that the crew of the *Fort William* and other ships were the originators of the disturbance, and before I make any demand for repayment of the losses from the local government, I must be satisfied that some attempt was made to control the Lascars. I hold that not even a boat's crew should be allowed to land without a responsible officer or person with them, and if merchants will not enforce some regularity and order in their ships, they must take the consequences." Sir Henry likewise declares that the insinuated unwillingness of the local authorities to afford protection is at total variance with the information and opinions he had received from many different quarters, and he observes that before he subscribes to the alleged inability of the local authorities to afford protection, he must learn that proper and timely application was made to them, which he has strong reason for believing was not the case. "It may, however, be true," he adds, "that the Chinese authorities had not the power immediately at hand to restore order when the riot became serious; and it may even be hereafter unhappily verified, that they do not possess the means of preserving the peace for the future; but, with

respect to the first of these suppositions, it is just and proper, in looking at it, to inquire why our Lascars—one of whom, I am informed, began the riot by stabbing a Chinese—were not restrained by those whose business it was to look after them; and, as regards the second supposition, if we admit that it is possible, and investigate the cause, we are obliged to revert to occurrences which took place before I came to China. None of you, gentlemen, will suppose me capable, for a moment, of palliating the base and barefaced perfidy of the officers of the provincial government in the progress of events which terminated in the city of Canton being left at the mercy of her Majesty's arms in May, 1841; but I believe I am quite justified in saying that, up to that time, there was no general popular feeling of ill-will or antipathy towards the British nation on the side of the people. It is true that we had, from the earliest period of our intercourse with this empire, submitted (with a very few memorable exceptions) to constant contumely and indignity from the Chinese Government officers, but so far as the mass of the population was concerned, they were, I have understood, as civil and as well disposed as I have invariably found them, in all parts of the empire which I have had occasion to visit, since the peace was concluded. It thence follows, that the change which at that time came over the people, and which has gradually led to their present state of exasperation and excitement, must have been brought about by ourselves—that is, partly by mismanagement, and partly by ill-treatment—and I believe both these causes to have had a share in bringing matters to their present crisis. I will content myself with asking you, collectively and individually, whether, with your admitted knowledge of the hostile feelings of certain classes at Canton, coupled with the influence which you declare you believe those classes to be able to exercise over the people, and also bearing in mind your recorded belief that sooner or later an outbreak would take place, you, to whom this letter is particularly addressed, as well as all other foreigners, whether subjects of England or not, can stand forward and conscientiously assert that you have studied the complexion of the times, that you have in any single iota or circumstance, striven to aid me in my arrangements as the humble but zealous instrument of the Government whose protection has been extended to you in an unparalleled degree, and which, I may add, you are always ready to claim and expect, by endeavouring to dissipate and soothe the very excitement and irritation of which you so loudly complain? I may even ask, whether you have not thrown serious difficulties and obstacles, if not positive risk, in the way of the very arrangements and measures which you so earnestly desire to see perfected, and which, next to the assertion of her Majesty's dignity and honour, have been the leading object of my public actions for the last eighteen months? It is needless to occupy your time and swell this letter by detailing circumstances; but I presume that you will now be ready to allow, that it would have been better had you gone on, as in past times, quietly and unobtrusively with your mercantile pursuits, until it was announced to you that the provisions of the recent treaty were to be considered in full force. Even in the most civilized parts of the globe such a course would have been equally advisable and expedient; and how much more do they appear with a jealous, arrogant, and unapproachable government like that of China, which we have for ages allowed, and almost encouraged, to revile and treat us as human beings of a lower grade?" With reference to the request of the merchants, that a force for their defence might be placed at Canton, Sir Henry says: "I must, at once, finally, most explicitly and candidly acquaint you, that no conceivable circumstance should induce me to place H.M.'s Government in so false and undignified a posture, as I should consider it to be placed in, were I to send troops and ships of war to Canton in opposition to the request and wishes of the local government, in order that you might carry on your trade under the protection of such troops and ships of war. Such an arrangement, irrespectively of the conclusive objection to it which I adduce above, would inevitably lead to further ill-will, heart-burning, and violence, and its only result must be disappointment; and, in all likelihood, a renewal of hostilities between the governments of England and China, a calamity which I feel certain you will one and all cordially unite with me in earnestly deprecating."

The merchants, in acknowledging the receipt of this communication, reiterate their opinion, confirmed by subsequent evidence, as to the premeditated character of the outbreak. With regard to the irregular conduct of the lascars, they observe that the practice of allowing seamen of all nations to proceed to Canton is of long standing, and that, if calculated to lead to difficulties, the remedy could not rest with the British merchants, who never have had authority to make regulations for the control of seamen. They forward authenticated statements shewing that repeated applications were made in vain, through the Hong merchants, for protection. Referring to the strong observations made in Sir Henry's letter, which we have quoted in his own words, they say that, till now, they had never, individually or collectively, sought information or protection; that his proclamation of the 12th August, 1841, distinctly stated that the mercantile community must carry on their trade at Canton entirely at their own risk and peril; that that proclamation was, in some degree, rescinded on the 15th November, 1842, allowing trade at Canton to continue, although no government protection was even then actually promised or afforded, and during the progress of such trade, no protection has, directly or indirectly, been given or claimed within Canton, at a time when warlike operations were going on along the whole coast. They submit that the insinuation that they were ever ready to claim such protection is not altogether in accordance with the actual circumstances of the case. They assert that the merchants generally have endeavoured to carry on their mercantile pursuits in Canton, in accordance with former custom, and they add that no intimation was received from the plenipotentiary that he disapproved of their proceedings, although the circumstances were generally known, until after the attack on the factories; that they are one and all ready to conform to all arrangements for the regulation of their trade, and that severe public censure should not indiscriminately be cast on all the foreign merchants in consequence of outrages assumed to have been occasioned by the acts of a few.

A subsequent letter from Sir Henry Pottinger to the British merchants states that the Governor of Canton has, in reply to a letter addressed to him, declared his anxiety and ability to protect all foreigners, and has also expressed his readiness to repay such losses as may have been incurred during the late riot, "after they shall have been correctly ascertained, and submitted through her Majesty's Government."

A letter from Hong-Kong, dated December 31, states "that the censure of the plenipotentiary is merited by the merchants, who, in smuggling opium and all other kinds of goods at Whampoa and at Canton, have outraged all former precedents, and created much distrust in the minds of the Chinese authorities. Few of the vessels now pay port charges, although the consignees no doubt pay it, and the whole course of proceedings in the Canton river has been and is a disgrace to civilization. It is admitted that, in direct contravention of the plenipotentiary's authority, ships have been despatched secretly to the new consular ports."

A correspondence has taken place between the plenipotentiary and the British merchants, respecting the settlement of the tariff, under the new treaty, which appears to occupy the attention of the mercantile community in China, almost to the exclusion of other matters. On this subject a well-informed resident in China writes—"The question of the tariff I fear will be a failure, and the whole result of this commercial treaty will be an immense development of the illicit trade, not only in opium but in all kinds of British goods. The accounts from the north are very encouraging, so much so, that, but for the proclamation of Sir Henry, many ships would have been sent ere this. Cotton goods at Chusan are 50 per cent. higher than here, and could we realize a large traffic with the Chinese, at even heavy duties, the consumption would reach an extent that would stagger belief to name."

A serious *fracas* took place a few days since between the salt and opium smugglers who "most do congregate" in that part of the bay which is situated between Jardine's Point and the General Wood. The struggle was long protracted, but ended

in the discomfiture of the *opiumites*, who however lost only one man, but many of the combatants were seriously wounded.—*Friend of China*, Dec. 15.

The Chinese government has bought some foreign vessels, and is going to build some on European models for war purposes. They want much some steamers, and will pay for them long prices.

It is rumoured that Sir Henry Pottinger had applied for his recall, and that he had given his opinion that the powers of the government of Hong-Kong should be very strong, even to that of deportation, in order to counteract the smugglers.

In an edict, dated October 23rd, the emperor expresses himself to the following effect:—"At present, the English barbarians are tranquilized, and all their ships have left the river and gone to sea. I, the emperor, because of thinking that the black-haired people were in the midst of mud and ashes—calamities and distress—could not but bend my will and constrain and force myself to accord with that which Keying and his colleagues had requested, and promised free trade to the English barbarians, and thus cause my people to rejoice in their occupations and dwell in peace, and prevent the recurrence of the calamities of war; and considering the former affairs (the defeats of the Chinese and successes of the English), all that has happened is his fault. Newkeen is a magnate of the first rank, and has been invested with the important charge of guarding the frontiers; but he has ungratefully nullified my favours in being weak as water in the performance of his duty; and has injured and disgraced the honour and respectability of the nation; if he is not severely punished, how can the laws of the country be illustrated and manifested, and the high officers warned in the proper performance of their usual duties? I order that Newkeen be deprived of his official rank, and taken into custody to undergo examinations; and Keying is to send him under an escort to Peking, to be delivered over to the criminal board for the punishment of his crimes. Ching Yuhtsae (the fooyuen of Keang-soo) was also invested with the defence of a place (his province), and I find he remained protecting the provincial capital, Sonchow, and did not lead on his troops to battle; his case differs somewhat from that of Newkeen. Tih Choopoo (the Tartar general of Nanking) lost the city of Chenkeang; he is also guilty of the crime of not exerting himself in defending his port. I order that they be delivered over to the said board, and that each of them be severely punished."

In a long document, Ke-ying and New-keen publish the following as the settled results of their negotiations with the British plenipotentiary while at Nanking:—

1. The Chinese government will at present be responsible for the Hong merchants paying to their English creditors debts to the amount of two millions of dollars. Hereafter, Hong merchants and all other classes of natives, are to be alone responsible for their own debts: the mandarins only affording their official aid.
2. None but merchant ships are to come and go to the five ports, no ships of war being allowed to visit them. Not even merchant ships are to visit any other than the five ports.
3. The English fully agree to the rebuilding of all the fortresses, and the putting of them in the same state of defence as formerly.
4. Although peace is declared, all places in the empire may not be fully aware of it; and should the officers in those uninformed places cause trouble to the English, no fighting is to take place, as all will soon be fully informed, by proclamation, of the establishment of amity and good-will.
5. As soon as this year's instalment of the money is paid, the English ships of war are to withdraw from the Long river, and return to their own country.
6. The English plenipotentiary agrees to place under immediate arrest every British officer who may be found levying duties upon Chinese shipping.
7. In all difficulties between the natives of China and the natives of England, which may arise from their intercourse at the five ports, the Chinese are to be handed over to the Chinese authorities of the place, and the English to the English authorities for trial, &c. &c.
8. The English agree, that if any Chinese criminals take refuge on board of English merchant ships or men-of-war, or take up their residence at Hong-Kong, to give them up, upon requisition from the Chinese authorities. China enters into a like agreement touching English criminals.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TRANSFER OF OFFICERS FROM ONE REGIMENT TO ANOTHER.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 14, 1842.—The Governor-General desires it to be understood by all officers transferred from one regiment to another, who may deem their interests to be injuriously affected by such transfers, that it is open to them to submit, through the prescribed channel, a representation to that effect, setting forth the particular circumstances which appear to render removal a grievance. Such representation, however, must be made within one month from the date of the publication of this order at stations respectively; and officers making them will continue, pending the decision of Government, to do duty with their original corps, and in their present position.

ARMY OF AFGHANISTAN.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 17.—This day Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B., passed the Sutlej at the head of all the troops which composed the garrison of Jellalabad. The major-general was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. The Army of Reserve, formed in one line, extending two miles and a half, received the major-general and the garrison of Jellalabad in review order, with presented arms. A salute of nineteen guns was fired as the major-general passed the centre of the line.

Capt. Somerset, military secretary, and Capt. Colville, aide-de-camp to the Governor-General, had, on the 14th inst., conveyed the medals granted to the garrison of Jellalabad, under an escort of the body-guard, to the camp of the major-general, and all the officers and soldiers of the garrison passed the bridge of the Sutlej, wearing the honour they have so justly won.

The following are the Names of Surviving Officers to whom the Medal has been presented:—

Major-Gen. Sir Robert Sale, G.C.B.

Artillery.—Major A. Abbott, C.B.; Major J. B. Backhouse; Major G. H. Macgregor, C.B.

Anderson's Horse.—Lieut. W. Mayne.

13th (Prince Albert's) Light Infantry.—Lieut. Col. R. Pattison, Major H. Have-lock, Major A. P. J. Wilkinson, Major H. C. Wade, Major J. H. Fenwick, Capt. P. R. Jennings, Capt. A. E. F. Holcombe, Lieut. G. King, Lieut. W. A. Sinclair, Lieut. the Hon. J. W. Forester, Lieut. D. Rattray, Lieut. G. Wade, Lieut. J. W. Cox, Lieut. F. Van Straubenzec, Lieut. T. B. Speedy, Lieut. G. C. Stapylton, Lieut. R. Parker, Lieut. A. Oakes, Lieut. Talbot, Adj. J. S. Wood, lieut.; Assist. Surg. J. Robertson; Assist. Surg. G. W. Barnes; Lieut. William Williams, 54th Foot, doing duty with H.M.'s 13th Light Infantry; Lieut. M. Dawes; Assist. Surg. E. Hare.

5th Light Cavalry.—Major E. T. Oldfield, C.B.; Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden; Cornet A. Wrench.

35th N.I.—Lieut. Col. T. Monteath, C.B.; Major T. Seaton; Major A. Young-husband; Capt. T. M. E. Moorhouse; Lieut. J. Towgood; Lieut. M. N. Coombs; Lieut. E. J. Boileau; Lieut. R. B. Norton.

Doing duty with the 35th regt. N.I.—Major J. Fraser, 11th Light Cavalry; Major H. P. Burn, 1st N.I.; Capt. J. G. Gerard, 1st Europ. Regt.; Lieut. R. Dawson, 5th regt. N.I.; Lieut. W. R. Hillersdon, 53rd N.I.

Broadfoot's Sappers and Miners.—Major G. Broadfoot, C.B., 34th Madras N.I.; Lieut. J. G. Orr; Lieut. F. Cunningham; Surgeon J. Forsyth; Assist. Surg. W. Brydon.

Commissariat.—Major Mainwaring, 16th Bengal N.I.

The Governor-General will transmit the medal to the mother of the late Colonel Dennie, who fell in battle on the 7th of April, and to the relatives of the officers and soldiers of the garrison who have died since that day.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 18, 1842.—This day Major-General Pollock, C.B., passed the Sutlej at the head of the artillery and cavalry, and of the 2nd Brigade of Infantry, of the army under his command. The major-general was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General. The 26th Regiment of N. I., attached to the Governor-General, formed into a hollow square, and the Governor-General, entering the square with Major-Gen. Pollock, informed Major Huish, commanding the regiment, that Major-Gen. Pollock having, in an especial manner, expressed his obligations to the 26th Regiment, and represented their exemplary conduct on all occasions as meriting a particular mark of the approbation of the Government, he had great gratification in bestowing upon them on their return to India the honour of being henceforward a regiment of light infantry.

—
CAPTAIN RIPLEY.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 20.—The following copy of a letter, this day received from Major-Gen. Nott, is published for general information :—

“To T. H. Maddock, Esq., Secretary to the Government of India, with the Governor-General.

“Camp Looleanance, 18th Dec., 1842.

“Sir: I find that, in my despatch of the 31st of August last, detailing the battle of Ghoin, I unfortunately omitted the name of Capt. Ripley, of the 1st European Regiment, late Fort Adjutant at Candahar. Although his name was inserted in the duplicate of that despatch, I fear this omission cannot now be rectified, which I am sorry for, as Capt. Ripley is a very zealous officer, and I have frequently derived benefit from his public services. In the battle now referred to, he attended me in the field, and received my thanks for his conduct.

“I am, &c.,
(Signed) “W. Nott, Major-General,
“Commanding Field Force.”

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MAJOR-GEN. NOTT.—THE GATES OF SOMNAUTH.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 23.—This day, Major-General Nott passed the Sutlej at the head of his whole force. The major-general was received at the foot of the bridge by the Governor-General and his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, attended by their respective staffs and escorts. The Governor-General was accompanied by Jye Singh Rao Ghatkee, by the Raja of Jheend, and other chiefs of Sirhind. The troops and followers of the Raja of Jheend and of the other chiefs were formed in two lines, beyond the escorts of the Governor-General and Commander-in-Chief.

The gates of the Temple of Somnauth passed the bridge under the escort directed to be formed by the Governor-General's order, the escort of infantry being composed of volunteers from the 2nd Regiment of Grenadiers. The following are the officers selected by Major-Gen. Nott to accompany the escort: Major Leech, Pol. Agent, Capt. R. N. M'Lean, and Lieut. J. Travers, 2nd N.I., Assist. Surg. M. A. B. Gerard, and the same are appointed accordingly.

The Governor-General delivered to the senior jemadar of the escort of the infantry a flag of the three colours of the Military Ribbon of India, having inscribed thereon “Ghuznee,” in English, Persian, and Hindce, and informed Capt. M'Lean, commandant of the escort, that, on their return to their regiment, the flag was to be retained by the 2nd Grenadiers, as a third colour, in commemoration of their distinguished services.

Major Gen. Nott, appointed Resident at the Court of Lucknow, will bear the

title of Envoy to the King of Oude, and that of "Excellency" in all communications with his Majesty.

ACTIONS IN CANDAHAR.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 13.—The Governor-General has received the following roll from Major-Gen. Nott, of actions fought in the vicinity of Candahar, between the 1st January, 1842, and the 10th August, 1842:

Kalee Shuk, 12th Jan., 1842.—Two troops Anderson's Horse Artillery, Capt. Blood's Bombay Battery (9-pounders), detachment 1st Bengal Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 40th Foot, 2nd and 16th regiments of Grenadiers, 38th and a wing of the 42nd regiments Light Infantry.

Khunje Kuk, Panjwaie and Tiloo Khan, 7th, 8th, 9th, and 10th March, 1842.—Two troops Anderson's Horse Artillery, Blood's Bombay 9-pounders Battery, detachment 1st Bengal Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 40th Foot, 16th regiment of Grenadiers, 38th, 42nd, and 43rd regiments of Light Infantry.

Defence of the City of Candahar, when attacked by a large body of Afghans, March 10, 1842.—2nd regiment of Grenadiers, and 4th company 3rd battalion of Bengal Foot Artillery.

Baba Woillie, March 25, 1842.—One troop Anderson's Horse Artillery, detachment 1st Bengal Irregular Cavalry, H.M.'s 40th Foot, 2nd and 16th regiments of Grenadiers, and the 38th regiment of Light Infantry.

Candahar Cantonment, 29th May, 1842.—One troop Anderson's Horse Artillery, H.M.'s 41st Foot, and the 42nd and 43rd regiments of Light Infantry.

I am of opinion that the regiments and detachments noted in this roll are entitled to the word "Candahar" upon their colours.

W. NOTT, Major-General Comm. Field Force:

The Governor-General, in pursuance of the General Order published at Simla, on the 4th of October, and in conformity with the opinion above expressed by Major-Gen. Nott, declares, that all such of the above-mentioned corps as are in the service of the Government of India are entitled to bear the word "Candahar," with the figures "1842," underwritten upon their colours and appointments.

DISTRIBUTION OF THE ARMY OF RESERVE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 24.—With the sanction of Right Hon. the Governor-General, the following distribution to stations of the corps and detachments which have returned from Afghanistan, and which compose the Army of Reserve, will take place on their being ordered into quarters from Ferozepore; also the movement of certain corps from their present quarters, to make room for them, on the dates specified opposite to each respectively:—

(Here follow the details of the places to which the various corps are directed to march.)

Strict attention to be paid to the standing regulations of the service, relative to the information required to be given by commanding officers to the civil authorities in the districts through which the routes of their corps or detachments may lie; to the transmission of progress and other reports to head-quarters; and during the absence of His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief from the presidency, of duplicates of all such reports to the officers in charge of the adjutant-general's and quarter-master-general's offices in Calcutta. Routes will be furnished from the office of the quarter-master-general of the army.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 6.—All the purposes for which the Army of Reserve was assembled having been accomplished, the Right Hon. the Governor-General has been pleased to direct, that the troops composing it, and the forces under the command of Major-Generals G. Pollock, C.B., and W. Nott, may be ordered to proceed to the destinations which have been assigned to them.

ADMISSION TO THE BODY-GUARD.—REWARD FOR GOOD SERVICE.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 29.—The Governor-General deeming it expedient that henceforward admission to the body-guard shall be an honourable reward for good service in the regiments of regular cavalry, and that the body-guard shall be so increased as to make it available for service in the field, has sanctioned the following establishment for that corps:—1 commandant, 1 adjutant, 2 subalterns, 1 surgeon or assistant-surgeon, 1 veterinary-surgeon, 1 drill havildar, 1 pay havildar, 1 quarter-master havildar, 6 lascars, 4 puckalies, 1 serjeant-major, 1 quarter-master-serjeant, 2 subadars, 4 jemadars, 24 havildars, 24 naicks, 6 trumpeters, 280 troopers, 2 native doctors, 1 farrier-major, 4 farriers, and 352 horses.

The situation of native riding-master is discontinued, and an addition of Rs.30 per month is to be drawn for the serjeant-major for performing that duty. Two rough-riders at Rs. 5 a month will be continued as heretofore. The pay of troopers in the body-guard will be Rs.12 a month, in addition to any pay they may be entitled to for length of service. The 25 men now detached on escort to Sonmauth, will be continued as supernumeraries, until they rejoin the body-guard, and will then be absorbed.

The commandant of the body-guard will address his request to the several officers commanding the regiments of light cavalry, stating the number of men required from each for the filling up of vacancies in the body-guard, and such commanding officers will thereupon select men of good service and good character, of the required height and age, for the supplying of such vacancies. The men so transferred will continue to be borne upon the strength of their respective regiments during their tour of service in the body-guard, which is fixed at four years, and at the expiration of that period, the commandant of the body-guard will be authorized to permit such men to elect, to remain in the body-guard or to return to their regiments. With the men transferred to the body-guard are at the same time to be transferred from their respective regiments, unexceptionable bay horses, under six years of age, which horses will be returned with the men at the expiration of four years, if the men should not then be permitted to elect to remain in the body-guard.

The Governor-General, taking into consideration the duties which will be performed by the adjutant and subalterns of the body-guard, when increased in establishment as above ordered, and the expediency of making the allowances of those officers bear a fixed and just relation to their duties, authorizes Rs. 500 and Rs. 400 to be drawn as a consolidated allowance by the adjutant and subalterns respectively.

REVIEW OF THE TROOPS FROM CABUL AND ARMY OF RESERVE.

Camp, Ferozepore, Dec. 31.—This day, the troops which had returned from Cabul, and the army of reserve, were reviewed by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief. The whole force afterwards passed in column before the Governor-General. The Governor-General was accompanied by the Koonwur Pertab Singh, son of the Maharajah of Lahore, the Rajah Dhian Singh, the minister of Lahore, and the other chiefs of the Punjab, now on a mission from the maharajah, as well as by the Rajah of Jheend, and other chiefs of the protected Sikh states.

The force reviewed consisted of nine battalions of European and nineteen battalions of native infantry (including Broadfoot's sappers); of two regiments of European and nine of native cavalry, besides detachments, and of seventeen batteries of artillery, comprising 102 guns. Four battalions of infantry remained in camp. The regiment of Kelat-i-Ghilzie carried, for the first time, the colours presented to it by the Governor-General, already inscribed with the words, "Kelat-i-Ghilzie," "Candahar," "Ghuznee," and "Cabuk," in commemoration of the services which have justly obtained for it the honour of being permanently attached to the Bengal army. The troops were all in the finest order, and the horses in good condition for any service.

After the review, the Europeans received double rations; and thirty thousand seers of their favourite *mehtys* were distributed to the native regiments.

Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier lately reviewed the troops under his command, at Sukkur.

CLOSING OF THE FIVE PER CENT. LOAN—LOAN AT FOUR PER CENT.

Fort William, January 4.—Notice is hereby given, that the five per cent. loan, opened on the 31st of March, 1841, is closed from this date, at the public treasuries in Calcutta, and at all other treasuries under the three presidencies of Fort William, Madras, and Bombay, as well as at the treasuries under the Agra government, from date of receipt of this advertisement—after which dates no further subscriptions to that loan will be received:—

Notice is hereby given, that the sub-treasurers at Fort William, Fort St. George, and Bombay, the several residents at native courts, and the several collectors of land revenue under those presidencies, as well as the collectors under the Agra government, are hereby authorized to receive, until further orders, any sums of money in even hundreds, of not less than 500 Co.'s rs., which may be tendered on loan to the East-India Company, at an interest of four per cent. per annum, subject to the same provisions as specified in the advertisement of the loan of the 16th of September, 1835. This loan will bear date, 1st February, 1843.

THE INDIAN NAVY IN CHINA.

In a notification, dated "Camp, Bhadour, Jan. 10th," the Governor-General publishes a despatch from Vice-Admiral Sir Wm. Parker, making known the high estimation in which the vice-admiral holds the services of the officers and men of the navy of India employed in China, and concurring in the approbation and estimation of their services, "which had so essentially contributed to the successful termination of the war."

The vice-admiral expresses his unqualified approbation of the creditable, zealous, and able manner in which the whole of the steam-vessels of the Indian navy, and of the E. I. Company (the *Akhbar*, the *Menmon*, and the *Medusa*; the *Proserpine*, the *Plato*, the *Phlegethon*, the *Nemesis*, the *Queen*, the *Sesostris*, the *Auckland*, the *Tenasserum*, and the *Hooghley*), have been conducted, and recommends their commanders and officers generally to the favourable notice and consideration of the Indian government.

In a letter addressed by the vice-admiral to the Secretary of the Admiralty, he states that the successful result which had attended our arms in China had been so materially aided by the unwearied and able exertions of the steam-vessels of the Indian navy, and of the Company, that he brought the anomalous position of the meritorious officers of H.M.'s navy, who commanded some of them, to their lordships' special and favourable consideration; namely, Lieut. Hall, commanding the *Nemesis*; Lieut. McCleverty commanding the *Phlegethon*; Lieut. Tudor, commanding the *Pluto*, and Commander Hough, commanding the *Proserpine*.

CONDUCT OF MAJOR POTTINGER.

Fort William, Jan. 10.—The Governor-General is pleased to appoint his Exc. George Clerk, Esq., envoy to the Maharajah Shere Singh; Maj. Gen. Lumley, adj.-gen. of the army; Maj. Gen. Smith, adj. gen. H.M. forces; Brig. Monteath, C.B.; and Brig. Wymer, to be a Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Maj. Pottinger, subsequently to the death of Sir William Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner to the Affghans. The Court to have the power of sending for persons, papers, and records, and to appoint its own secretary and any writers who may be required.

The secretary to the Government of India will place before the Court, on its assembling, all the papers which are now in the office, apparently bearing upon the matters to be submitted to inquiry. All evidence taken is to be recorded and reported.

The Court will communicate its opinion upon the question, whether the conduct of Maj. Pottinger, from the death of Sir William Macnaghten, until he became a prisoner, was, under then existing circumstances, best calculated to secure the safety of the British army at Cabul, and to maintain the honour of the British arms.

The Court will also report their opinion upon the question, whether the bills drawn by Maj. Pottinger upon the British Government, within the period above mentioned, were drawn by him in the exercise of legitimate authority and of due discretion; and whether the circumstances under which, and any conditions upon which, they may have been drawn and made payable, were duly made known to the several persons to whom they were delivered or by whom they were negotiated.

The Court will assemble on the day subsequent to the date of this order, at the tent of his Exc. the envoy to Maharajah Shere Singh, who will act as president of the Court.

REDUCTION OF THE ARMY.

Fort William, Jan. 13.—The Hon. the President in Council, acting in concurrence with the Right Hon. the Governor-General, is pleased to direct that the establishment of each regular regiment of infantry of the armies of the three presidencies shall be reduced by ten privates per company. The men to be so reduced will be borne as supernumeraries until absorbed in their respective regiments, unless where they shall be disposed to serve in corps already diminished by the casualties of the campaign or otherwise, within the limits of the new establishment.

In regard to the troops of the Madras presidency in China and beyond sea, and the Bombay troops in Sindh, the order for the above reduction shall not have effect until their return to their respective presidencies.

CONCENTRATION OF PUBLIC OFFICES OF N.W. PROVINCES AT AGRA.

Camp, Sagun, Jan. 19.—The concentration at Agra of the chief public offices connected with the administration of the north-western provinces having been determined on by the Right Hon. the Governor-General, notice is hereby given, that the Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut, north-western provinces, and the Sudder Board of Revenue, north-western provinces, will be permanently fixed at Agra. The Courts of Sudder Dewanny Adawlut and Nizamut Adawlut will commence sittings at Agra after the close of the Dusserah vacation; that is, on the 25th of October next ensuing.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

CAPT. A FISHER, 35TH BENGAL N.I.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 5.—At a general court-martial held in camp, Ferozepore, on the 30th December, 1842, Capt. Andrew Fisher, of the 35th native L. I. regt., was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For highly unbecoming conduct, in the following instances:—

"1st. In having appeared in a disgraceful state of intoxication, on the public road, between seven and nine o'clock, on the morning of the 24th October, 1842, through which he became subjected to the necessity of being conveyed home to his tent in a dooly.

"2nd. In having, through intoxication, rendered himself incapable of performing the duty of superintending officer of a native regimental court-martial, held at Jellalabad, in the forenoon of the same day, for which duty he had been duly warned.

"3rd. In having, on the same day, when the said court-martial had assembled, after he had been relieved from the duty of superintending officer, made his appearance in court, under excitement from intoxication, interrupted the proceedings, so as to render an adjournment necessary, and made use of insubordinate language with reference to the officer commanding the 35th native light infantry regiment."

Finding.—"On the 1st instance of the charge, not guilty; on the 2nd instance of the charge, not guilty; on the 3rd instance of the charge, guilty, with exception of the words 'from intoxication,' of which the court acquit him."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner to be suspended from rank, pay, and allowances, for a period of three months."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

ENSIGN WALTER SWAYNE, H.M.'s 44TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Camp Ferozepore, Dec. 31.—At a general court-martial assembled at Dinapore, on Monday, the 12th Dec., 1842, Ensign Walter Swayne, H.M.'s 44th foot, was arraigned on the following charge.

Charge.—"For conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in having been drunk when on the sick report, in camp, at or near Nuggra, on the morning of the 17th day of October, 1842.

Finding.—"Guilty."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner, Ensign Walter Swayne, of H.M.'s 44th foot, to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief shall be pleased to direct."

Confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief,
East-Indies.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

This sentence was too lenient, but his Excellency trusts that the disgrace of having been found guilty on such a charge may, in his future career, cause that officer to be at once cautious and abstemious.

This opinion and reprimand are to be made known to Ensign Swayne, on parade, and he is then to return to his duty.

ENSIGN R. R. FULTON, H.M.'s 44TH FOOT.

Head-Quarters, Dec. 31.—In continuance of a general court-martial re-assembled at Dinapore, on the 15th Dec., 1842, Ensign Richard Robert Fulton, of H.M.'s 44th foot, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer, in the following instances:—

"1st. In having been drunk, when on the sick report, in camp, at or near Nuggra, on the morning of the 17th of October, 1842.

"2nd. In having, in camp, at Bedowlee, on the afternoon of the same date, after having been placed in arrest for being drunk, as above stated, again becoming intoxicated by renewing drinking."

Finding.—"Guilty of the whole and every part of the charge."

Sentence.—"The court sentences the prisoner to be severely reprimanded, in such manner as his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief may be pleased to direct, and to lose seven steps of his regimental rank, by being placed next below Ensign John Bradley."

Confirmed.

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief, East-Indies.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

The sentence, though more severe than that awarded in the case of Ensign Swayne, is still inadequate, and the promotion of this officer to a lieutenantancy renders it partly impracticable.

Lieut. Fulton is hereby reprimanded for his degrading and shameful conduct. When this is publicly read to him on parade, he is to return to duty.

THE FIVE OFFICERS WHO SURRENDERED IN AFGHANISTAN.

At a general court-martial re-assembled at Ferozepore, 4th January, 1843, Capt. Wm. Anderson, 59th Regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"1. For conduct most disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th January, 1842, during the retreat of the British forces from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the 2nd regiment of cavalry, in the service of the late Shuli Shooja-ool-Moolk, forming a portion of the force, and of which he was the commanding officer, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy.

"2. For not having returned to the British forces, as ordered to do so, on the same day, by the late Major-Gen. Elphinstone, C.B., commanding the said force; by which disobedience of orders, he, Capt. Anderson, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is, on the first charge—not guilty. On the second charge—not guilty. And the court do accordingly most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Capt. William Anderson, of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Jan. 10, 1843.

Before the same court-martial, on the same day, Capt. Francis Turnley Boyd, of the 65th Regt. N.I., assist. commissary-general, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charge.—"1. For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, to which force he was principal commissariat officer, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

"2. For not having returned to the said force when ordered to do so, on the same day, by the late Major-Gen. Elphinstone, C.B., commanding the said force; by which said disobedience of orders he, Capt. Boyd, became a prisoner in the hands of the enemy."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is, on the first charge—not guilty. On the second charge—not guilty. And the Court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Capt. Francis Turnley Boyd, of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Jan. 10, 1843.

Before the same court-martial, re-assembled on the 5th January, 1843, Capt. Colin Troup, of the 48th Regt. N.I., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British force from Cabul towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the troops of the late Shah Shooja-ool-Moolk, which formed a portion of the said force, and of which troops he was brigadier-major, and sought personal protection from Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the chief leader of the enemy."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him; and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Jan. 11, 1843.

Before the same court-martial, re-assembled on the 5th of January, 1843, Lieut. Vincent Eyre, of the regiment of Artillery, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British from Cabul, towards Hindostan, in the presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Jan. 14 1843.

Before the same court-martial, re-assembled on the 6th of January, 1843, Brevet-Capt. Robert Waller, of the 1st troop, 1st brigade Horse Artillery, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—"For conduct disgraceful to the character of an officer, in having, at Khoord Cabul, on the 9th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British forces from Cabul to Hindostan, in presence of the enemy, abandoned the said force, and sought personal protection in the camp of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan, the leader of the enemy."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion that the prisoner is not guilty of the charge preferred against him, and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner of the charge."

Approved and confirmed,

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

Jan. 11, 1843.

Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I am most fully convinced, by the evidence produced upon these five trials, that these officers, Captains Anderson, Boyd, and Troup, Brevet-Capt. Waller, and Lieut. Eyre, had, each and all of them, full and sufficient authority to repair to the protection of Mahomed Akhbar Khan; and I fully concur in the honourable acquittal pronounced in each case by the court.

It is equally borne out by the evidence, that Captains Anderson and Boyd could not have returned from Akhbar's bivouac to the head-quarters of the force, according to the orders sent to them to do so.

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

The five officers above named are released from arrest, and directed to return to their duty.

LIEUT. COL. PALMER.

At a general court-martial, assembled at Ferozepore, on the 9th January, Lieut. Col. Thos. Palmer, 27th N.I., placed in arrest by his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

Charges.—"1st. For having, on or about the 6th of March, 1842, shamefully delivered up to the enemy the fortress and post of Ghuzni, of which he was commanding officer, and which it was his duty to defend.

"2nd. For having, on or about the 10th of March, 1842, at Ghuzni, been taken prisoner by want of due precaution.

"3rd. For having, on the same occasion, by want of due precaution, and by his authority and example, caused the European commissioned officers of the regiment to fall into the hands of the enemy, thereby leaving the regiment without a proper commander, under circumstances of great danger and difficulty."

Finding.—"The court, upon the evidence before them, are of opinion, that the prisoner is,—on the first charge, not guilty; on the second charge, not guilty; on the third charge, not guilty; and the court do, accordingly, most fully and most honourably acquit the prisoner, Lieut. Col. Thomas Palmer, of the 27th N.I., of the whole and every part of the charges preferred against him."

Approved and confirmed,

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief in India.

Jan. 14, 1843.

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Remarks by his Excellency the Commander-in-Chief.

I entirely and heartily concur in the justice of this honourable verdict ;—the circumstances under which Lieut. Col. Palmer surrendered Ghuzni to the Affghans having been such, as he could neither control, alter, or alleviate.

The Lieut. Colonel is to return to his duty.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, Commander-in-Chief in India.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Dec. 14. The hon. the president in council has been pleased to re-attach Mr. E. V. Irwin, civil service, to Bengal div. of Fort William.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra.

Mr. D. Robertson to offic. as mag. and coll. of Bijnore.

Mr. W. Roberts to exercise powers of joint maj. and dep. coll. of Budaon.

16. Mr. M. B. Thornhill, assist. to coll. of Allahabad, invested with special powers.

19. Mr. J. Kirk, moonsiff of Gazeepore, to be moonsiff of 1st grade, v. Moulvee Hosein Buksh, Moonsiff of Etawah, dismissed.

21. Mr. E. C. Bayley to be an assist. under commiss. of Meerut div.

Mr. W. J. G. Ricketts to be superint. of abkarry rev. in Backergunge, and vested with special powers for adjudicating cases of contravention of the abkarry laws.

The president in council has re-attached Mr. C. W. Fagan, civil service, to N. W. prov. Ditto, Mr. H. V. Hathorn, civil serv., to Bengal div. of Fort William.

22. Lieut. C. L. Showers, 14th N. I., app. temp. to offic. as an assist. to gov. gen.'s agent at Rajpootana.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell, assist. to commiss. of Agra, temp. attached to sec.'s office, N. W. P., as offic. assist. sec. in all departments, from 3rd Nov. 1842.

Mr. E. V. Irwin to offic. as judge of Bhaugulpore, until further ord. This cancels the orders of 5th inst. app. Mr. T. Sandys to offic. in that district.

Mr. T. C. Scott, additional coll. of Chittagong, received charge of current duties of office of commissioner of 16th, or Chittagong div., from Mr. H. Ricketts on 5th inst.

Mr. W. Grey, assist. to mag. and coll. of Rajeshye, rec. charge of office of spec. dep. coll. of Bauleah from Mr. R. Hampton on 7th idem.

Mr. E. Stirling, coll. of Hooghly, rec. charge of coll. of that district from Mr. F. J. Morris on 16th idem.

23. Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, but to continue to offic. at Cawnpore. The above to take effect from date of sailing of vessel on which Mr. Montgomery has taken his passage.

Mr. J. Lean to be mag. and coll. of Delhi, but to continue to offic. as civ. and sess. judge of Bundelcund ; to take effect from date of sailing of ship on which Mr. F. O. Wells has taken his passage.

Mr. C. C. Jackson to be mag. and coll. of Agra.

Mr. W. F. Thompson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

Mr. C. Chester to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Goruckpore.

Mr. S. J. Becher to offic. as mag. and coll. of Joudpore, from date on which he received charge of those offices under orders of commissioner.

24. Capt. H. Kirke, of the 12th N. I., placed temp. at disp. of the lieut. gov. N. W. prov., for employment under Capt. Cautley, on Dhoon canal.

Mr. E. Lautour to offic. as mag. of Bhaugulpore, until further orders.

Mr. F. E. Read to offic. as coll. of ditto ditto.

Mr. E. R. Hodgson to be mag. of Monghyr.

Mr. W. Vansittart to be coll. of Monghyr ; to take effect from the date of the arr. of Mr. Hodgson at the station.

Mr. C. Grant to be accountant for N. W. provinces, from date on which the vessel on which Mr. F. O. Wells has taken his passage shall be left by the pilot at sea.

27. Capt. P. T. French, 23rd Bombay light inf., app. assist. to agent to gov. gen. for the states of Rajpootana.

Mr. G. H. M. Alexander to offic. as mag. and coll. of Banda.

Mr. W. Muir to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Humeerpore, stationed at Calpee.

Mr. A. Ross to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Cawnpore.

28. Messrs. E. Sandys and E. J. C. Richardson, app. by the Court of Directors

members of the civil service on Bengal estab., reported their arrival at the presidency on the 16th inst.

Messrs. A. Pigou, J. E. L. Brandreth, G. Campbell, E. S. Pearson, F. C. Fowle, and J. W. Dalrymple, ditto, ditto, 25th inst.

The apps. of Messrs. F. B. Gubbins and C. Wingfield to offic. as joint mags. and dep. colls. of Dehla and Rohtuck respectively, dated 7th instant, are cancelled.

Mr. M. H. Court, assist. to mag. and coll. of Etawah, invested with special powers.

Mr. MacCutchan, dep. coll. under Regulation IX. of 1833, transferred from Shah-jehanpore to Bareilly.

Capt. H. M. Lawrence to offic. as superint. of Dehra Doon and Mussooree.

Mr. F. Williams to exercise powers of joint mag. and dep. coll. at Budaon.

29. Mr. T. Taylor, civil and sess. judge of Mymensingh, assumed charge of his office on 16th inst.

Mr. J. R. Barnes to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Meerut, from 25th Oct. last, and as offic. joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur, from 4th Nov. last, the dates on which he assumed charge of those offices.

Mr. C. G. Udny made over charge of current duties of office of civil and sessions judge of Rajeshye to Moulvie Syed Abdool Ali, the principal sudder ameen, on the 26th inst.

Mr. D. Robertson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckabad.

Mr. R. B. Thornhill to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Mynpoory.

Mr. R. H. S. Campbell to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell to be an assist. under commis. of Meerut div.

30. M. G. Edmonstone, jun., to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Boolundshuhur.

Mr. F. B. Gubbins to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Bijnore. The above to have effect from the date on which Mr. F. S. Head, proceeding to Europe, vacates his appointment.

31. Capt. H. M. Lawrence, artillery, placed at disposal of lieut.-gov. N.W. prov., for employ as offic. superint. of Deyrah Dhoon.

Mr. H. P. A. B. Riddell to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

Lieut. E. J. Robinson to be superint. of Bluttee territory, from 7th Sept. last, the date on which Major C. Thoresby vacated that office.

Major C. Thoresby to be political agent at Jypore, from 7th of Sept. last.

Mr. G. D. Raikes to offic. as mag. and coll. of Agra, till relieved by Mr. C. C. Jackson (confirmed).

Jan. 2, 1843. Mr. G. C. Cheap to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Rajeshye, till further orders.

Mr. F. J. Morris to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Hooghly, till further orders.

Mr. T. Young to offic. as mag. of Backergunge, till further orders.

4. Mr. R. P. Harrison rec. charge of magistracy of Midnapore from Mr. Shakespear on the 5th inst.

Mr. T. R. Davidson rec. charge of commissionership of Jessore div. from Mr. J. Dunbar on the 2nd inst.

Mr. R. Abercrombie rec. charge of treasury of Bulloah dep. collectorate from Mr. L. Barber, unconv. dep. coll., on 29th ult.

Capt. Doolan, princ. assist. to commissioner, and Capt. Cotton, dep. judge adv., app. members of local committee of education at Saugor.

Jan. 4, 1843.—Mr. Surg. C. C. Egerton app. a member of council of education, v. Mr. Surg. Grant, who has proceeded to Europe.

Mr. G. Udny, of civ. serv., re-attached to Bengal div. Fort William. Ditto, Mr. J. H. Crawford, civ. serv., ditto.

7. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. H. Richards, 14th N.I., and offic. dep. judge adv. gen., to be a dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., v. Ross, proceeding to Europe.

11. Mr. H. H. Thomas and Mr. C. C. Jackson, civ. serv., and Lieut. Ommanney, engineers, app. members of local committee of education at Agra.

Mr. R. M. Shore to off. as mag. and coll. of Pooree till further orders.

16. Mr. J. Weston, moonsiff of Manicktullah, in 24-pergunnahs, to be a first grade moonsiff from the 22nd July last.

Mr. A. Sconce, mag. and coll. of Chittagong, received charge of his office from Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson on 4th inst.

The undermentioned officers made over charge of their respective offices on the dates specified:—

Mr. E. M. Gordon, commiss. of 15th or Dacca div., to Mr. J. F. G. Cooke, civ. and sess. judge of Dacca, on 7th inst.

Mr. H. F. James, coll. of Bhaugulpore, to Mr. F. E. Read, on 11th inst.

Mr. W. Vansittart, mag. of Monghyr, to Mr. R. F. Hodgson, on the 4th inst.
 Mr. B. H. Cooper, offic. mag. of Mymensing, to Mr. A. Littledale, on the 3rd inst.

Mr. G. C. Cheap, civ. and sess. judge of Hooghly, to Mr. F. Morris, on 6th inst.
 Jan. 18. Maj. J. Fraser, c.n., 11th L. cav., to convey to England, by the route of the Indus and Egypt, the presents sent to her Majesty by his Highness the Maharaja Shere Singh.

Maj. Fraser, having already received leave to England, on sick certificate, will be only entitled to be reimbursed the expense of his voyage, and all the charges necessarily incurred in the conveyance of the presents to her Majesty the Queen.

The Hon. T. C. Robertson, having obtained leave to proceed to Bombay, by the Sutlej and Indus, on his return to England, has delivered over the government of the north-west prov. to the gov.-gen., who has assumed the same this day.

Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton will continue to act as secretary to the government of the north-west prov. until further orders.

The Hon. T. C. Robertson will continue to receive the honours usually paid to the lieut. gov. of north-west prov., until he shall finally quit India for England.

Mr. Assist. Surg. Balfour, and Capt. Minchin, aide-de camp to the Hon. T. C. Robertson, will accompany him to Bombay.

Returned to Duty.—Dec. 14. Mr. E. V. Irwin, C. S., on the 11th inst.—21. Mr. H. V. Hathorn, C. S., ditto; Mr. C. W. Fagan, C. S., on the 21st inst.—28. Mr. H. Raikes, judge of Chittagong, on the 26th inst.; Mr. I. Pattle, C. S., on the 24th inst.; Mr. T. B. Bayley, C. S., on the 24th inst.—Jan. 4, 1843. Lieut. A. A. Sturt, princ. assist. to commiss. of Assam, on the 24th ult.; Messrs. J. M. Lawrence, J. H. Crawford, and J. R. Hutchinson, C. S., on the 16th, 24th, and 30th ult.; Mr. G. Udny, C. S., on the 24th ult.

Leaves of Absence.—Dec. 13. Lieut. F. B. Wardroper, Bundelcund legion, three months' leave.—14. Mr. H. J. Bushby, assist. to agent of gov. gen. in Rajpootana, to Europe, for health, one year.—15. Mr. E. H. Moreland, mag. and coll. of Agra, four months, for health, prep. to Europe.—19. Mr. H. James, mag. &c. of Bhagulpore, one month, prep. to Europe; Mr. J. Davidson, princ. assist. to agent of gov. gen. in south-west frontier, stationed at Lohardugga, one month, prep. to Europe, for health.—21. Mr. W. Blunt, senior member of board of customs, salt, and opium, and of marine board, from the 27th inst. to the 21st of Feb.; Mr. Henry Atherton reported his departure to the Cape on board the *Ellenborough*, which vessel left the pilot on the 13th inst.—24. Mr. S. Fraser, three months, in extension, on priv. affairs.—27. Mr. W. P. Masson, mag. &c. of Banda, two months, priv. affairs.—28. Mr. W. de H. Routh, offic. mag. &c. of Mynpoory, three months, priv. affairs, on his being relieved by Mr. Unwin; Capt. H. Vetch, princ. assist. Upper Assam, having resumed charge of his office from Capt. Brodie on the 30th ult., the remaining portion of the leave of absence granted to him for six months on the 18th July last, on med. cert. cancelled; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Montgomery, superint. of Ashtagram div. of Mysore, three months, to Eastern Coast, for health, making over charge of his office to Assist. Superintendent Capt. Porter.—29. Mr. H. C. Halkett, mag. of Backergunge, one month, prep. to Europe.—31. Mr. T. E. Ogilvie, civil service, to England, for health.—30. The leave of absence granted to Mr. J. C. C. Sutherland, sec. to India law commission, for two years, on med. cert., under date 16th instant, is cancelled at his request.—Jan. 4, 1843. Mr. W. Onslow, late offic. civ. and sess. judge of Mymensingh, in ext. of leave granted to him on 5th Sept. last, under medical certificate, until the sailing of the ship *Agin-court*, on which he purposes proceeding to Europe.—Mr. A. C. Bidwell, offic. coll. of Sylhet, for one month, prep. to Europe.—Mr. F. Lowth, special dep. coll. of Jessore, for one month, prep. to Europe.—Capt. T. H. G. Besant, 21st N.I., and sub-assist. com.-gen., has leave from 15th inst. till 15th Oct. next, to visit pres. prep. to proceeding to sea, health.—6. Capt. F. Mackeson, late pol. agent at Peshawur, four months' leave, to bring up his accounts.—Mr. Assist. Surg. A. Reid, late assist. ditto ditto, two months' leave, for the same purpose.—11. Mr. A. Pigou to proceed to Bareilly, and prosecute his study of Oriental languages under superin. of Mr. R. H. P. Clarke, mag. and coll. of that station.—Mr. E. S. Person has been permitted to proceed to Berhampore, and prosecute his study of Oriental languages under superint. of Mr. W. H. Elliott, mag. of that station.—Mr. H. C. Hamilton, mag. and col. of Pooree (southern div. Cuttack), for one month, prep. to Europe.—18. Mr. R. Montgomery, civil service, embarked for England on board ship *Southampton*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on the 12th inst.—Mr. W. Onslow, civil service, embarked for England on board the ship *Agin-court*, which vessel was left by the pilot at sea on 15th inst.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Appointment.—Dec. 16. Rev. Henry Fisher, senior chaplain and one of the office chaplains at the Cathedral, app. commissary under seal of the episcopate, to act during temp. absence of the archdeacon.

Leave of Absence.—Dec. 21. Rev. R. B. Boswell, chaplain of St. James's church, to Europe.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort William, Dec. 23rd, 1842.—Capt. W. M. Smyth, engineers, superint. and coll. of tolls, Nuddeah rivers, to offic. as agent for suspension bridges, and superint. and coll. of tolls, &c., circular and eastern canals, also to receive charge of the mathematical instrument makers' establishment, during the absence, on leave, of Capt. A. H. E. Boileau, or until further orders.

Lieut. W. Goldie, exec. engineer, Berhampore div., to perform Capt. Smyth's duties in addition to his own app.

Admitted to the service, as cadets of infantry, and assist. surg. on this estab. the cadets prom. to ensign:—

Infantry.—Mr. M. Nicolson, date of arrival at Fort William, 19th Dec. 1842; Messrs. C. W. D'Oyly and G. F. D'Oyly, ditto 20th ditto ditto.

Medical.—Mr. T. G. Heathcote, ditto 19th ditto.

Surg. W. Cameron to be apothecary to the East-India Company, v. Surg. John Grant, to Europe, on furlough. Surg. Cameron to relieve Surg. Grant from charge of Hon. Comp.'s dispensary on 31st inst.

30.—*Corps of Engineers.*—Major W. N. Forbes to be lieut. col., Capt. J. A. Crommelin to be major, 1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser, dec. to be capt., and 1st Lieut. J. W. Robertson to be capt., from 3rd April, 1842, v. 1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser, dec.

In succession to Lieut. Col. G. Hutchinson, retired, with rank from 22nd Oct. 1841, in suc. to Lieut. Col. C. J. C. Davidson, rem. from the service.

Lieut. J. S. Alexander to be 1st lieut. v. Lieut. J. W. Robertson, prom., with rank from 1st July, 1842, v. Lieut. R. Martin, dec.

Artillery.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. H. Daniell to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright to be 1st lieut., from 21st Aug. 1842, in suc. to Capt. E. R. Watts, retired.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. H. Maclean to be surg., v. Surg. I. Jackson, retired with rank, from 1st Feb. 1842, v. Surg. J. Duncan.

Alteration of Rank.—Engineers.—Lieut. Col. E. Garstin, Maj. E. Sanders, Capt. J. Glasfurd, and 1st Lieut. R. B. Smith, to rank from 28th Aug. 1841, v. Lieut. Col. G. Hutchinson retired; 1st Lieut. A. D. Turnbull, ditto, 22nd Oct. 1841, v. 1st Lieut. J. W. Fraser, (dec.) prom.; 1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn, ditto, 8th Jan. 1842, v. 1st Lieut. L. D. Sturt, killed in action; 1st Lieut. J. R. Becher, ditto, 3rd April, 1842, v. Lieut. J. W. Robertson, prom.

Medical.—Surg. F. H. Brett to rank from 15th Oct. 1840, ditto I. Jackson, retired; C. Maxwell, ditto 16th Nov. 1840, v. G. T. Urquhart, dec.; E. Tritton, ditto 23rd Nov. 1840, v. A. K. Lindesay, retired; J. Bowron, ditto 16th Dec. 1840, v. R. Laughton, invalided; E. T. Downes, ditto 1st Jan. 1841, v. S. Ludlow, retired; C. Finch, m.d., ditto 1st Jan. 1841, v. W. S. Charters, m.d., retired; J. T. Pearson, ditto 1st Feb. 1841, v. A. Simpson, m.d., retired; C. J. Macdonald, ditto 10th Feb. 1841, v. Griffiths, retired; C. Llewellyn, ditto 1st Aug. 1841, v. Bell, retired; W. C. Laing, ditto 11th Oct. 1841, v. H. Newmarch, retired; F. Furnell, ditto 15th Oct. 1841, v. W. Duff, retired; H. Chapman, ditto 21st Oct. 1841, v. W. Bogie, m.d., retired; J. Morice, m.d., ditto 30th Nov. 1841, v. R. Rankine, retired; E. W. W. Raleigh, ditto 31st Dec. 1841, v. W. Stevenson, m.d., retired; A. C. Duncan, m.d., ditto 13th Jan. 1842, v. W. Jacob, dec.; W. L. McGregor, m.d., ditto 14th Jan. 1842, v. E. T. Harpur, dec.

Lieut. C. G. Walsh, 14th N.I., prom. to rank of capt. by brevet, from 25th Dec. 1842.

Admitted to service as cadets of engineers and infantry on this estab., and prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. and ensign:—

Engineers.—Mr. J. P. Beadle, date of arrival at Fort William, 12th Dec. 1842.

Infantry.—Messrs. S. de Havilland, ditto 23rd Dec. 1842; C. S. Fowle, J. Reid, J. Emerson, J. W. Mountjoy, E. Thompson, and N. R. Leslie, ditto 26th ditto, and J. A. Law, ditto 27th ditto.

Mr. F. W. A. Hamilton having satisfied government on the points of qualification prescribed by existing regulations, admitted to service as a cadet of inf. on this estab. and prom. to rank of ensign.

Brigadier (Major General) F. Walker (on leave), removed from Oude, and posted to Barrackpore.

Brigadier C. R. Skardon app. to command of the troops in Oude, or until further orders.

Maj. R. Thorpe, inv. estab. is, with the sanction of the government, permitted to reside within the Meerut division, and draw his allowances from the Agra pay office, from the 15th inst.

Promotions and alteration of Rank. Jan. 6, 1843. *Infantry*.—Lieut. Col. Fred. Young to be col., from 3rd Oct. 1842, v. Col. (Lieut. Gen.) James Price, dec.; W. R. C. Costley to be col., from 22nd Oct. 1842, v. Col. (Major Gen.) J. N. Smith, dec., and R. Rich to be col., from 9th Dec. 1842, v. Col. (Major Gen.) W. C. Badelay, c.b., dec.; Majors G. Young to be lieut. col., from 3rd Oct. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. Fred. Young prom.; T. Dickinson to be lieut. col., from 22nd Oct. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. W. R. C. Costly, prom.; and H. C. M. Cox to be lieut. col., from 9th Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. R. Rich, prom.

16th N.I.—Ens. W. Graydon to be lieut., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Hoppe, dec., with rank, from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. J. W. Carter transferred to 54th N.I.

19th N.I.—Ens. E. Forbes to be lieut., from 30th Oct. 1842, v. Lieut. W. L. Makeson, dec.

21st N.I.—Ens. P. H. Sanders to be lieut., from 23rd Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. R. Lowry, dec.

30th N.I.—Ens. G. Henderson to be lieut., from 18th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. G. E. Nicholson, dec.

43rd N.I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. W. Matthews to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. C. J. Roberts to be lieut., from 17th Nov. 1842, in suc. to Capt. A. Webster, dec.

45th N.I.—Ens. C. R. Oakes to be lieut., from 5th Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. W. Alcock, dec.

55th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. Major J. H. Simmonds to be major; and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Charles to be capt. of a comp., from 22nd Oct. 1842, in suc. to Major T. Dickinson, prom.

Ens. J. D'Oyly Baring to be lieut., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Graham, prom. with rank, from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Graham, transf. to 5th N.I.

56th N.I.—Ens. W. W. Repton to be lieut., v. Lieut. E. Bevan, dec., with rank, from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. T. Blake, transf. to 54th N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Foquett to be capt. of a comp.; and Ens. W. C. Gott to lieut., from 11th Dec. 1842, in suc. to Cap. A. J. Frazer, dec.

58th N.I.—Capt. and Brev. Major C. E. Davis to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. Carnegie to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. L. G. Da Costa to be lieut., from 19th Dec. 1842, in suc. to Major H. C. M. Cox, prom.

Jan. 13. Officers of inf. prom. to rank of captain by brevet, from the dates expressed opposite to their names:—

20th N.I.—Lieut. A. B. Morris, 5th Jan. 1843.

57th N.I.—Lieut. T. Simpson, and 26th N.I.—Lieut. J. Millar, 10th Jan. 1843.

Returned to Duty.—Brevet Capt. M. R. Onslow, 4th regt. lt. cav., date of arrival at Bombay, 15th Nov. 1842.

Lieut. C. H. Wake, 34th N.I., ditto 13th Dec. 1842.

17th N.I.—Ens. J. T. Harris to be lieut. from 12th Jan. 1843, v. Lieut. H. P. Budd, dec.

27th N.I.—Ens. T. W. Seager to be lieut. v. Lieut. T. Davis, dec., with rank from 12th Nov. 1842.

Lieut. G. T. Gowan to rank from 19th June, 1842, v. Lieut. T. Davis, dec.

Lieut. W. Forbes to rank from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. W. Dollard to be surg. v. Surg. T. Smith, retired, with rank from 1st Jan. 1843, v. Surg. D. Campbell, retired.

Assist. Surg. D. A. Macleod to be surg. from 12th Jan. 1843, v. Surg. N. Morgan, retired.

Surg. T. B. Hart to rank from 31st Dec. 1842, v. Surg. T. Smith, retired.

Surg. R. B. Duncan to rank from 1st Jan. 1843, v. Surg. W. Findon, resigned.

20. The following officers of infantry prom. to rank of captain by brevet, from the date expressed opposite to their names:—

54th N.I.—Lieut. R. Mathison.

73rd N.I.—Lieut. W. Richardson.

23rd N.I.—Lieut. H. Matthew Nation, 19th Jan. 1843.

Admitted to the service as cadets of art. and inf. and assist. surg. on this estab. The cadets are prom. to rank of 2nd lieut. and ensign.

Artillery.—Mr. D. McNeill, date of arrival at Fort William, 18th Jan. 1843.

Infantry.—Mr. J. M. P. Montagu, Mr. R. A. Napper, and J. A. Bartlett, date of arrival at Fort William, 18th Jan. 1843.

Medical.—Mr. J. Grant, date of arrival at Fort William, 18th Jan. 1843.

Head-Quarters, Ferozepore, Dec. 9.—Lieut. J. Heatley, 49th foot (in China), to act as dep. assist. adj. general, confirmed.

10. His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following postings of young officers in the regt. of artillery:—

2nd Lieuts. R. M. Paton and J. R. Sladen to the 1st comp. 1st batt.; S. C. Woodcock and A. Simpson, A.M., to the 2nd comp. 1st batt.; S. W. Stokes and H. Reid to the 3rd comp. 1st batt.; C. V. Bowie and W. C. Russell to the 4th comp. 1st batt.; H. W. Porter and C. H. Blunt to the 5th comp. 1st batt.; E. A. C. D'Oyly and H. Francis to the 4th comp. 2nd batt.; G. Milligan to the 1st comp. 3rd batt.; C. J. Walton and W. A. Mackinnon to the 2nd comp. 3rd batt.; W. B. Marshall and G. Maister to the 3rd comp. 3rd batt.; E. Atlay and C. Cookworthy to the 4th comp. 3rd batt.; H. Montgomery to the 5th comp. 3rd batt.; C. W. Timbrell to the 2nd comp. 4th batt.; W. K. Fooks to the 3rd comp. 5th batt.; E. O. Bradford and R. A. Griffiths to the 1st comp. 5th batt.; T. E. Kennion and A. Light to the 2nd comp. 5th batt.; H. J. Y. Faithfull and T. Pulman to the 5th comp. 5th batt.; H. Le Geyt Bruce to the 3rd comp. 6th batt.; F. G. Bloomfield to the 9th comp. 7th batt.; Capt. C. J. F. Burnett, 2nd Eur. regt., app. 2nd in command to Hurriannah light inf. batt., v. Turner, who has obtained permission to retire from the service.

19th N.I.—Lieut. J. Thompson to be adj., v. Mackeson, dec.

Ens. J. Tickell, 73rd N.I., to act as adj. to Hurriannah light inf. batt. from 12th ult., during abs. of Lieut. T. E. Colebrooke, 13th N.I., on serv. with his regt.

12. Lieut. C. Douglas, 2nd comp. 2nd batt. art., to act as adj. and qu. master to foot art. detachment with Major Gen. Pollock's force, in room of Lieut. M. Dawes, directed to relieve Cap. A. Abbott from the charge of No. 6 light field battery.

Assist. Surg. S. Currie, M.D., 16th lancers, to medical charge of the staff of the cavalry division of the army of reserve, from 15th ult.

10. Assistant Surg. T. S. Lacy, left wing 48th N.I., to receive med. charge of civil estab. at Etawah station, from Assist. Surg. W. K. McL. Rose.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Pattenson to act as adj. to right wing of 4th N.I.

Lieut. J. Guise to act as adj. to right wing of 24th N.I. during its separation from head-quarters.

Lieut. H. M. Conran, of 3rd company 4th batt., to act as adj. to the Saugor art. div.

Surg. T. Dempster, 1st brigade horse art., to afford med. aid to the staff of army of reserve, in room of Assist. Surg. J. McRae, app. to med. charge of 59th N.I.

12.—*To do Duty.*—*Cavalry.*—Cornet E. C. Vibart, with 11th light cav. at Meerut.

Infantry.—Ensigns H. Swinhoe, with 65th N.I. at Dinapore; H. C. Anderton and L. B. Jones, 45th N.I. at Benares.

13. Brevet Major W. Brown and Capt. R. Wroughton, 69th N.I., being no longer required in the revenue department, north-western provinces, those officers are placed at disposal of the com. in chief.

14.—*Cavalry.*—Major W. Burlton to be lieut. col. from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Lieut. Col. R. E. Chambers, killed in action.

4th L.C.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. Mactier to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. C. Lowth to be capt. of a troop, and Corn. M. Ward to be lieut., from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Maj. W. Burlton, prom.

5th L.C.—Cornet R. Christie to be lieut. from 6th Jan. 1842, v. Lieut. L. H. Hardyman, killed in action.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. F. Collyer to be capt. of a troop, and Cornet A. Wrench to be lieut. from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. E. M. Blair, killed in action.

Lieut. C. M. Gascoine to be capt. of a troop, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. J. Bott, killed in action.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. D. Macnaughten to be capt. of a troop, from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. P. S. Hamilton, killed in action.

Lieut. A. Hall to be capt. of a troop, from 14th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. F. Collyer, killed in action.

Transfers.—Lieut. J. S. G. Ryley, from 11th, as 5th lieut. in 5th light cav.

Lieut. H. Lindesay, from 3rd, as 6th lieut. in 5th light cav.

Lieut. S. F. Macmullen, from 6th, as 7th lieut. in 5th light cav.

Cornet C. G. Becher, 1st light cav., to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 8th lieut. in 5th light cav.

Cornet A. W. M. Willy, from 8th, as 1st cornet in 5th light cav.

Cornets F. E. Vibart and H. J. Stannus to stand as 2nd and 3rd cornets respectively in 5th light cav.

3rd L. C.—Cornet A. S. Galloway to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Lindsay, transferred to 5th light cav.

6th L. C.—Cornet H. R. Grindlay to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. S. F. Macmullen, transf. to 5th light cav.

11th L. C. Cornet W. M. G. Machonochie to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. G. Ryley, transf. to 5th light cav.

5th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. M. Miles to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. D. Potenger to be lieut. from 23rd Nov., v. Capt. W. Macintosh, killed in action.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Jervis to be major, and Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. C. Salkeld to be capt. of a comp. from 10th Jan. 1842, v. Maj. S. Swayne, killed in action.

Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung to be capt. of a comp. from 10th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. R. M. Miles, killed in action.

Lieut. R. Dowson to be capt. of a comp. from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. C. W. Haig, killed in action.

Ensign E. S. Garstin to be lieut., with rank from 16th July, 1842, for augmentation, and to stand as 6th lieut.

Ensign M. J. Slater to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 7th lieut.

Ensign C. C. Cregan to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 8th lieut.

27th N. I. Ensign H. M. Williams to be lieut. from 23rd Nov. 1841, v. Lieut. H. Laing, killed in action.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. S. Alston to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign J. Nicolson to be lieut. from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. W. Grant, killed in action.

Lieut. J. J. Poett to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Davis to be lieut., from 14th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. P. Hopkins killed in action.

Ens. G. T. Gowan to be lieut., with rank from 16th July, 1842, for augmentation, and to stand as 9th lieut.

Ens. W. Forbes to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 10th lieut.

37th N. I.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. R. Lyons to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Nov. 1841, v. Capt. G. E. Westmacott killed in action.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. W. Curtis to be capt. of a comp., from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. J. N. Rind killed in action.

The promotion to the rank of lieut. of Ensign T. W. Gordon, killed 10th Nov. 1841, v. Hutton invalidated, announced in government general orders, No. 293, of the 29th December, 1841, is cancelled.

Ens. G. Robertson to be lieut., with rank from 24th Dec. 1841, v. Rind prom., and to stand as 6th lieut.

Ens. B. Parrott to be lieut., from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 7th lieut.

Ens. H. K. Macmullen to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 8th lieut.

Ens. J. M. B. F. Tytler to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 9th lieut.

Ens. J. Peel to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 10th lieut.

54th N. I.—Capt. A. J. Anstruther to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. A. Boscawen to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. T. Pottinger to be lieut., from 10th Jan. 1842, v. Major W. Ewart killed in action.

Capt. H. R. Osborn to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Vetch to be capt. of a comp., from the 13th Jan. 1842, v. Major A. J. Anstruther, killed in action.

Lieut. F. S. Paterson to be capt. of a comp., from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. A. A. L. Corri, killed in action.

Ens. J. Sibley to be lieut., with rank from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation, and to stand as 6th lieut.

Ens. C. N. Halhed to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 7th lieut.

Transfers continued.—Lieut. Lord H. Gordon, 2nd Europ. regt., to be capt. of a comp., from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 5th capt. in 5th N. I.

Lieut. J. Fulton, 55th, as 1st lieut. in the 5th N. I.

Lieut. Y. Lamb, 51st, as 2nd lieut. in 37th N. I.

Lieut. J. Graham, 55th, as 2nd lieut. in the 5th N. I.

Lieut. P. Hay, 42nd, as 2nd lieut. in 54th N. I.

Lieut. A. C. Dewan, 38th, as 3rd lieut. in 37th N. I.

Lieut. W. Kennedy, 38th, as 3rd lieut. in 5th N. I.

Lieut. J. De Fountain, 56th, as 3rd lieut. in 54th N. I.

Lieut. J. Bontein, 51st, as 4th lieut. in 37th N. I.

Lieut. F. Maitland, 4th, as 4th lieut. in 5th N. I.

Lieut. M. T. Blake, 56th, as 4th lieut. in 54th N. I.

- Lieut. J. Barrett, of 2nd Europ. regt., as 5th lieut. in 37th N.I.
 Lieut. T. Brodie, 2nd Europ. regt., as 5th lieut. in 5th N.I.
 Lieut. R. Mathison, 6th, as 5th lieut. in 54th N.I.
 Lieut. J. W. Carter, 16th, as 8th lieut., in 54th N.I.
 Lieut. A. B. Fenwick, 60th, as 9th lieut. in 5th N.I.
 Lieut. J. C. Haughton, 31st, as 5th lieut. in 54th N.I.
 Ens. E. Close, 32nd N.I., to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842. and to stand as 10th lieut. in 5th N.I.
 Ens. J. Clarke, 1st N.I., to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 10th lieut. in 54th N.I.
 Ens. E. C. Scott, 74th, as 1st ens. in 37th N.I.
 Ens. T. W. Seager, 30th, as 1st ens. in 27th N.I.
 Ens. J. H. Firth, 39th, as 1st ens. in 5th N.I.
 Ens. C. W. Russell, 23rd, as 1st ens. in 54th N.I.
 Ens. J. G. Batten, 44th, as 2nd ens. in 37th N.I.
 Ens. L. R. Newhouse, 19th, as 2nd ens. in 27th N.I.
 Ens. H. C. Johnstone, 67th, as 2nd ens. in 5th N.I.
 Ens. W. Darell, 35th, as 2nd ens. in 54th N.I.
 Ens. G. Beadnell, 43rd, as 3rd ens. in 37th N.I.
 Ens. H. A. Dorin, 17th, as 3rd ens. in 27th N.I.
 Ens. W. McNeile, 36th, as 3rd ens. in 5th N.I.
 Ens. D. M. Shand, 59th, as 3rd ens. in 54th N.I.
 2nd Eur. Regt.—Ens. R. N. Ironson to be lieut., v. Lieut. G. W. Golding, killed by the enemy. Date of rank to be adjusted hereafter.
 Ens. S. R. Jenkins to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord H. Gordon, prom.
 Ens. G. Gaynor to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Barrett, transferred to 37th N.I.
 Ens. J. Bleaymire to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Brodie, transferred to 5th N.I.
 4th N.I.—Ens. O. J. McL. Farrington to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. F. Maitland, transferred to 5th N.I.
 6th N.I.—Ens. W. R. Cunningham to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. R. Mathison, transferred to 54th N.I.
 16th N.I.—Ens. C. Newton to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. J. W. Carter transferred to 54th N.I.
 31st N.I.—Ens. H. B. Hopper to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. J. C. Haughton, transferred to 54th N.I.
 38th N.I.—Ens. H. R. Shelton to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. A. C. Dewar, transferred to 37th N.I.
 Ens. J. B. Denrys to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. W. Kennedy, transferred to 5th N.I.
 42nd N.I.—Ens. C. W. Ford to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. P. Hay, transferred to 54th N.I.
 51st N.I.—Ens. J. H. Reid to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. V. Lamb transferred to 37th N.I.
 Ens. W. R. Wallace to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Bontein, transferred to 37th N.I.
 55th N.I.—Ens. F. J. Smalpage to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. J. Fulton, transferred to 5th N.I.
 Ens. T. M. Cameron to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. J. Graham, transferred to 5th N.I.
 58th N.I.—Ens. W. R. Prout to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. De Fountain, transferred to 54th N.I.
 Ens. J. F. Nembhard to be lieut., from 12th Nov. 1842, v. lieut. and Brev. Capt. M. T. Blake, transferred to 54th N.I.
 19. Capt. T. Moore, 8th light cav., to be superint. of family money and paymaster of native pensioners, at Barrackpore, v. Jervis, prom. to a regimental majority.
 20. Lieut. W. Mayne, 37th N.I., an offic. dep. assist. qu. master gen., to be adj. of Gov.-Gen.'s body guard, v. Lieut. J. A. D. Ferguson, resigned.
 Capt. J. Ramsay, dep. assist. of 1st class, to be assist. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Capt. H. R. Osborn, prom. to a regimental majority.
 Capt. T. J. Nuthall, dep. assist. of 2nd class, to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Capt. Ramsay.
 Capt. F. Lloyd, sub-assist., to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Capt. Nuthall.

Capt. H. Johnson, 26th N.I., restored to his former position in department, as a sub-assist. com. gen., taking rank next to Capt. Tickell.

Lieut. Col. A. Pope, 10th light cav., having joined his reg., will assume command of cavalry attached to Major-Gen. Pollock's force.

Lieut. C. G. Becher, 5th light cav., and second in command of 8th irreg. cav., permitted to proceed and join latter corps, now on service in Bundelcund.

21. Major J. Manson, 72nd N.I., permitted to quit his reg., and to return to his duties at Bethoor.

Brev. Capt. K. Young, dep. judge adv. gen., removed from Sirhind to presidency div. (v. Mactier prom.), which he will join at the termination of the service on which he is now employed.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, dep. judge adv. gen., removed from Cawnpore to Sirhind div., but directed to continue attached to head-qu. of army of reserve, till further orders.

Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., will act as dep. judge adv. gen. at presidency, during absence on serv. with his reg. of Brev. Capt. Young, or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. G. Lacon, M.D., at present attached to 9th N.I., app. to do duty with 9th foot, and directed to join.

Ensigns J. G. Jenkins and M. G. Brabazon, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with 47th N.I., proceeding to Benares, instead of with 51st N.I.

Dec. 23. Capt. W. Anderson, art., heretofore commandant of horse art. in force of late Shah Shooja, to be agent for manufacture of gunpowder at Ishapore, in suc. to Maj. Timbrell, who has obtained permission to retire from the service, from 2nd of Jan. 1843.

Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N.I., to be a dep. judge adv. gen., v. Mactier, prom.

Maj. C. E. P. Oldfield, C.B., 5th light cav., and hon. aide-de-camp to the Gov. Gen., removed from 8th, and app. commandant of 4th irr. cav., in suc. to Maj. W. Alexander, nominated to command of 5th light cav.

Medical.—Surg. C. Campbell, surg. gen., to be physician-gen., and T. Tweedie (on leave to the Cape), insp. gen. of hospitals, to be surg. gen.; Superint. Surg. G. Playfair, offic. inspec. gen. of hospitals, to be inspec. gen. of hospitals, and Surg. J. Thomson, superint. surg. with eastern expedition, to be superint. surg. on estab. from 31st Dec 1842, in suc. to Surg. T. Smith, physician-gen., whose tour on the staff expires on that date. Surg. Playfair, inspec. gen. of hospitals, to offic. as surg. gen., Superint. Surg. J. Marshall to offic. as inspec. gen. of hospitals, Surg. W. Darby, 1st light cav., to be offic. superint. surg., from 31st Dec. 1842, during abs., on leave, of Surg. Tweedie, surg. gen., or until further orders.

24. The whole of the men, 27th N.I., arrived with forces of Maj. Gens. G. Pollock, C.B., and W. Nott, will be collected and placed under the command of Capt. Alston, and all the junior officers of the corps will join and do duty with the detachment.

Officers transferred to undermentioned corps, and who have not appealed against their removal, will join the levies recruiting for the regiments to which they have been posted, viz.

5th L.C., cavalry depôt, Cawnpore.

5th N.I., 2nd inf. levy, Juanpore.

37th N.I., 1st inf. levy, Futtehghurh.

54th N.I., 4th inf. levy, Cawnpore.

26.—*Artillery.*—2nd Lieuts. E. Atlay, from 4th comp. 3rd bat. to 2nd comp. 5th bat.; A. Light, from 2nd comp. 5th bat. to 4th comp. 3rd bat.; R. M. Paton, from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 3rd comp. 6th bat.

62nd N. I.—Ens. E. Ottley Wollaston to be lieut., from 31st Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. R. Stewart, dec.

68th N. I.—Capt. Chas. Torresby to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Wm. Alston to be capt. of a company, and Ens. R. C. Barclay to be lieut., from 3rd Oct. 1842, in succ. to Maj. G. Young, prom.

70th N. I.—Ens. J. W. Drummond to be lieut. from 5th Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. A. Wathen Bailie.

Infantry.—Maj. C. Coventry to be lieut.-col., from 22nd Dec. 1842, v. Lieut.-Col. H. D. Cox, removed from the service.

Artillery.—Capt. H. Delafosse to be maj. 1st Lieut. E. Buckle to be capt., and 2nd Lieut. G. E. Voyle to be first lieut., 2nd Jan. 1843, in succ. to Maj. Jas. A. Crommelin retired.

2nd Europ. Reg.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. L. Hall to be capt. of a comp., Ens. W. D. Harris to be lieut., from 26th Dec. 1842, in succ. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. A. Davidson, retired.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. B. Mitchell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. the hon. H. H. Pery to be lieut. from 1st Jan. 1843, in succ. to Capt. and Brev. Maj. J. Bedford, ret.

2nd N. I.—Capt. B. Boswell to be major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. Young to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. A. G. Lister to be lieut., from 1st Jan. 1843, in succ. to Maj. H. W. Farrington, inv.

13th N. I.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. S. L. Thornton to be maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. St. L. Mitchell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. M. Martin to be lieut. from 25th Nov. 1842, in succ. to Maj. R. Gardner, retired.

32nd N. I.—Capt. C. Haldane to be maj., Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. F. Middleton to be capt. of a comp., and Ensign Hon. E. P. R. H. Hastings to be lieut., from 22nd Dec. 1842, in succ. to Maj. C. Coventry, prom.

55th N. I.—Ens. G. G. McBarnet to be lieut. v. Lieut. S. D. Agar, resigned, with rank from 12th Nov. 1842, v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Graham, transf. to 5th N. I.

Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton, attached to civil station of Akyab (on leave at the presidency), is, at his own req., placed at disp. of the commander-in chief.

66th N. I.—Lieut. J. H. Chowne, to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. J. Scott Phillips to be lieut., from 25th Nov. 1842, in succ. to Capt. J. Knyvett, inv.

Medical.—Assistant Surgeons A. Murray, M. D., to be surg., from 15th Nov. 1842, v. Surg. W. E. Carte, A. N., transf. to inv. estab.; T. B. Hart to be surg., from 1st Jan. 1843, v. Surg. W. Findon, resigned; and R. B. Duncan to be surg., from 1st Jan. 1843, v. Surg. D. Campbell, retired.

28.—Major E. Huthwaite, 2nd brigade horse art., app. to command of art., directed to March to Delhi.

Surg. J. Morice, M. D., removed from 9th N. I., and posted to 2nd Eur. regt.

Capt. H. N. Pepper, retn. from 1st comp. 6th batt. to the 4th comp. 7th batt. art.

1st Lieut. J. F. Egerton, from 4th comp. 4th batt. to 4th troop 2nd brig. of horse art.

1st Lieut. C. Douglas, from 2nd comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd troop 2nd brig. of horse art.

1st Lieut. T. Brougham, from 3rd comp. 2nd batt. to 2nd troop 1st brig. of horse art.

1st Lieut. A. Robertson, from 4th comp. 6th batt. to 4th troop 2nd brigade of horse art.

30. Captain F. Abbott, chief engineer with Major Gen. Pollock's force, is permitted to rejoin his app. of superint. engineer of north-western provinces.

Major W. Alexander will assume command of the squadron of 5th light cavalry now at Ferozepore, and proceed with it to Cawnpore, where he will re-organize the 5th light cavalry, &c.

Ensigns W. L. Halliday, and J. P. W. Campbell, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with 47th N. I. proceeding to Benares, and Ensign F. S. Miller, recently posted to 68th, to do duty with 1st N. I. at Barrackpore, till arrival of corps to which he stands posted.

Ensign J. J. Farrington, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with the 31st N. I. at Cawnpore.

Ensign R. G. Newman, of 26th, to join and do duty with 65th N. I., until arrival of the corps to which he stands posted.

31. Lieut. W. Cumberland to act as adj. to left wing of 11th N. I. during its separation from head qu.

Lieut. C. D'O. Atkinson, to act as adj. to left wing of 40th N. I., during its separation from reg. head qu.

73rd N. I.—Lieut. W. W. D. Voyle, 9th N. I., to be acting interp. and qu. mast.

Ensign E. G. Langmore, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with 47th N. I. proceeding to Benares.

Lieut. W. G. Prendergast, interp. and qu. master of 8th light cav., to be brigade quarter master, and Lieut. H. Siddons, of engineers, to be adj. to engineer department with the force under his command.

Major R. Roberts, 3rd brigade of horse artillery, to command the artillery to be stationed at Loodianah.

Major H. J. Wood, 4th batt. to command the artillery of the Saugor division, and to proceed to division head quarters at the close of operations in Bundelcund.

Major F. S. Sotheby, 2nd batt. to command the artillery to be stationed at Ferozepore.

Major E. Huthwaite, 2nd brigade of horse art. to command the artillery of Meywar field force, the head quarters of which he will join on being relieved from the duty assigned to him in general orders of the 28th instant.

The pay-master of Major General G. Pollock's force will immediately disburse to Lieutenant Nelson, sub-assist. com. gen. attached to the troops of the Bombay

presidency, serving under the orders of Major General W. Nott, on his duplicate receipt, the sum of Rs. 60,000, to be adjusted under such instructions as may hereafter be communicated to Capt. W. Riddell by the government.

Medical.—Dec. 31. Senior Surg. R. Brown, garrison surg. of Chunar, and offic. superint. surg. Dacca, to be a superint. surg. on estab. v. Superint. W. Findon, who has been permitted to retire from the service from 1st prox.

Senior Surg. C. Renny, 73rd N.I., to offic. as superint. surg. during abs. on service of Superint. Surg. J. Thomson, or till further orders.

Jan. 2, 1843. Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, 16th N.I., and adj. of 7th irreg. cav., to do duty with his lordship's body-guard.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. Christie, 3rd light cav., to be commandant of 8th reg. irreg. cav., in room of Major C. E. T. Oldfield, c.b., app. to 4th reg.

Capt. John Fisher, 23rd N.I., and 2nd in command of Sirmoor local batt., to be commandant of corps, v. Young, prom.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Ferozepore, Jan. 2, 1843.—The following orders are confirmed, under the authority of the right hon. the gov. gen. of India :—

Sept 8.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. O'B. Otley, 6th N.I. to act as sub-assistant commissary gen., v. Lieut. W. R. Hillersdon, 53rd N.I., reported sick.

Lieut. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I. placed at disposal of Lieut. Col. Sutherland, for the purpose of being employed as an offic. assist. to the gov. gen.'s agent.

Jan. 4.—Brev. Major J. B. Backhouse to the command of the supplementary troop of horse artillery, vacant by the nomination of Capt. Anderson, in general orders by the gov. gen. of the 23rd ult. to be agent for gunpowder at Ishapore.

Sirmoor Local Battalion.—Lieut. and Adj. W. B. Lumley to be 2nd in command, v. Fisher, app. commandant.

Lieut. C. Reid, 10th N.I. to be adj., v. Lumley.

Surg. J. Forsyth posted to 5th light cav., but directed to continue in charge of 1st light cav. until further orders.

Assist. Surg. H. Bedborough, attached to the 1st Europ. light cav. to join and do duty with 16th lancers.

Medical.—His excellency the commander-in-chief is pleased to appoint the following assist. surgeons to the medical charge of the corps expressed opposite their respective names :—

Assist. Surg. E. Campbell, 2nd regt. grenadiers.

Assist. Surg. T. Thomson, m.d., detach 27th N.I.

Assist. Surg. R. H. L. Bird, 16th regt. grenadiers.

Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, Kelat-i-Ghilzie regt.

Jan. 5.—Lieut. J. Waterfield to act as adj. to 38th light. inf., v. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. C. Dewar, transf. to 37th N.I.

Capt. H. N. Pepper to the charge of 4th comp. 7th batt. of art.

Jan. 6.—Capt. D. F. Evans, 16th N.I. (grenadiers) to act as major of brigade, in room of Capt. T. H. Scott, 38th light inf., proceeding to join his app. of pay-master of pensioners in Oude and at Cawnpore.

Medical. Removals and Postings of Superintending Surgeons.—Superint. Surg. G. King, on leave to the Cape, from the Agra circle to the Cawnpore div.; Superint. Surg. W. S. Stiven, on duty with the troops returned from Afghanistan, from Dacca to Agra circle of superintendence; Superint. Surg. James Thomson, on duty in China, brought on the establishment to the Barrackpore circle; Superint. Surg. R. Brown, brought on the establishment, to the Dacca circle; Offic. Superint. Surg. C. Renny will act in the Barrackpore circle during absence, on service, of Superint. Surg. J. Thomson; Offic. Superint. Surg. W. Darby will act in Dinapore div. during period offic. inspector gen. of hospitals, doctor J. Marshall, may be employed at the presidency, or until further orders.

Examinations, Dec. 13.—The undermentioned officers having been declared, by a committee held at Cawnpore, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners :—

Ensign B. P. Lloyd, 11th N.I.; Lieuts. W. S. Ferris; R. R. Adams, 12th N.I.; and A. A. Becher, 40th N.I.; Ensign W. R. Prout, 56th N.I.

24. Lieut. H. Watson, 17th N.I., and attached to volunteer regt., having been declared by a committee, held at Nankin, in China, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interpreter to a native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the college examiners.

Returned to Duty.—Dec. 23. Capt. W. C. Hicks, 32nd N.I. Date of arrival at Bombay, Oct. 12.—30. Lieut. Col. H. Cock, c.b., 23rd N.I.; Brev. Major John Wilson, 2nd Eur. regt.; and Surg. J. Innes, m.d., of medical depart. Date of arrival at Fort William, 26th December, 1842.

Invalided.—Dec. 30. The undermentioned officers having been respectively declared incapable of performing the active duties of their profession, are, at their own request, transferred to the invalid establishment, from the dates specified:—Major H. W. Farrington, of the 2nd N.I. grenadiers, from 1st prox.; Surg. W. E. Carte, *a.s.*, med. dep., from 15th Nov. last.

Retired from the Service.—Dec. 23. The Court of Directors have permitted the undermentioned officers to retire from the service, viz.—Lieut. Col. George Hutchinson; this vacancy has effect from the 28th August, 1841; Captain E. R. Watts, 24th August, 1812; Surgeon Isaac Jackson, 5th October, 1840; Brevet Capt. D. S. Agar, from 5th July, 1840; Lieut. Col. H. D. Coxe, of 25th N.I., is removed from the service of the East-India Company, from the 22nd inst., the date of the receipt of the Honourable Company's despatch, but without prejudice to the retiring pension to which he may be entitled under the regulations of the service; Lieut. H. W. Porter, artillery, permitted to resign the service of the East-India Company from 1st inst.; Surg. D. Campbell, med. dep., ditto, on the pension of his rank, from the 1st prox.—27. Surg. T. Smith, late physician general, ditto, from the 31st ult.—30. Major R. Gardner, 13th N.I., from the 25th November last, on pension of a colonel; Surg. N. Morgan, med. dep., from 12th Jan. 1843, on the pension of his rank; Major J. A. Crommelin, engineers, from the 1st Jan. 1843.—Jan. 20, 1843. Maj. C. T. Thomas, 15th N.I., on the pension of a lieut. col., from 1st Feb.

FURLOUGHES.

To Europe.—Dec. 23. The Court of Directors have granted additional leave to the following officers, viz.—Lieut. Cols. Robert Low and C. Carmichael, *c.s.*; Major C. Rogers; Captains J. A. Barstow, Edward Madden, John Fordyce, S. R. Wallace, Robert Ramsay, C. M. Gascoigne, Robert Garratt, J. C. Salkeld, and George Scott; Lieuts. W. M. Roberts, J. S. Phillips, R. Grange, R. M. Gurnell, William Baker, A. C. Hutchinson, John Clarke, Edward Harvey, and Lawrence Hill, for six months; Surgeon Isaac Jackson, till 15th October; Assistant Surgeons P. F. H. Baddeley, T. W. Burt, and A. Vans Dunlop, for six months; Lieut. Colonel John Anderson having arrived in England from the Cape of Good Hope, on sick cert., is admitted to the benefit of the furlough regulations from the date of his departure from Bengal.—24. *To Europe.* Capt. L. Gibson, 27th N.I.; Cornet H. Young, 8th light cav.; Ens. F. R. Croly, 63rd N.I.—27. Major John Barclay, invalid estab.; Lieut. B. Boyd, 68th N.I.; 1st Lieut. N. A. Staples, artillery.—30. Brev. Maj. D. Thompson, 56th N.I., assistant adjutant general Dinapore division; Brev. Capt. George Gordon, 50th N.I.; Lieut. S. H. Steer, 56th N.I.; Lieut. J. S. Warren, 73rd N.I.; Ensign W. A. G. Hickey, 32nd N.I.; all on medical certificate.—Jan. 9, 1843. Lieut. J. G. Caulfeild, 68th N.I., for health.—13. Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, col. of 53rd N.I., private affairs; Lieut. Col. H. Cock, *c.s.*, 23rd N.I.; Maj. A. Goldie, 47th N.I.; Brev. Capt. E. Sunderland, artillery; Lieut. M. E. Sherwill, 2nd Eur. reg.; Lieut. P. G. Cornish, 10th N.I.; Lieut. C. F. M. Mundy, 34th N.I.; Assist. Surg. T. A. Wise, *m.d.*; all for health.—20. Col. P. M. Hay, 70th N.I.; and Capt. J. H. Chowne, 66th N.I., private affairs; Capt. Lord. H. Gordon, 5th N.I., health.

To Presidency.—Dec. 12. Capt. N. A. Parker, 2nd in command Assam light inf. from 1st Nov. to 30th April, 1843, for health.—10. Lieut. M. N. Coombs, 35th L.I., from 27th Dec. to 27th June, 1843, prep. to Europe.—23. Maj. N. Jones, 57th N.I., prep. to Europe, on private affairs; Maj. A. Spens, 74th N.I., ditto, ditto.—24. 1st Lieut. M. Dawes, art., from 5th Jan. 1843, to 1st July, 1843, to visit Calcutta, prep. to Europe, on private affairs; Lieut. J. Irving, 5th Jan. 1843, to 1st July, 1843, prep. to furlough, on private affairs; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. T. F. B. Beaton, 10th L.C., from 5th Jan. 1843, to 5th April, 1843, prep. to Europe; Lieut. J. Godfrey, 43rd L.I., from 15th Jan. 1843, to 15th July, 1843, on private affairs, prep. to Europe; Capt. E. J. Watson, 59th N.I., from 26th Dec. to 1st May, 1843, prep. to Europe, on private affairs; Maj. Gen. J. Cock, commanding Benares div. prep. to Europe.—Jan. 4, 1843. Lieut. J. C. Hardisty, 62nd N.I., to 1st July, prep. to Europe, for health; Maj. G. H. Macgregor, artillery, to 4th July, prep. to Europe, on private affairs.—6. Lieut. J. Haughton, 54th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st April, prep. to Bombay and Europe; Lieut. Sir R. C. Shakespear, Kt., to 30th April, ditto, on private affairs.—20. Assist. Surg. Hugh Falconer, *a.m.* and *m.d.*, superint. of gov. Botanic Garden, north west prov., from 15th Dec. last to 15th March next, prep. to sea or Europe, on med. cert.

To Bombay.—Dec. 10. Lieut. D. Macleod, attached to 2nd L.I. batt., from 15th Feb. to 15th April, in ext. to proceed towards Bombay, for health.—12. Capt. W. C. Hicks, 3rd N.I., from 12th Oct. to 15th March, 1843.—Dec. 30. The under-

mentioned officers are permitted to proceed to Bombay on med. cert. for the periods specified, prep. to applying for furlough to Europe on account of their health:—Lieut. D. Macleod, of the 74th N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th April next; Assist. Surg. R. O. Davidson, from the 5th inst. to the 5th February.—Jan. 4, 1843. Brev. Major J. Fraser, c.b., honorary A. D. C. to gov. gen., from 5th Jan. to 5th April, to proceed towards Bombay, on med. cert., in anticipation of leave to Europe, for which he has made application, being granted. This cancels the remaining portion of the leave granted to him in G. O. of the 20th ultimo.—5. Maj. G. Huish, 26th L.I., to 5th April, prep. to furlough; Lieut. J. S. Knox, 42nd L.I., to end of April, in anticipation of the sanction of govt.—20. Lieut. J. C. Houghton, 54th N.I., from 1st inst. on med. cert., prep. to Europe, for health.

To Mussoorie.—Dec. 22. Brev. Capt. J. De Fountain, 54th N.I., from 14th Nov. to 14th Nov. 1843, for health.

To Cawnpore.—Dec. 27. Assist. Surg. E. B. Thring, doing duty with 49th N.I., from 18th Dec. to 18th June, 1843, for health.—Jan. 2, 1843. Capt. F. S. Paterson, 54th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st April, to visit Kurnaul, and to join his regt. at Cawnpore.

To Agra.—Dec. 27. Assist. Surg. C. A. Elderton, with 64th N.I., Jan. to March, 1843, on private affairs.

To Soobathoo.—Jan. 4, 1843. Maj. H. Farrington, 2nd Grenadiers, to 1st July. Lieut. Col. Sir E. Campbell, 3rd L.Cav., to July, for health.

To Allahabad.—Jan. 4. Capt. A. W. Taylor, 1st Eur. L.I., to 15th Aug., on priv. affairs.

To Fettegurh.—Jan. 5. Maj. T. Lumsden, art., to 4th Nov., and to visit Simla, for health.

To Moradabad.—Jan. 6. Capt. T. Polwhele, 42nd N.I., to 11th April, on priv. affairs.

To Lucknow.—Jan. 6. Ens. R. M. Nott, 64th N.I., to 5th July, on priv. affairs.

To Delhi and Meerut.—Jan. 6. Capt. J. Ferris, 20th N.I., to 5th July, on priv. affairs. Lieut. C. Duffin, 26th L.I., to 10th April, ditto.

To Almorah.—Dec. 21. Brev. Capt. W. J. E. Boys, 6th L. Cav., from 1st March, 1843, to 1st Jan. 1844, in ext., to remain at Almorah.

To Ferozepore.—Dec. 31. Brev. Capt. W. Jervis, 42nd L.I., to 1st March, to remain at Ferozepore, for health. Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, 15th Grenadiers, 2nd January, 1843, to 1st March, 1843, to remain at Ferozepore, prep. to Europe, via Bombay, on private affairs, Jan. 6th, 1843. Lieut. F. Voyle, 39th N.I., to remain at Ferozepore, prep. to Europe, for health.

To Simla.—Dec. 12. Lieut. F. Jackson, 62nd N.I., one year, from October last, for health. Dec. 28. Capt. G. Hamilton, 53rd N.I., from 5th Jan. to 5th July, 1843, on private affairs. Jan. 6, 1843. Brev. Capt. R. Riddell, 60th N.I., one year, for health.

To Landour.—Dec. 12. Ens. H. Andrews, 6th N.I., from 1st Nov. to 1st Nov. 1843, in ext., to remain at Landour, for health.

To the Hills north of Dehra.—Dec. 20. Lieut. T. H. Hunter, inv. estab., from 10th Nov. to 10th Nov. 1843, in extension, to remain as above, for health. 24. Brev. Capt. H. Wilkinson, 6th N.I., from Jan. to April, 1843, on priv. affairs. Jan. 6. Brev. Capt. R. Ewart, 30th N.I., to Jan. 1844, for health.

FURLONGS (IN H.M.'S FORCES).

Dec. 30. Capt. Gillespie, 15th Hussars, to New South Wales for two years, for health. Capt. Mitford, 18th Royal Irish, two years, for health. Lieut. Baddeley, 40th reg., to England for eighteen months, for health. Capt. Wetenhall, 10th foot, to England for two years, for health. Lieut. Joddrell, 18th Royal Irish, ditto. Lieut. Wellesley, 25th foot, for one year, ditto. Lieuts. Elmhirst, Lister, and Walshe, 9th foot, to Calcutta for three months, and thence to England for two years. Capt. Smith, 16th lancers, to Bombay for three months, and thence to England for one year. Brev. Major Wade, 13th L.I., to Bombay for four months, and thence to England for two years. Lieut. Madden, 41st foot, for three months, to Bombay, and to precede the reg. to England. Capt. Edmonds, 9th foot, to Simla, from 1st Jan. 1843, to 1st Jan. 1844, on med. cert.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals at Kedgeree.

Dec. 24. *Hindoo*, from Liverpool.—26. *Hindoostan*, from England.—29. *Earl Powis*, from Liverpool.—Jan. 6, 1843. *Robert Henderson*, from Liverpool.—10. *India*, from Glasgow.—13. *Prince of Wales*, from Liverpool.—15. *Queen*, from London.—16. *Argaun*, from Greenock.—17. *Vellore*, from London.—22. *Java*, from Liverpool.

Departures from Saugor.

DEC. 18. *Minerva*, for Liverpool; *Duke of Lancaster*, for Liverpool.—26. *Emerald Isle*, for London; *Kyle*, for Hamburgh; *Hoogly*, for London.—27. *Fairfield*, for Liverpool; *Mary Elizabeth*, for Liverpool; *Symmetry*, for London; *Queen of England*, for Liverpool.—28. *Bloreng*, for Liverpool.—29. *Malabar*, for Greenock.—30. *Northumberland*, for London; *William Abrams*, for London.—JAN. 6. *Owen Glendower*, for London; *Ripley*, for Liverpool.—13. *Otterspool*, for Liverpool; *Humayoon*, for London.—15. *Ayincourt*, for London; *Zemindar*, for London.

To Sail in a few days.—*Rosalind*, for London; *Emily*, for Newcastle; *Ennerdale*, for Liverpool; *Sea Horse*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Bucephalus*, for London; *Parsee Merchant* and *Bangalore*, for London; *Maidstone*, for London.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Jan. 2).—Sugar, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 20 cwt.; Saltpetre, £3 10s. to £3 15s. ditto; Rum, £3 15s. per ton of 4 hhd.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet; Hemp and Jute, £3 per ton of 5 bales; Indigo and Silk P. Goods, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Raw Silk, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 10 cwt.—*To China*. Opium, 8 to 12 dols. per chest; Cotton, 2 dols. 50 cents per bale.—*To the Mauritius*. Grain, Co.'s Rs. 1 to Rs. 1.1a bag; Measurement Goods, Co.'s Rs. 30 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Nov. 29. At Calcutta, the lady of A. A. Apar, Esq., son.
 Dec. 15. At Entally, Mrs. C. W. Mullins, son.
 22. At Jessore, the lady of G. F. Cubben, Esq., daughter.
 24. At Neemuch, the lady of Major Holmes, 7th N. I., daughter.
 25. At Chowringhee, the lady of the Rev. W. H. Meiklejohn, son.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. James Gray, 18th N. I., son.
 28. At Delhi, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. W. C. Erskine, 73rd N. I., son.
 31. At Gyah, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., civ. surg., daughter.
 — At Agra, the wife of Mr. M. W. Wollaston, Esq., son.
 Jan. 2. At Dacca, the wife of Mr. J. F. Pingault, son.
 3. At Moabaruk Munzil, near Moorshedabad, the lady of Capt. St. G. Showers, daughter.
 4. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. C. N. Mayer, of the gen. dep., son.
 — At Cawnpore, the wife of W. Vincent, Esq., of Nudjuffghur, son.
 5. At Kidderpore, the wife of Capt. J. S. Anderson, H. C. S., son.
 6. At Calcutta, the wife of the Rev. W. S. Mackay, daughter.
 — At Sumbulpore, the lady of C. L. Babington, Esq., twin boys (one since dead).
 7. At Agra, Mrs. Kingham, wife of Mr. Thomas Kingham, undertaker.
 — At Allahabad, the lady of Capt. Channer, artillery, son.
 8. At Calcutta, Mrs. Mullins, wife of Mr. T. F. Mullins, insp. gen. H. M. hospitals office, son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. D'Cruz, daughter.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. P. Madge, son.
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of the Rev. J. F. Osborne, son.
 — At Agra, Mrs. C. R. Rees, son.
 11. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. B. Hutchins, son.
 — At Fort William, the lady of Capt. J. D. Young, II. M. 44th regt., daughter.
 12. At Berhampore, the lady of A. S. Annand, Esq., C. S., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Miller, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. B. F. Harvey, son.
 13. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Vander Beek, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. H. M. Fleming, daughter (still-born).
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. S. L. Webb, wife of Mr. Samuel Webb, vet. estab., son.
 15. At Elysium Row, Mrs. William Stewart Smith, son.
 — At Entally, the wife of Mr. J. Henderson, daughter.
 — At Barrackpore, the lady of Lieut. A. Turner, 1st N. I., son.
 17. At Calcutta, the lady of R. Beetson, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. John Turnbull, daughter.
 18. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. A. Ryper, daughter.
 19. The lady of Lieut. Col. G. Warren, town major of Fort William, son.
 20. At Calcutta, Mrs. C. R. Smith, son.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 10. At Calcutta, T. J. A. Scott, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late G. Lindsay, Esq., of Earliston, Berwickshire.

12. At Nusseerabad, Maj. P. H. Sheehan, 4th Lancers, to Eliza O'Brien, widow of the late Dep. Assist. Com. O'Brien.

17. At Kurnaul, Capt. Thomas Rose, 1st Eur. Light Inf., to Miss Julia Frances Victoria Bang, youngest daughter of the late Henry C. Bang, Esq.

22. Rev. J. Murray Mitchell, church of Scotland's mission, to Maria Hay Macenzie, second daughter of the Rev. Alex. Flyter, minister of Alness, Ross-shire.

24. At Gawalpara, Mr. C. J. Simons, H.C. service, to Miss Jane Rose.

26. At Calcutta, Edward T. Tierney, capt. 28th N.I., to Jane, widow of the late Capt. J. Whiteford, 65th N.I., and youngest daughter of the late Rev. J. H. Rice.

— At Bareilly, John Elphinstone Fraser, Esq., 4th N.I., to Eliza, youngest daughter of Col. Dick, 71st N.I.

— At Chinsurah, James Sutherland, Esq., principal of the Hooghly Coll., to Eliza, fifth daughter of the late John James Ullman, Esq., of Wilmington, Delaware, United States.

— At the Mission Church, George Paterson, Esq., of Ghazeeapore, to Miss Mary Sarah Fox, eldest daughter of the late William Fox, Esq., of Sheffield, in Yorkshire, late of Calcutta.

— At Calcutta, Mr. James George, son of the late Capt. James George, 19th N.I., to Emma Lavinia, widow of the late J. Pasmore, Esq.

27. At Cawnpore, Mr. Joseph Fulaw, to Starlena, third daughter of Mr. John Pew.

28. Miss Flora Isabella, second daughter of Mr. and Mrs. G. Jamieson, to E. N. Strover, Esq., son of Major Gen. S. R. Strover, of the Bombay establishment.

— Mr. G. S. Britain, to Mrs. Margaret Catherine Bacon.

30 At Calcutta, Mr. H. Pe Mantle, to Miss Rose Cecelia Gomes, daughter of Mr. D. Gomes.

Jan. 2. At Aurungabad, Mr. V. Ardagh, Sub-Assist. Surg. Nizam's Army, to Miss Helen McGill, daughter of Mr. John McGill, Dep.-Assist. Com. Nizam's Army.

5. Mr. Henry William Billing, to Mrs. Mary Harding.

7. At Howrah, Mr. George D'Silva, to Miss Elizabeth Grace Burges.

11. Mr. William Lang, to Frances Catherine, only daughter of the late Capt. R. L. Laws.

12. At Calcutta, Mr. Wood, Civ. Surg. Cawnpore, to M. Maxwell, eldest daughter of the late John A. Ormiston, Esq., of Glenturn Hall, Roxburghshire, Scotland.

16. Mr. H. P. Twentyman, to Miss Margaret C. Kelly.

— W. D. H. Oehme, Esq., to Anne, widow of the late W. Watson, Esq.

DEATHS.

Nov. 17. In Camp, Capt. Alexander Webster, 43rd B.N.I., eldest son of James Webster, Esq., Lansdown-place, Cheltenham.

— At Moultmein, G. C. Dickson, Esq., Capt. 84th regt.

Dec. 16. One march beyond Futtyghur, George Claude, youngest son of Capt. F. B. Boileau, art.

— At Cuttack, Sydney, youngest son of E. T. Trevor, Esq., C. S., aged 1 year.

— At Fort William, Major S. Broome, H.M.'s 10th Foot.

19. At Jamoon ah Mookh, district of Nowgong, Assam, of fever, E. R. Grange, Esq., Sub-Assist. to Com. of Assam, in his 27th year.

— At Ferozepore, Major J. G. D. Taylor, of Prince Albert's Light Inf.

21. At Calcutta, Margaret Euphemia, infant daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Aitchison, aged 2 years.

22. At the General Hospital, Mary Byrns, widow of the late Sergeant Patrick Byrns, art.

— At Meerungunge, James Dunlop, Esq., aged 30.

23. On the voyage from Calcutta to London, Capt. Anthony Steel, of the *Mary Gray*, fifth son of Joseph Steel, Esq., of Cockermouth, aged 46.

— At Malda, Lieut. Lowrie, 21st N.I.

24. At Cawnpore, Eliza, wife of Sergeant J. P. Burnett, D.P.M.

— At Cawnpore, John Edwin, son of R. P. Wrixon, commissariat department, aged, 7 years.

27. At Calcutta, Mr. B. W. McCannah, aged 9.

— At Madapoor Jail, Mr. Catchick Calastan, late assist. to Messrs. Vardan indigo planters, aged 37.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. R. Phillips, aged 31.

Dec. 29. At Bareilly, Mary, wife of Lieut. Colin R. Larkins, 4th dépôt battalion, aged 22.

30. At Calcutta, Mrs. E. R. Parker, wife of Mr. John Parker, aged 25.

31. In camp, at Dyegaum, near Nagpore, the wife of Major W. F. A. Elliott, 29th regt. N.I.

Jan. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. Elizabeth Marshall, wife of Capt. John Marshall, country service, aged 22.

— At Cawnpore, Ensign Kelly, of H. M.'s 50th (Queen's Own) regt., lately promoted to that grade from the sergeant-majorship of the regt.

— At Calcutta, Eliza, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Dudrence, Esq. aged 25.

2. At Calcutta, Catherine, wife of Mr. Albert De Rozario, aged 25.

3. At Meerut, Mrs. Mary Ann James, wife of Mr. W. N. James, of the govt. trig. survey of India.

4. At Calcutta, William J. Gray, Esq., registrar of the Board of Trade, aged 42.

5. At Calcutta, Serj. Blenman, pensioned establishment, late of Chunar, aged 49.

— At Calcutta, Frances Sophia, infant daughter of H. L. Christian, Esq., aged 2 months.

6. At Calcutta, Susanna, wife of Capt. J. Russell, H.C.S.V. *Ganges*, aged 26.

7. At Soobathoo, Margaret, wife of Capt. E. A. Monro, invalid establishment.

9. At Calcutta, Hugh Charles Campbell, infant son of the Rev. William Hope Meiklejohn, aged 15 days.

— At Entally, the wife of C. W. Mullins, Esq.

— John James Cunningham, Esq., M.D., aged 37, late staff surgeon at Ahmedabad. He was for some time previous to his death actively engaged in collecting materials for a History of Guzerat.

12. At Calcutta, Mrs. M. Dalrymple, relict of the late T. M. Dalrymple, aged 55.

— At Calcutta, Elizabeth, wife of Mr. Richard Parmer, aged 28.

14. At Chandernagore, Mr. S. Arnaud, police interpreter, aged 44.

16. At Grundy, of cholera, Mr. Thomas Atkinson, writer at Government House, aged 24.

20. At Calcutta, Major-gen. Foster Walker, aged 61.

— At Purneah, Mrs. Helen Gennoe, aged 42.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

TOMB OF SEID IBRAHIM.

Fort St. George, 13th January, 1843.—No. 7. In 1802, a monthly pension of 52½ pagodas per mensem was granted by Government to Seid Bahader, for the support of the tomb of his deceased brother, the celebrated commandant Seid Ibrahim, and on the decease of Seid Bahader, the same pension was continued to Seid Ibrahim's nephew, Seid Guffoor.

Seid Guffoor died in 1814, and after a minute and lengthened inquiry had been instituted, for the purpose of ascertaining the person entitled to succeed to the pension, Seid Mahomed, nephew of Seid Ibrahim, was declared by Government,* in 1825, to be that person, and as such, the pension was granted to him from the 1st of May, 1825, while the arrears of the pension, which had accumulated since the death of Seid Guffoor in 1814, were ordered to be applied to the repair of Seid Ibrahim's tomb, and the erection of a convenient building for travellers, &c.

It has now been reported to Government, that Seid Mahomed died on the 17th November, 1842, and the Most Honourable the Governor in Council directs that the pension, which has heretofore been drawn in his name, be continued for the same purpose, from the date of his decease, to his nearest heir and only surviving brother, Syed Hussien, who will be placed in charge of the tomb at Chinnapatam, erected by order of Government to the memory of the commandant, Seid Ibrahim.

The fixed allowance of three pagodas each per mensem will continue to be paid, without interruption, for two fakeers, and also the allowance for two lamps at the tomb.

* G. G. O. 29th July, 1825, No. 156.

His Excellency the Most Honourable the Commander-in-chief will be pleased to cause this general order to be explained to the native officers, non-commissioned officers, and sepoy of the army.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Jan. 33.—II. M.'s 21st Fusileers, transferred from the Bengal presidency to Kamptee. II. M.'s 4th (King's Own) Regt. of Foot, from Bellary and Kamptee, to Secundrabad. 1st Mad. Eur. Regt. head-quarters and right wing, from Secundrabad to Arnee. Ditto, ditto, left, from ditto to Arcot. H. M.'s 25th (K. O. B.) Regt. of Foot, from Arnee and Arcot to Cannanore. II. M.'s 94th Regt. of Foot, head-quarters and right wing, from Cannanore to Trichinopoly. II. M.'s 63rd ditto, to Bellary.

TRANSLATION OF GENERAL ORDERS.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain. Jan. 14, 1843.—In obedience to G. G. O. No. 7 of 1843, the Commander-in-chief is pleased to direct, that general orders shall be translated into Hindoostanee, Tamul, and Teloo goo, and read on parade to every native regiment in the army.

Officers commanding corps will be good enough to cause translations to be read to the men at three successive roll-calls.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Dec. 28. J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be judge and crim. judge of Zillah Court of Chittoor.

H. D. Phillips, Esq., to act as register to Court of Sudder and Foudaree Adawlut, during employment of Mr. Smollett on other duty, or until further orders.

30. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry, during abs. of Mr. Rohde on leave, or until further orders.

W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., to be register to Zillah Court of Chittoor, from date of Mr. Onslow's embarkation for England.

H. Stokes, Esq., coll. and mag. of Guntoor, rec. charge of that district from A. Hathaway, Esq., on the 24th inst.

A. G. Tweedie, Esq., app. by Court of Directors a member of the civil service, on Madras estab., reported his arrival at the Presidency, on 8th inst.

Capt. C. Biden, master attendant, has been nominated by the govt. of Mauritius, emigration agent at the port of Madras, and is hereby authorized to exercise the powers conferred on emigration agents by Act XV. of 1842.

Mr. E. Cullen to be assist. to master attendant in emigration agency department.

Jan. 3. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of aux. court at Trichinopoly, during employment of Mr. H. D. Phillips on other duty, or until further orders.

A. E. Angelo, Esq., judge and crim. judge of Chittoor, delivered over charge of the Zillah Court at that station to the acting register on the 31st ult.

It is notified that annuities on the Medical Fund have been this day granted to the following gentlemen; viz.

To Mr. J. Simm (a retired member on a small annuity), a large annuity; Mr. D. Brakenridge (ditto), ditto; Surg. W. Mortimer, M.D., a small annuity.

10. H. D. Philips, Esq., assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Trichinopoly, delivered over charge of the aux. court at that station to G. S. Hooper, Esq., second judge of provincial court for southern div., on 7th inst.

11. Mars Morphett, Esq., to be deputy post master, Madras.

Henry Chamier, Esq. took his seat as member of the Council, under a salute of thirteen guns from the fort.

17. G. T. Beauchamp, Esq., acting assist. judge and joint. crim. judge of Trichinopoly, rec. charge of auxil. court at the station from G. S. Hooper, Esq., second judge of the provincial court for southern division, on 12th inst.

20. N. W. Kinderley, Esq., prin. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, rec. charge of that district from J. F. Bishop, Esq., on the 11th inst.

H. A. Brett, Esq., acting sub-coll. and joint mag. of Salem, rec. charge of that district from J. D. Gleig, Esq., prin. coll. and mag., on the 16th inst.

Leaves of Absence.—Dec. 30. A. S. Mathison, Esq., acting register to the court of Sudder and Foudaree Adawlut, to Europe, for three years, on furlough.—Jan. 3, 1843. A. M. Sutherland, Esq., assist. to coll. and mag., and agent to governor of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, for three months, from the date of his quitting the district, under

section V. of the absentee rules, to visit the presidency, on med. cert; Arthur Hall, Esq., head assist. coll. of North Arcot, to Europe for three years, with the benefit of the furlough allowance; M. Murray, Esq. sub-collector of South Arcot, ditto, for three years, ditto.—9. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, for one month, to Presidency, on private affairs, prep. to Europe.—14. F. Lushington, Esq., to Europe for three years, on sick cert., and the leave of absence granted to him on the 18th October, 1842, has been extended to the date of his embarkation.—17. N. W. Kindersley, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, for one month, prep. to Europe.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Dec. 30. Rev. F. Spring, A.M., to act as senior chaplain at St. George's Cathedral, during employment of the venerable the archdeacon on other duty, or till further orders.

Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., to act as junior chaplain at St. George's Cathedral, during employment of the Rev. F. Spring on other duty, or till further orders.

Rev. V. Shortland to act as chaplain at St. Thomas's Mount, during employment of the Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop on other duty, or till further orders.

The Rev. H. W. Stewart, A.B., to be chaplain of Trichinopoly.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Dec. 22, 1842.—Major General Lovell, K.N., will assume command of Bangalore during the indisposition of Major General Scwell, C.B., to whom all reports will accordingly be made.

27. Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, 34th regt. L.I., having applied to retire from the service from the 23rd inst., this casualty will give a line step to the 13th regt. and that of Lieut. Col. Lethbridge to the 8th regt.

Alteration of Dates of Rank and Promotions.—28th N.I.—Lieut. R. Balfour to rank from 15th Feb. 1840, in suc. to Bell, prom.

Lieut. H. O. Fleming to take rank from 22nd July, 1840, v. Otter, retired.

Lieut. E. Yates to take rank from 3rd Oct. 1840, to complete estab.

Lieut. G. Baldoek to take rank from 3rd Jan. 1842, v. Willis, dec.

Ens. R. W. M. Vivian to be lieut., to complete the estab.; date of commis. 16th July, 1842.

15th N.I.—Ens. H. H. O'Connell to be lieut., v. Selby, retired; date of commis. 15th August, 1842.

39th N.I.—Ens. A. W. M. Kerr to be lieut., v. Beavan, dec.; date of commis. 18th Oct. 1842.

Ens. A. Broome, A. B. Marsack, and C. L. Sugden are brought on effective strength of the army from 20th August, 1842, to complete the estab.

Dec. 30.—Artillery. Lieut. R. G. H. Grant to be 1st lieut., v. Godfrey, dec.; date of com., 16th Sept., 1842.

10th N.I.—Ensign E. T. Fielde to be lieut., v. Stratton, cashiered; date of com., 21st Dec., 1842.

Infantry.—Maj. G. Dods, from 13th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Palmer, retired; date of com., 23rd Dec., 1842.

13th N.I.—Capt. (Brev. Major) J. Briggs to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. C. Hughes to be capt., and Ensign F. A. Brooking to be lieut. in suc. to Dods, prom.; date of com., 23rd Dec., 1842.

Capt. C. Rowlandson, 46th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. gen.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. Macdougall, 17th N.I., to act as sub-assist. com. gen.

Gen. cadets for infantry, who arrived at Madras on the 28th inst., prom. to rank of ensign:—Mr. T. Molison Smith, Mr. W. Graves, Mr. C. Scott Elliot.

Artillery.—The undermentioned officers are brought on the effective strength of the army:—2nd Lieut. E. W. Dance, to complete the establishment.

Infantry.—Ensigns D. Henegan and R. O. Cary, from 20th Aug., 1842, to complete estab.

Jan. 3.—13th N.I. Capt. C. Fladgate to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) C. Gordon to be capt., and Ens. C. W. Taylor to be lieut., v. Briggs, retired; date of com., 24th Dec., 1842.

Infantry.—Major T. B. Forster, from 8th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Lethbridge, retired; date of com., 2nd Jan., 1843.

8th N.I.—Capt. (Brev. Maj.) F. B. Lucas to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) R. Mackenzie to be capt., and Ens. H. Pickard to be lieut., in suc. to Forster, prom.; date of com., 2nd Jan., 1843.

21st N.I.—At the recommendation of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, Lieut. D. Hamilton to be qu. master and interp.

Lieut. Col. J. J. Underwood, engineers, to temp. charge of chief engineer's office, with a seat at revenue board, in the department of public works, and also a seat at the military board.

Ens. P. F. Nicholson brought on effective strength of army from 20th Aug., 1842, to complete establishment,

Ens. T. M. Smith, ditto.

Jan. 6.—*Artillery*. Major F. F. Whynyates to be lieut. col., v. Ley, retired; date of com. 31st Dec. 1842.

Capt. (Brev. Major) P. Hamond to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) A. J. Begbie to be capt., and Lieut. A. Newton to be 1st lieut., in suc. to Whynyates, prom.; date of com., 31st Dec. 1843.

The services of Major P. Hamond, art., replaced at disposal of the com.-in-chief, for regimental duty, when relieved from his present employment.

10.—*Infantry*. Lieut. Col. T. B. Forster to take rank from 28th Dec. 1842, v. McCurdy, dec.

8th N.I.—Major F. B. Lucas, Capt. R. Mackenzie, and Lieut. H. Pickard, to take rank from 28th Dec. 1842, in suc. to Forster, prom.

Major R. D. O'Dell, from 25th N.I., to be lieut. col., v. Lethbridge, retired; date of com. 2nd Jan. 1843.

25th N.I.—Capt. N. Geoghegan to be maj., Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Halpin to be capt., and Ensign W. J. Geils to be lieut., in suc. to O'Dell, prom.; date of com., 2nd Jan. 1843.

Ensign W. Graves brought on effective strength of army, from 29th Aug. 1842, to complete estab.

The services of the undermentioned officers have been temp. placed at disposal of Major Gen. Cubbon, for employment in Mysore commission: Lieut. G. Harvey, 2nd Europ. light. inf.; Lieut. T. Clerk, 34th light inf.

13. Capt. H. Hill, of H.M.'s 57th regt., to act as dep. paymaster and staff officer at Poonamallee, during absence of Capt. Gillespie on sick cert. or until further orders.

14. The retirement of Lieut. Col. W. N. Burns, 7th N.I., on the bonus of the inf. retiring fund, gives a line step to the 1st Madras Eur. regt. by promoting Major J. A. Howden to lieut. col., Capt. C. Butler to major, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. J. G. Neil to capt., and Ensign D. Brown to lieut.

17.—11th N.I. Lieut. W. G. Owen to be qu.-master and interp.

Mr. J. M. D. Hackett, who arrived at Cannanore on 28th Dec. 1842, admitted on estab. as cadet for inf. and prom. to rank of ensign.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Dec. 23, 1842.—*Posting*. Ensign C. L. Sugden posted to 39th N. I. as 5th ensign.

24.—*Removals and Postings in Infantry*. Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Munro, from 31st L. I. to 4th Regt. Lieut. Col. Comdt. J. Perry (late prom.) to 31st L. I. Lieut. Cols. B. McMaster, from 17th to 22nd regt.; A. Tulloch, c. s., from 11th to 44th do.; H. Sargent from 22nd to 17th do.; J. Clough (late prom.) to 11th do.

27.—Ensign D. V. A. Henegan posted to 10th N. I. as 5th ensign.

Artillery.—Col. (Maj. Gen.) Wm. Cullen (late prom.) to 3rd batt.

Posting.—Ensign R. O. Cary to 13th N. I. as 5th ensign.

30.—Cornet Jonas Barclay removed, at his own request, from 1st to 8th L. C., and will rank next below Cornet J. G. Cookson.

31.—Lieut. C. Gill, 17th N. I., will rejoin his corps and act as quar.-master and interp. during abs. of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Macdougall, or until further orders.

Lieut. Woolley, 28th N. I., to act as quar.-master and interp. to 5th N. I.

Ensign P. F. Nicholson, doing duty with 40th N. I., posted to 13th N. I. as 5th ensign.

Jan. 3, 1843.—*Posting*. Ensign T. M. Smith to 8th N. I. as 5th ensign.

5.—*Infantry*. Col. (Maj. Gen.) G. Wahab from 20th regt. to 46th regt.; Lieut. Col. Comdt. A. Cooke from 46th do. to 20th do.; Lieut. Cols. J. W. Cleveland from 38th do. to 5th do.; S. W. Steel, c. s., from 13th do. to 24th do.; H. Dowker from 49th do. to 32nd do.; J. Bell, from 1st M. E. regt. to 6th do.; G. Hutchinson from 24th regt. to 20th do.; R. J. H. Vivian from 32nd do. to 1st M. E. do.; W. Justice from 5th do. to 38th do.; G. Dods (late prom.) to 13th do.; T. B. Forster do. to 49th do.

The undermentioned young officers recently posted will proceed on route to join their respective corps under charge of Lieut. W. H. West, of 1st Madras European regt.

Ensigns J. B. Spurgin to 1st M. E. regt.; W. K. Horne to 7th regt. N. I.; J. A. Booth to 10th do.; D. V. A. Henegan, to 10th do.; T. W. Dent to 11th do.; J. C. West to 11th do.; T. McMunn to 42nd do.; T. R. Holmes to 49th do.

6.—Ensign W. Graves posted to 25th N. I., as 5th ensign.

Artillery.—Removals. Jan. 9. Lt. Cols F. Derville from 1st batt. to 3rd batt.; F. Bond from 3rd do. to 1st do.; F. F. Winyates (late prom.) to horse brigade. Majors C. Taylor from 1st batt. to horse brigade; and P. Hamond from (late prom.) to 1st batt. Major Hamond will, on being relieved from his present app., assume charge of details of 1st batt. at Saint Thomas's Mount.

Infantry.—12. Lieut. Cols M. Tweedie from 4th regt. to 27th regt.; B. R. Hitchens from 25th regt. to 4th regt.; R. D. O'Dell. (late prom.) to 25th regt.

14. Lieut. Cols J. Wallace from 2nd E. L. I. to 20th regt.; G. Hutchinson from 20th regt. to 2nd E. L. I.

16. Ens. J. M. D. Hackett, recently arrived and prom., app. to do duty with 9th N. I., until further orders.

17. Assist. Surg. E. W. Eyre, 1st batt. art., to do duty with D. troop horse art.

19. Ens. C. S. Elliott is posted to the 1st Madras Eur. regt. as 10th ensign; and J. M. D. Hackett posted to 39th N. I. as 5th ensign.

20. Capt. M. Watts (late promotion) to the 3rd batt. art.

Examination.—Jan 3. Assist. Surg. W. Evans, M. D., Bombay, qualified as interpreter. The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to Assist. Surg. Evans.—12. Lieut. W. G. Owen, 11th N. I., Kamptee, qualified as interpreter; Lieut. R. D. Ardagh, 11th N. I., Kamptee, creditable progress. The Moonshee allowance to be disbursed to both officers, but Lieut. Owen will be required to appear for final examination whenever he may visit the presidency. The Moonshee allowance is to be disbursed to Lieut. A. H. M. Chesney of the 23rd L. I.

Returned to Duty. Dec. 27.—Assist. Surg. C. J. Cowie, 21st N. I., who arrived at Kulladghee on the 14th inst.—Jan. 3. Assist. Surg. T. Harrison, arrived at Madras 28th Dec.

Retired from the Service. Dec. 27.—Lieut. Col. J. F. Palmer, 6th N. I., on the pension of his rank, from the 23rd inst.—Jan. 7. Lieut. Col. C. J. M. Ley, artillery, on pension of his rank, from 31st Dec., 1842, retrospectively.—10. Lieut. Col. W. N. Burns, 7th N. I., on the pension of a colonel, from 19th Jan., 1843.—Surg. W. Mortimer, M. D., on the pension of his rank, from 3rd Jan., 1843.—Maj. J. Briggs, 13th N. I., on the pension of his rank, from 24th Dec., 1842.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 27. Lieut. Col. Commandant C. Herbert, C. B., 16th N. I.; Lieut. W. Bayly, 37th Grenadiers, on med. cert.—Jan.—Lieut. Col. T. L. Green, 50th N. I.; Ens. C. Pulley, ditto; Assist. Surg. W. Browne, M. D., doing duty with 2nd bat. art.; Lieut. Col. W. Justice, 38th N. I.; Capt. P. T. Cherry, 1st L. C., to embark from Bombay; Capt. J. F. Musgrove, N. I., for three years; Lieut. V. Scobel, 20th N. I., on med. cert., to embark from the western coast; Lieut. and Adj. W. H. Wapshare, 10th N. I., to embark from the western coast.—10. Lieut. C. G. Bolton, 21st M. N. I., three years for health.

To the Cape of Good Hope.—Dec. 27. The leave to proceed to Europe granted 1st July to Capt. G. Hamond, 51st N. I., commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., for two years, from date of his embarkation from Madras; Maj. P. Steinson, 18th N. I., to the Cape, on med. cert. for one year; the leave to return to Europe granted 2nd ult. to Assist. Surg. A. Goodall commuted to leave to the Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., for two years, from date of embarkation.

To Calcutta.—Jan. 12. The leave of absence for six months from date of embarkation to proceed to Calcutta, on urgent private affairs, granted by the Governor of Prince of Wales' Island, Singapore, and Malacca, under date the 5th Dec. 1842, to Lieut. M. C. Spottiswoode, 24th M. N. I., is confirmed; Ens. J. P. Watts, 27th N. I., on private affairs, with leave of absence from 30th Jan. to the 30th April, 1843.

To Sea.—Jan. 7. Capt. G. Alcock, horse art., for two years from date of his embarkation, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—Dec. 27. Capt. H. A. Hornsby, 2nd Eur. L. I., from 2nd Jan. to 5th April, 1843; Lieut. R. D. Armstrong, 2nd Eur. L. I., from 2nd Jan. to 2nd March, 1843; Lieut. A. M. Molyneux, 2nd Eur. L. I., from 1st Jan. to 1st April, 1843; Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N. I., from 5th Jan. to 5th March, 1843; Lieut. Col. W. Justice, 5th N. I., in continuation, till 15th March, 1843.—Jan. 3, 1843. Ensign C. Pulley, 50th N. I., from 5th Dec. 1842, prep. to Europe; Ensign T. W. Gibson, 2nd Eur. L. I., from 1st Jan. to 1st March, 1843; Assist. Surg. J. A. Ratton, med. dep., from 10th Jan. to 10th March, 1843.—9. Lieut. J. Cattley, 1st M. E. reg., from 28th Dec. 1842, to 30th April, 1843; Lieut. A. J. De H. Harris, 1st M. E. reg., from 5th Jan. to 5th May, 1843.—10. Vet. Surg. J. F. Jenings, 5th light cav., from 14th Jan. 1843, prep. to proceed to Cape of Good Hope.—12. Capt. J. R. Robertson, 8th light cav., from 15th Jan. 1843, to date of embarkation, prep. to Europe; Lieut. and Adj. R. T. Snow, 24th N. I., prep. to Europe; Lieut. M.

Owen, 38th N.I., from 13th Dec. 1842, to 1st June, 1843; Ensign T. Gillian, 5th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st May, 1843.—17. Lieut. J. L. Heathorn, 3rd L.I., from 6th Jan. to 6th April, 1843; Lieut. H. Merear, 37th grenadiers, from 15th Jan. to 15th April, 1843, prep. to Europe.—20. Lieut. G. T. S. Carruthers, 1st N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st May, 1843.

To Neulgherries.—Dec. 27. Capt. R. Gordon, A. A. genl. of the army, in continuation, till 31st March, 1843; Major T. J. M. Johnstone, 2nd N. Vn. bat., in continuation, till 30th June 1843; Lieut. C. P. Moloney, 25th N.I., in continuation, till 31st July, 1843; Ensign R. J. Blunt, 25th N.I., from 28th Nov. 1842, to 31st May, 1843; Lieut. and Qu. Mast. R. Crewe, 45th N.I., in continuation, till 31st March, 1843.

To St. Thome.—Jan. 17, 1843. Brev. Capt. J. Seagar, 8th N.I., from 7th Jan. to 30th April, 1843; Lieut. Col. Comdt. A. Cooke, 46th N.I., in continuation, till 30th June, 1843; A. B. Kerr, 24th N.I., from 27th Dec. 1842, to 30th April, 1843.

To Dharwar.—Jan. 17. Lieut. S. Taylor, 47th N.I., in continuation, till 31st March, 1843.

To Trevandrum.—Jan. —. Capt. W. B. Gilby, 2nd Eur. L.I., from 20th Jan. to 20th July, 1843.

To Cannanore.—Jan. 20. Lieut. T. H. L. Miller, 62nd N.I., from 1st Jan. to 31st March, 1843.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

DEC. 28. *John Line*, from Portsmouth.—30. *Seringapatam*, from Calcutta.—JAN. 7. *Seringapatam*, from London.—10. *H. M. S. Nimrod*, from Calcutta.—13. *Charlotte*, from Mauritius.—14. *City of London*, from Singapore; *Defiance*, from China.—16. *Lady Flora*, from Nankin.—17. *Teaser*, from China; *Dido*, from Singapore; *Lysander*, from Singapore; *Thames*, from Amoy.—*John Fleming*, from China; *Rostomjee Cowasjee*, from Singapore.—22. *Pekin*, from China; *William Turner*, from Singapore.

Departures.

DEC. 25. *Amelia Mulhloand*, for London.—28. Steamer *Enterprise*, for Calcutta.—29. *Mermaid*, for China.—30. *Phantom*, for Van Diemen's Land; *Minerva*, for Liverpool.—JAN. 7. *Seringapatam*, for London.—18. *Nouveau Tropicque*, for Bordeaux.—21. *Hindostan (St.)*, for Suez.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Dec. 6. At Kamptee, the wife of Assist. Apoth. Joseph Stricke, 6th light cav., son.
 7. At Bangalore, the lady of Assist. Surg. James Peter, M.D., 2nd E.L.I., son.
 15. At Bellary, the wife of Apoth. J. Hewett, sup. surg. dep., daughter.
 18. At Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. G. W. Clarke, head translator of auxiliary court of Guntoor, son and heir.
 21. At Tellicherry, the wife of Mr. John Leonard de Rozaria, daughter.
 — At Royapettah, the wife of Mr. John D'Costa, son.
 23. At Black Town, Mrs. Richard De Souza, daughter.
 25. At Madras, the wife of the Rev. H. Harley, son.
 — At Bolarum, the lady of William Thompson, Esq., daughter.
 — At Madras, the wife of Lieut. Col. W. Justice, 5th N.I., son.
 30. At Cumbum, Cuddapah, the lady of J. J. Cotton, Esq., son.
 — At Bangalore, the lady of W. R. Hay, Esq., surgeon, h. art., son.
 31. At Gyah, the lady of J. B. Dickson, Esq., surg., daughter.
 Jan. 4. At Bangalore, the wife of Assist. Apoth. G. Wright, 2nd Eur. light inf., son.
 6. At Madras, the lady of W. E. Underwood, Esq., son.
 — At Nusserabad, the lady of Lieut. Col. W. J. Gairdner, command. 14th Bengal N.I., son.
 7. At Trichinopoly, the wife of Store Serjeant John Fox, son.
 9. At Bangalore, the lady of Major Pinson, commanding 46th N.I., daughter.
 — At Black Town, the wife of Mr. Augustine Assey, son.
 — At Vizagapatam, the lady of Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Layard, 22nd M.N.I. daughter.

- Jan. 11. At Masulipatam, the lady of R. T. Porter, Esq., C.S., son.
 12. At Cuddalore, the lady of C. Hughes Hallett, Esq., C.S., son.
 — At Secunderabad, the wife of Assist. Apoth. M. Lima, 10th N.I., son.
 13. At Palaveram, the lady of Lieut. Wm. Middleton, 17th regt., son.
 15. At Secunderabad, the lady of Capt. J. T. Brett, 4th cav., son.
 19. At Madras, the lady of Charles M. Teed, Esq., barrister at law, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Dec. 12. At Nusseerabad, Serg. Major P. H. Sheehan, 4th Lancers, to Eliza O'Brien, widow of the late Deputy Assist. Commissary O'Brien.
 28. At Vepery, Mr. G. S. Britain to Mrs. Margaret Catherine Bacon.
 Jan. 2. At Aurungabad, Mr. V. Ardagh, sub-assist. surg. II. II. the Nizam's army, to Miss H. McGill, daughter of Mr. J. McGill, deputy assist. com. Nizam's army.
 3. At Madras, W. H. Sherman, Esq., to Ann Emma, only daughter of the late Capt. C. P. Rose, 50th M.N.I.
 11. At Belgaum, T. R. Morse, Esq., 1st Europ. Regt., to Isabella, widow of the late Wildebrand Oakes, Esq., C.S.
 — At Vepery, Mr. George D. Van Derwart to Miss Anne Wood.
 12. At St. Thomas's Mount, Mr. George Case, commander of the bark *Favourite*, son of the late Mr. George Case, of Fore-street, London, to Sophia Noble, second daughter of the late Major A. Kennick, Royal Artillery, and of Fermanagh, Ireland.
 23. At Madras, William A. Serle, Esq., to Charlotte, the daughter of Major-Gen. R. Brice Fearon, c.n.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 22. At Nursapore, of cholera, Charlotte D'Aguilar, daughter of Welby Jackson, Esq., Bengal C.S.
 28. At Russell Conda, Lieut. Col. E. A. M'Curdy, 27th N.I.
 Jan. 3. At Negapatam, George Henry, son of H. D. Cook, Esq., C.S., aged nine months.
 6. At Kamptee, Mary, wife of Overseer Wm. Chapman, com. dep., aged 29.
 7. At Madras, Rev. F. Spring, M.A., jun. chap. of the cathedral, aged 52.
 16. At Chindrapettah, Mr. William Wells, aged 48, son of the late Conductor Peter Wells.
 — In Camp, near Bolarum, Mrs. S. C. Briggs.
 18. At Negapatam, L. G. Courpalais, Esq., aged 77.
 22. On the Pantheon Road, Thomas W. Pascoe, aged 4, only remaining son of Mr. T. Hogg, apothecary.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

COMMANDER NOTT, I. N.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 11th.—The following extract, paras. 1 and 2 of a despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, is published for general information.

"1. We regret exceedingly to find from your letter, No. 11, dated 1st Feb., 1842, and its enclosures, that it has been found necessary to bring Commander Nott, of the Indian navy, to trial, before a court-martial, on a charge of tyranny and oppression to some seamen under his command.

"2. It is but too evident from the papers laid before you by the superintendent of the I. N., that Commander Nott had, on previous occasions, when commanding the *Euphrates*, *Cote*, and *Tigris*, behaved with excessive severity to his seamen, and the endeavours of Capt. Oliver, to repress this abuse, which he states to 'have been for a long continuance practised in the I. N. to a great extent,' and which must, therefore, produce results highly prejudicial to the discipline and efficiency of the service, are only fresh instances of that officer's anxiety for the character and welfare of the establishment under his superintendence. In the particular case under consideration, Commander Nott was accused of having caused three sailors of the *Sesostris*, who had been absent without leave, and had been brought back in a state of intoxication, to be drummed out of the ship, a punishment which it would seem is never inflicted in her Majesty's service except on incorrigible offenders, or persons guilty of

infamous crimes, and then only by order of a court martial, or other superior authority. Commander Nott did not deny that he had caused the men to be discharged and conveyed to the receiving ship *Hastings*, accompanied by a drummer playing, and it is also admitted that the tune played was the 'Rogue's March,' though it is alleged that no orders were given to make choice of this tune. It is difficult to say, therefore, in what manner the punishment, actually administered, was to be distinguished from the one termed 'drumming out,' although Commander Nott declares that it was not his intention to inflict the latter, and that the placing of the drummer in the boat was merely designed as a minor punishment, and as a warning to the rest of the ship's company. Nevertheless, the court-martial,* being composed principally of military men, without any other naval advice than that of four lieutenants of the Indian navy, viewed Commander Nott's conduct in the manner in which he himself represented it, and merely found him guilty of having caused the three seamen of the *Sesostris*, ordered to join the *Hastings*, to be accompanied from one ship to the other by the drummer of the *Hastings* playing, and accordingly sentenced him to be admonished, at such time and place as the Commander-in-Chief might be pleased to direct. The excellent remarks of Lieut.-Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, on this finding and sentence, leave little for us to add. It is possible that Commander Nott may have erred merely through defect of judgment, but it is certain that he inflicted an ignominious punishment utterly disproportionate to the magnitude of the offence committed, and it cannot be doubted that such conduct would have been not only differently viewed, but far more severely punished, by a tribunal better acquainted with naval usages and the feelings of the British seaman. We, however, trust, that the admonition which Commander Nott has received from his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, who withheld his approval from the sentence of the court as too lenient, will have the desired effect of rendering him more circumspect in his professional conduct in future."

APPOINTMENT OF NEW REVENUE COMMISSIONERS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 13.—Under the provisions of sect. 11, Act XVII. of 1842, the Hon. the Governor in Council has been pleased to appoint two revenue commissioners, each of whom is empowered to exercise the function of his office over the whole of the districts subordinate to this presidency; but is to confine his immediate control within the under-mentioned limits. The revenue commissioner of the Northern division to have control over the principal collectorate of Surat (including the sub-collectorate of Broach), the collectorates of Kaira, Ahmedabad, Khandesh, and Tanna; and the department of continental customs and excise. The revenue commissioner of the Southern division to have control over the collectorates of Poona, Ahmednuggur (including the sub-collectorate of Nassik), Sholapore, Belgaum, Dharwar, and Rutnageeree, with authority to issue instructions in matters connected with the department of continental customs and excise in the Rutnageeree collectorate which may require immediate notice.

All rules and orders at present in force, relating to the duties of the present revenue commissioner as connected with any other branch of the public service, are to be considered applicable, from this date, to the two revenue commissioners as now appointed respectively within the districts over which their control extends.

TRANSFER OF H.M.'S 40TH FOOT FROM BOMBAY TO BENGAL ESTABLISHMENT.

Camp, Ferozepore, 1st January, 1843.—The Right Hon. the Governor-General of India is pleased to transfer her Majesty's 40th regiment of foot, from the Bombay to the Bengal establishment, from this date.

INTERPRETERS AND QUARTER-MASTERS OF DETACHMENTS.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 19.—In continuation of the G. G. O., dated the 8th of Oct. last, and in assimilation with the practice which obtains under the Presidency of

* President and 14 members.

Bengal, the Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that when a detachment consisting of the actual strength of two and less than three battalions shall be formed for service, the senior interpreter and quarter-master therewith shall perform the staff duties of such detachment, with the allowance of sixty rupees per month; or where no officer of this description may be present, the senior adjutant is to be appointed to that duty with a similar allowance. The rule is also to obtain in cases when detachments may be formed, consisting of the strongest of one, and less than two battalions; but when neither an adj. or quar.-mast. and interp. may be present with such detachment, an officer is to be specially appointed to act as Detachment Staff, with the full staff allowances of an adjutant of a battalion of Native Infantry.

The senior quarter-master or interpreter, or adjutant, is to be understood to mean the senior in army rank, and not seniority as a staff officer is.

CESSATION OF PUBLIC WORKS ON SUNDAY.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 26.—The hon. the Governor in Council having had under consideration the propriety of causing the cessation of public works on Sunday, has come to the resolution that this measure should be universally established with respect to all works carried on, on account of Government, whether under the direction of its own officers or through the agency of contractors, except in cases of urgent necessity, in which delay would be productive of serious public inconvenience, and that in these if their urgency does not admit of the previous sanction of Government being obtained, an immediate report of the circumstances should be made to Government through the Military Board. It is therefore hereby notified, that in future contracts for the execution of Public works, the discontinuance of such works on Sunday shall be an understood condition, whether any express provision to that effect be introduced in the deed of contract or not, and that no claim to deduction from the amount of the contract, on this account, shall be admitted in any contract, executed subsequent to the date of this notification.

IRREGULAR MEDICAL CERTIFICATES.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 16, 1843.—Commander A. Young, of the Indian Navy, has proceeded to Europe from Aden on sick cert.

Instances having lately occurred in which naval officers have been permitted to proceed to Europe from Aden on the authority of medical certificate irregularly signed and attested, the Hon. the Governor in Council desires to enjoin the strictest attention to the medical regulations on this point, and to declare that no certificate will be accepted as valid unless signed by two medical officers, and countersigned by the senior medical officer at the station.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 3, 1843.—Capt. J. Liddell, of 23rd N.I., to be an assist. magistrate in the Tannah collectorate.

5. Mr. R. D. Luard received charge, on 24th ult., of the office of senior assist. judge and session judge of the Konkun for detached station of Rutnagherry.

Mr. R. Y. Bazett, first assist. magistrate of Belgaum, has full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate, and placed in charge of purgunnas of Bagulkottah, Badamec, Pursgur, and Hoongoond.

Mr. W. R. Morris appointed a member of the board of education, in suc. to late Mr. W. C. Bruce.

6. Mr. W. Price, mamlutdar of Indapoor, to be assist. to the superint. of the rev. survey and assessment in the Dukhun.

The widow of the late Maj. Waterfield is admitted to the benefits of Clive's fund.

13. Mr. W. Simson to be rev. commiss. of northern div.

Mr. A. C. Stuart to be assist. to rev. com. of northern div.

Mr. D. A. Blane to be rev. com. of southern div.

Mr. W. J. Turquand to be assist. to rev. com. of southern div.

18. Mr. G. H. Pitt, act. first assist. to collector of Tannah, joined his station on the 2nd inst.

Jan. 18. Mr. F. Montgomerie rec. charge of offices of sub-treasurer, gen. paymaster, superint. of stamps, and sec. to Government savings bank, from Mr. J. A. Shaw, on the 14th inst.

Mr. M. Larkens, first assist. mag. of Candeish, to have full penal powers of a magistrate in that collectorate.

Capt. H. Aston resumed charge of his duties as 2nd assist. to political agent in Kattcewar, on 29th ult.

Mr. J. G. Lumsden received charge on 9th inst. from Capt. W. G. Duncan, of the office of the pol. agent in Cutch.

20. Mr. A. K. Corfield to be 3rd assist. to coll. and mag. of Tannah.

Leaves of Absence.—Dec. 31. J. Erskine, Esq., civil service, to Europe, by the steamer of the 2nd proximo, and to be absent for a period of three years.

Jan. 10. Capt. G. St. Barbe Brown, assist. superint. roads and tanks, to presidency, on sick cert.

25. Mr. G. Grant, assist. to coll. of Ahmedabad, to 1st March next.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 25. Rev. G. Morison to be chaplain at Surat, and to visit Broach eight times in the year.

Rev. C. Tombs to be chaplain at Aden, in suc. to Rev. Mr. Morison, and Rev. W. Goodal to be junior chaplain at Poona, in suc. to Rev. Mr. Tombs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 6, 1843.—Lieut. Anderson, 1st Eur. reg., is included in the list of those cadets whose time at Addiscombe, after the age of 16 years, is allowed to count as actual service in India.

The undermentioned officers, cadets of the season 1827, prom. to brev. rank of capt. from the dates specified opposite their names:—

Lieuts. D. Davidson, of the 18th N.I., 4th Dec. 1842; H. Boye, 22nd do., 5th do., do.; S. Turnbull, Artillery, 13th do., do.; A. F. Rowan, do., 13th do., do., E. Pottinger, c.b., do., do., do.

3rd Light Cavalry.—Lieut. W. Ashburner to be adj., v. Forbes, resigned. Date 3rd December, 1842.

23rd N. I. I.—Ens. G. F. Duke to be lieut., v. Sinclair, dec. Date, 29th Dec. 1842.

Artillery.—Lieut. T. Gisford to be qu. master and interp. in Hindoostanee and Mahratta language to Golundauze batt. 21st Dec. 1842.

Lieut. R. B. Brett, app. adj. to detachment of Bombay art. with Major General Nott's force, v. Terry, killed in action.

Medical.—In consequence of the return of Superintendent Surgeon Bell, the appointment of Surgeon W. Gray to be a superintending surgeon on the establishment by G. G. O. of the 6th October last is hereby cancelled.

Surgeon W. Gray is re-appointed staff surg. at Mhow in supersession of nomination of Surg. Wight of 6th Oct. last.

Surg. W. B. Taylor, 2nd Light Cav., is authorized to conduct the office duties of superint. surgeoncy of N.W. div. from 30th Nov. last. The usual office establishment will be drawn by Surgeon Taylor, but no additional personal remuneration.

7. Dep. Assist. Com. Gen. J. Bellevue to have rank of lieut. on non-effective estab. Date of com. 13th Dec. 1842 (in consideration of his long and meritorious services).

11. Lieut. and Adj. Orrok to assume charge from 1st prox., of department of pay-master and qu. master of right wing 16th N.I. from Lieut. Rigby, and app. Lieut. Rigby, as a special case, interp. to that wing.

13. The Hon. the Governor in Council is pleased to sanction the payment of one hundred rupees per month to the medical officer in charge of Lunatic Asylum for every European commissioned officer who may hereafter be received into that institution. The above sum, it is to be understood, is to cover all expenses that may be incurred on their account, and will be paid by the commissariat on abstract countersigned by the superint. surgeon of the presidency division.

17. Lieut. P. E. Warburton, dep. assist. adj. general, to be assist. adj. gen., v. Fawcett, proceeded to Europe.

Capt. A. P. Le Messurier, 2nd Eur. Light Inf., to be dep. assist. adj. gen. v. Warburton.

Artillery.—Lieut. E. Wray to be first lieut., v. Welland, dec.

The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name, and posted to the regiment of artillery, v. Wray, prom.

B. K. Finnimore to rank as 2nd lieut. in regt. 27th Dec. 1842. Army, 10th June, 1842.

Jan. 19. Ens. Lodwick to act as interp. and qu. master to 12th N.I., v. Lieut. Russell app. act. adj. to Scinde irreg. horse.

Lieut. Boyd to act as interp. to 11th N.I., during absence of Brev. Capt. Drummond.

Lieut. Rose to act as interp. to 20th N.I. from date of departure of Lieut. Cotgrave, 8th N.I.

Lieut. Aitken to act as qu. master to 3rd light cav., v. Ashburner app. adj. to regiment.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. J. Murray to be surg., v. Cunningham dec.; date of rank, 9th Jan. 1843.

The following officers, cadets of the season 1827, are promoted to the brevet rank of captain, from the dates specified opposite to their names :—

Lieutenants R. W. Horne, of the 8th regt. N.I., R. Wallace, of the 8th regt. N.I., H. C. Jones, of the 2nd Europ. L.I., G. Rippon, of the 21st regt. N.I., 3rd January, 1843.

Lieuts. R. J. Shaw, of the 1st Europ. regt., H. Rolland, of the 19th regt. N.I., 5th Jan., 1843.

Lieut. J. Jacob, of the 19th regt. of artillery, 11th Jan. 1843.

Mr. E. S. Leathes admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab.; date of arrival at Bombay, 8th Jan. 1843.

20. Assist. Surg. F. Harrison to be staff surg. and dep. med. storekeeper at Ahmedabad, v. Cunningham dec.; date of app. 9th Jan. 1843.

23. Lieut. Col. Pattle, 9th Bengal light cavalry, the senior officer in camp, is app. to command the troops at Sukkur.

10th N.I.—Ens. J. G. Moyle to be lieut., v. Prendergast dec.; date of rank, 12th Jan. 1843.

28. Capt. Blenkens, 6th N.I., to act as sub-assistant commissary general under the orders of assistant com. general at Sukkur since Nov. 27th, 1842.

Capt. Hallett, senior dep. assist. com. gen., and Capt. Ramsay, senior sub-assist. com. gen., app. acting dep. assist. com. gen. from 12th inst., the date of the departure of Capt. Whichelo, assist. com. gen., on leave to Cape of Good Hope.

Head Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 2, 1843.—Lieut. C. Delamotte, 1st Gren. N.I., being reported fit for duty, to join his reg.

Lieuts. W. S. Hatch and D. Gaye, artillery, to join and do duty with detachment of Eur. recruits, under orders for the Deccan.

3. Capt. A. P. Hockin, N.V.B., at present with detachment at Tannah, to join reg. head qu. at Dapoolie.

Capt. T. Eyre, 3rd light cav., being reported fit for duty, to join his reg. in Scinde.

An order by Major Jones, dated Ahmedabad, 23rd Dec., 1842, attaching Assist. Surg. Weston to 11th N.I., till further orders, confirmed.

Ensign M. J. Soppett, 12th N.I., to repair to Presidency, for the purpose of joining his reg. in Scinde.

9. Superint. Surg. D. C. Bell is attached to the Scinde field force, and will proceed and join by the first opportunity.

11. Assist. Surgs. F. Lodwick, W. Bowie, M.D., and W. Demock, to proceed to Bombay for general duty under superint. surg. of Presidency div.

13. The following removals are ordered: Lieut. Col. R. Sutherland from 18th N.I. to 11th N.I.; Lieut. T. Leighton from 11th N.I. to 18th N.I.

19. Cadet H. Y. Beale, lately arrived from England, attached to do duty with 10th N.I., till further orders, and directed to join.

20. Lieut. G. K. Bell, artillery, to repair *forthwith* to Presidency, for purpose of proceeding to Scinde.

25. Assist. Surg. D. Clark, app. to med. charge of 11th N.I., and will proceed to join on being relieved from duties of civil surgeonly at Broach.

27. Lieut. D. Gaye, art., directed to proceed to Sattara, to await further orders.

Examinations.—Jan. 16. The hon. the Governor in Council has received a report of Assist. Surg. D. Davies, 7th N.I.E. infantry, 3rd troop horse artillery, J. B. Boyrenson, M.D., 1st light cavalry (lancers), and Assist. Surg. Ellis, having passed their examination in the Hindostanee language; date of Ellis's passing, Jan. 20.

Returned to Duty.—Jan. 6. Superint. Surg. D. C. Bell, and Lieut. H. Creed artillery.

FURLOUGHS.

To Europe.—Dec. 31. Lieut. C. G. Bottom, 21st M.N.I., three years, for health.

—Jan. 6. Lieut. J. Scott, 22nd N.I., one year, priv. affairs.—12. Lieuts. W. Jacob, Engrs., G. D. Milne, 6th N.I., G. Rippon, 21st N.I. for three years respectively, and for health.—19. Capt. G. H. Bellasis, 24th N.I., for three years, for health.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 19. Lieut. W. E. Cormack, 15th N.I., two years, for health.

To Sea.—Jan. 12. Ens. F. A. Kane, 15th N.I., one year, for health.—7. Maj. C. Hagart, dep. adj. gen. of the army, five months, for health (By order of the Court of Directors).

To Presidency.—Dec. 31. Assist. Surg. C. Linton, 5th L.C., from 15th Feb. to 5th April, priv. affairs.—Jan. 6, 1843. Brev. Capt. Salmon, sub-assist. com. gen. in ext., for health.—23. Capt. J. G. Stockley, dep. assist. com. gen. (preparatory). Ens. W. H. Harvey, 51st M.N.I., from 1st Feb. till embarkation for Europe, to Bombay, pending result of an application to resign H.C.'s service.

To the Neilgherries.—Jan. 12. Lieut. G. F. Young, 17th N.I., one year, for health.—19. Capt. J. Holmes, 12th N.I., two years, for health.

To the Western Coast.—Jan. 13. Capt. J. W. Bailey, 20th M.N.I., eighteen months, for health.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 11.—The Court of Directors have approved of the assignment of the official rank of lieut. to Mr. Cooper, teacher of naval gunnery in the I.N., on the recommendation of Superint. I.N. Mr. Cooper is to draw pay as a junior lieut., and must rank below every lieut. of the I.N., whatever may be the date of commission.

12. Commander Sanders, to the temp. com. of the H.C.'s steam frigate *Semiramis*, from 15th Nov. last.

Lieut. W. A. Christopher, from the *Clive*, to command of H.C.'s schooner *Constance*, from 18th May, 1841.

Mr. Beazely, acting master of the *Semiramis*, to the charge of the iron steam vessel *Nimrod*, from the 1st inst.

19. Mr. A. F. Bennett, a volunteer for I.N., arrived from England by the H.C.'s steam vessel *Victoria*, on 15th inst.

Mr. H. A. Broughton, returned to his duty on the 14th inst., from sick leave granted to him in general order of 12th Nov. last.

20. The following despatch from the Court of Directors, dated 30th Nov. last, No. 66, is published. We have appointed the undermentioned persons volunteers for the I.N., on your establishment, viz.—Mr. J. E. Cocke and Mr. F. A. Cumberland.—Their order of rank hereafter.

Leaves of Absence, Jan. 12.—Lieut. Gardner to 4th March, to proceed to the Deccan, for health. Mr. J. Harrison, purser, to 7th March next, to the Deccan, for health.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 2. H.M.S. *Clio*, from Colombo.—7. *Sir J. R. Carnac* (steamer), from Madras.—8. *Carnatic*, from London; *Bombay Castle*, from China.—9. *Mountstuart Elphinstone*, from China; *Devonport*, from China.—11. *Milford*, from Macao; *Helen*, from Singapore.—12. *Palestine*, from China.—14. *Harriet Scott*, from Singapore; *Charles Forbes*, from China; E.I.C.'s steamer *Victoria*, from Suez.—15. *Monarch*, from Calcutta.—23. H.M.S. *Vixen*, from China.—24. *Briton's Queen*, from Calcutta.—26. H.C.'s steamer *Memnon*, from Hongkong.—29. *Tory*, from Calcutta; *John Tomkinson*, from London.—30. Ceylon Gov. steamer *Seaforth*, from Ceylon.

PASSENGERS FROM SUEZ TO BOMBAY.

Per E.I.C.'s steamer *Victoria*: Mesdames—Wilson, Blenkins, Prior, Giraud, Davidson, Wallace, Munsey; Miss Horton; D. Wilson, Esq., G. Frazer, Esq.; Dr. Sawers; Messrs. Fergusson, Oswald, D. Bremner, Egerton, Miller, Holroyd, Capt. Roberts, 9th Madras N.I.; H. Collins, Esq.; B. Davidson, Esq., Bombay civil service; Mr. Crisp, Mr. Cameron; Capt. Wallace, Bengal army; Maj. Munsey, do.; Assist. Surg. Gerard, Bombay army; Mr. Podmore, Lieut. A. Hall, 25th Bombay N.I.; A. E. Johnstone, Esq.; H. Y. Beale, Esq.; Mr. T. James, Mr. W. Drummond, Messrs. C. E. Stewart, A. F. Bennett, midshipmen, I.N., Minassi, F. Keast; and Mons. Sautenat. From Aden—Lieut. Rigby, 16th Bombay N.I.

Departures.

DEC. 29.—*Monarch*, for China; *Argyle*, for Liverpool; *John Knox*, for China; *Edward*, for London.—Jan. 2. *Cleopatra*, (H. C. S.) for Suez.—4. *William Wallis*,

for Liverpool.—6. *Tyrer*, for China.—8. *Portland*, for Liverpool; *Scotland*, for China.—9. *Seringapatam*, for Singapore; *Ann*, for Liverpool.—11. *Childe Harold*, for London.—12. *Northumberland*, for London.—13. *Malabar*, for London; *John Gray*, for China; *Berkshire*, for London.—16. *Madonna*, for Clyde.—17. *Kelso*, for China.—18. *Intrinsic*, for England.—Jan. 19. *Rajasthan*, and *Neptune*, for London.—20. *Maitland*, and *Wild Irish Girl*, for London.—22. *Sir J. Campbell*, for Liverpool.

Per E. I. C.'s steamer (with the Feb. mail) to Suez:—W. Baxter, Esq.; Mrs. J. S. C. Jameson; Mrs. Farquharson; Miss Newnham; Mrs. G. Clerk and two children; Capt. and Mrs. Salmon and child; Mrs. Campbell and infant; Madame Bonny and a girl; A. S. Drysdale, Esq.; Capt. W. H. Simpson, 36th M. N. I.; Capt. and Mrs. Smyth, 4th regt. N. I. Rifles; Mrs. Stockley; Mr. Harrison's children; J. Shaw, Esq.; Mr. and Mrs. Holderness; Lieut. and Mrs. C. Mylne; Mr. A. Manigher; Mrs. Jacob. Saloon.—R. Frith, Esq.; Hon. H. Devereux; F. Sims, Esq.; Capt. G. St. Barbe Brown. Deck.—Charles J. Baker, Esq.; Mr. J. Lannoy, Esq.; V. Wanostrocht, Esq.

Freights to London and Liverpool.—(Feb. 3, 1843.) 55s. to 60s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 2. At Mazagon, the lady of Capt. H. Jacob, acting executive engineer Belgaum, daughter.

10. The lady of Capt. J. E. G. Morris, 24th N.I., daughter.

14. At Bombay, the wife of Mr. Hugh Hall, marine department, son.

30. The lady of H. Cormack, Esq., son.

Jan. 1. At Bhooj, the wife of Mr. C. Williamson, ordnance dep., son.

— At Surat, the wife of Mr. C. Shea, assist. timber department, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Dec. 8. At Sukkur, Mr. H. D. Chick, quarter-master general's department, to Anne Haires, of H. M.'s 40th regt. foot.

19. At Dharwar, Mr. Isaac Dracup, rev. survey dep., to Angelica, eldest daughter of Mr. D. Carvallo, apothecary, civil hospital.

20. At Bycullah, Eliza Rebecca, eldest daughter of Mr. M. Sargon, to Mr. J. R. Gardner, of the military board office.

22. The Rev. J. Murray Mitchell to Maria Hay MacKenzie, second daughter of the Rev. Alex. Flyter.

23. Mr. John de Souza, head clerk in the office of the registrar and prothonotary, Supreme Court, to Miss Johannah Frances, daughter of the late Col. J. A. Wilson, of the Bombay army.

Jan. 12. At Bycullah, W. H. Harrison, Esq., C.S., to Isabellah Harriet, eldest daughter of Lieut. Col. T. Leighton, Bombay army.

16. Mr. Conductor F. C. Sherren, commissariat department, to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor W. P. Maidment, pension estab. army commissariat.

DEATHS.

Nov. 6. At Rajkote, Kattiawar, Catherine, wife of B. A. R. Nicholson, Esq.

Dec. 16. At Rutnagherry, Mr. W. H. Boulton, Bombay mint.

21. At Kavel, Feliz Catharina, wife of Mr. P. D. Souza, aged 31.

Jan. 1. At Sukkur, Mrs. Marshall, wife of Lieut. Col. Marshall, 25th Bombay N.I.

9. At Bombay, James Cunningham, Esq., M.D., aged 37, late staff surgeon at Ahmedabad.

11. Florence, daughter of the Rev. E. P. Williams, aged 13 months.

Lately. Col. Power, H.M.'s 10th regt., of cholera.

Ceylon.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 29. The lady of J. Armitage, Esq., of Moderah House, son.

MARRIAGE.

Dec. 26. At Colombo, in the fort, Henry Ritchie, Esq., to Indiana Frances Llewellyn.

DEATHS.

Dec. 7. At Kandy, Henry, third son of G. Bird, Esq., of Condassally.

22. At Ceylon, Jane Hicks, wife of Major G. T. Parke, dep. commissary general.

Jan. 7, 1843. At Peradenia, Mr. H. Normansell.

Singapore.

DEATH.

Sept. 11. At sea, on board the *Chelydra*, on her passage to Singapore, Marian, wife of Capt. Charles Taylor, 48th M.N.I., aged 32.

Spanish India.

BIRTH.

Oct. 28. At Manilla, the lady of Robert Diggles, Esq., son.

China.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDER.

EXCLUSION OF MERCHANT VESSELS FROM CHINESE PORTS.

Proclamation.—Her Britannic Majesty's Plenipotentiary and Chief Superintendent of the trade of British subjects in China deems it proper, in consequence of applications having been lately made to him, to proclaim, for general information, that no British merchant vessel can be allowed to go to any of the ports (Canton excepted) that are to be opened in accordance with the late treaty, until the tariffs and scale of duties shall be fixed, and consular officers appointed; and of which arrangements due notice will be published. In the meantime, the ports of Tinghae (Chusan) and that of Koolongsoo (Amoy) are, as heretofore, open to all vessels wishing to visit them.

Dated on board the steamer frigate *Queen*, in Chusan harbour, this 4th day of November, 1842.

DEATHS.

Aug. 23. At Chusan, aged 19, Francis, son of George Nicholson, Esq., of Abingdon Street, Westminster.

Oct. 25. At Macao, Capt. R. F. Martin, late comm. of the *Duke of Buccleugh*.

Dec. 15. On board the transport *Thames*, in Hong Kong harbour, Capt. Henry Herriott, 39th M.N.I.

20. At Hongkong, Capt. James Sheriff, of the barque *City of Palaces*.

Cape of Good Hope.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 10. *Charlotte*, from Calcutta.—11. *Fenelon*, from New Bedford.—15. *H.M.S. Calliope*, from China.—16. *Curraghmore*, from Calcutta.—17. *Mary Thompson*, and *Rosanna*, both from Calcutta.—18. *Six*, from Mauritius.—19. *Phænia*, from Cowes; *Peruvian*, from China.—22. *Frances*, from Liverpool; *Ruby*, from Calcutta.—23. *Countess of Durham*, from Calcutta; *Matilda*, from Liverpool.—24. *Jane Cumming*, from Deal.—25. *Lord Hungerford*, from Deal.

Departures.—Dec. 9. *Mary Pring*, for Valparaiso.—11. *Lena*, for Mauritius.—14. *Charlotte*, for Leith.—16. *Nutcut*, for Calcutta.—19. *Mysore*, for London.—23. *Pilgrim*, for Mauritius.

MARRIAGE.

Nov. 29. At Graham's Town, Mr. A. Caldecott to Miss M. Griffiths, late of Cape Town.

Dec. 9. At Graham's Town, Mr. H. Staines to Miss E. Bruton.

14. At Graham's Town, Mr. L. Norton to Kate, daughter of Mr. R. Whitnall.

Dec. 19. At Graham's Town, Mr. F. W. Barber to Mary, daughter of the late Miles Bowker, Esq., of Tharfield.

DEATHS.

Nov. 24. At Graham's Town, Mrs. S. Prior, aged 67. [She proceeded to this colony with the Salem party, and was one of the oldest members of the Baptist Church at Graham's Town.]

26. At Cradock, George, youngest son of Mr. J. Williamson, aged 12.

29. At Simon's Town, Lieut. R. L. Bryan, H.M.S. *Hyacinth*, aged 28.

Dec. 3. At Fort Armstrong, Graham's Town, Emily, infant daughter of Mr. J. Bradfield.

5. At Wynberg, Mr. T. Harris, aged 60.

— At Cape Town, Mrs. E. C. Cahill, aged 26.

8. At Cape Town, Catharine, daughter of Mr. T. White, aged 40.

11. At Cape Town, Alexander, infant son of R. Stamford, Esq.

— At Cape Town, Mr. R. Mutton, aged 37.

19. At Cape Town, Margaret, infant daughter of Mr. R. Shearer.

22. At Fort Beaufort, Mrs. C. G. Vaughan.

25. At Cape Town, Mr. J. Blore, aged 57.

Jan. 14, 1843. At Cape Town, J. Spalding, Esq., M.D.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

House of Lords, *February 14.*

The Army and Navy in China.—The Duke of Wellington moved a vote of thanks to the fleet and army employed in China. Without touching upon any topic of dispute, "not blaming any person or censuring any thing," he adverted to certain facts in the history of the expedition calculated to render the nature and extent of the services of our gallant countrymen more clear. He detailed the various operations of the forces from the year 1839, bestowing high commendation upon the gallantry and skill exhibited by both branches, and dwelling particularly upon the operations subsequent to the attack upon the works in the Canton river. He by no means meant to say that the attack on Chusan and the blockade of Amoy were not highly meritorious; but there was this difference between those operations and the operation to which he now called their lordships' attention, namely, that the first were undertaken in the midst of negotiations, those negotiations being manifestly a check to their efficiency. The noble duke eulogized the joint attack of Canton, and pronounced the operations pursued upon that occasion as "unprecedented in the military and naval history of the country;" being the first instance of so large an operation, carried on under the circumstances, attended by so many difficulties. His grace recapitulated the operations against Amoy, Chusan, and Ningpo, and the effort of the Chinese to recover the latter city. He had perused (he said) the account of the means adopted to insure its failure—means of which he could not avoid expressing his admiration, whether he looked at the activity and energy of the officers who adopted them, or to the firmness and courage of the subalterns and privates who had worked them out, and thereby secured their success. The noble duke then described the more recent and more effectual measures—the entrance of the Yang-tsze-keang, the capture of Chang-keang-foo, the termination of hostilities on the arrival of our forces before Nanking, and the conclusion of a treaty of peace confirmed (though not yet ratified) by the Emperor of China. Considering the energy, the ability, the prudence, and the fortitude with which these operations had been carried on; considering their unvarying successes; considering the honour accruing to our arms, the advantage to the country from the peace, and the probable still greater advantage resulting from its terms, and from an improved commercial intercourse between England and that great empire—considering these things, he did hope that their

lordships would agree unanimously to the vote he proposed. To this vote he was happy to be able to add an expression on the part of the house of their sense of the uncommon discipline, good order, and good conduct of all the troops engaged in this expedition. He had read with admiration the accounts of their sobriety, of their having avoided the temptation of spirituous liquors; and, above all, of their having on all occasions treated their enemies with the utmost humanity—with so much humanity, indeed, that he had heard it stated, that the Chinese had been known to say, that the “barbarians,” as they were called, were their best friends. After paying a tribute to the memory of Capt. Sir H. Le Fleming Senhouse, the noble duke moved: “That the thanks of this house be given to Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, G.C.B., Vice-Admiral Sir W. Parker, G.C.B., and Commodore Sir Gordon Bremer, K.C.B., for the distinguished skill, intrepidity, and indefatigable zeal with which they have conducted the combined operations of her Majesty’s naval and military forces on the coasts and on the inland waters of China; whereby a series of brilliant and unvaried successes has been concluded by an honourable peace on the terms proposed by her Majesty: That the thanks of this house be given to Major-Gen. Lord Saltoun, K.C.B., Major-Gen. George Burrell, C.B., Major-Gen. Sir Robert Bartley, K.C.B., Major-Gen. Sir James Holmes Schoedde, K.C.B., and the other officers of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, including those in the service of the East-India Company, both European and native, for the energy, ability, and gallantry with which they have executed the various services which they have been called upon to perform: That this house doth acknowledge and highly approve the gallantry, discipline, and uniform good conduct displayed by the petty officers, non-commissioned officers, and men of the navy, army, and Royal Marines, including the troops in the service of the East-India Company, both European and native; the cordial good feeling which has subsisted between all the branches of the united services; and the honourable emulation exhibited by all in the discharge of the various duties required by the peculiar nature of the operations to be performed; and that the same be communicated to them by the commanders of the several ships and corps, who are respectively desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour.”

Lord *Auckland* concurred in the motion, and noticed the admirable conduct of the native troops: they had been placed in a position on board ship most repugnant to their tastes and habits; but their answer to their officers had been, “Where you go we will go.” Not a word of complaint had been heard; all had served with the best spirit, and a bravery second to none.

The *Duke of Wellington* confirmed this remark, observing that he had forgot to mention the conduct of a company of sepoys in the attack upon the heights of Canton. That company had been employed to keep up the communication between two bodies of our troops; and, when the troops were withdrawn, by some accident, this company of sepoys was suffered to remain. The enemy returned, and commenced an attack upon them; they endeavoured to defend themselves, but, unfortunately, the locks of their muskets were wet, and they would not go off. Nevertheless, they persevered in defending themselves to the last moment in the best way they could, till a company of marines, with percussion pieces, came to their relief, and brought them off.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* expressed regret that, upon technical grounds, the name of Sir H. Pottinger could not appear in the resolution. He had aided and assisted in the operations in person, and had largely contributed to the spirit of harmony and of conciliation towards the Chinese which had produced such good effects.

The *Duke of Wellington* bore testimony to the great merits of Sir H. Pottinger, observing that his name could not have been inserted without involving the consideration of the treaty and of the negotiations, which were not before the House.

Lord *Brougham*, agreeing in the vote of thanks, pronounced no opinion upon the war itself. He rejoiced that it was terminated, and hoped that our future relations with China would be cordial and amicable. The Chinese were not only a most numerous people, but an ingenious, clever, and imitative people, and another war with them might have a less happy termination.

The *Earl of Haddington* spoke highly of the services rendered by the steamers attached to the expedition.

The *Earl of Min'o* regretted that a distinction should be made between the naval and military Commanders-in-Chief, a baronetcy having been conferred upon Sir Hugh Gough, and only the Grand Cross of the Bath upon Sir Win. Parker.

The *Duke of Wellington* said, Sir Hugh Gough had already received the Grand Cross of the Bath.

The *Earl of Aberdeen* spoke in very laudatory terms of Sir Henry Pottinger, in whose discretion and abilities the Government left the management of affairs in China with entire confidence.

The resolutions were then agreed to, *nem. dis.*

February 20.

The Army in Affghanistan.—The *Duke of Wellington* moved this day a vote of thanks to the army lately employed in Affghanistan. He declared his intention of abstaining from any matters not strictly connected with the military operations, except by way of historical introduction or of elucidation. He then adverted to the insurrectionary spirit which appeared throughout Affghanistan in 1841, and at length in the city of Cabul. General Sale fought his way bravely to Jellalabad; but the troops in the cantonments at Cabul, all communications being cut off, were without supplies of provisions and stores, and surrounded by enemies who assailed them without intermission. All the efforts of the force to procure food and forage were made in vain; and, as always happened in cases of that description, the men by degrees lost their spirits. It almost always happened that soldiers, when their health suffered, lost their spirits and the energy which is generally coexistent with health of body. The natural result of such a condition of the army was the breaking up of general subordination and obedience to orders. In fact, the discipline of the army was gone; the animals were famishing; the soldiers were in almost a state of mutiny; and the followers of the army were cut up and good for nothing. Never were men in a worse state than those men were before, and for more than a month after, the attack upon Sir A. Burnes's house. The gentleman employed on the part of the British to conduct the negotiations with Akhbar Khan was murdered—treacherously murdered; but, notwithstanding, the negotiations were continued; the objects were the evacuation of the cantonments occupied by our soldiers, and the march of the troops to Hindostan. The disagreements which had unfortunately arisen tended greatly to the discouragement of the troops, to a want of confidence in the officers, to every species of indiscipline, and to every thing that was calculated to destroy the efficiency of the army. The attention of the troops was naturally directed to the fact, that negotiations were at that time going forward with a view to the surrender of all that they had suffered so much for the purpose of acquiring. This necessarily augmented the discontent which prevailed, and increased all the evils of the existing insubordination—evils which needed no addition, and which were painfully aggravated by the severity of the climate and the pressure of fatigue. The men, thus discouraged by the progress of the negotiations, were obliged to evacuate their cantonments and march within a certain time. Arrangements for those purposes were entered into with the other party, which included an undertaking that our troops should be furnished with the means of proceeding on their march, and with an adequate supply of provisions; but no pretence was made of performing that agreement; when the time for the troops to march came, there were no stores, no provisions, no means of transit; and, in effect, the British army was driven out of Cabul, with arms in their hands certainly, but, in all respects they were nothing more than a mob; they had no one quality of an army; subordination, order, obedience, were at an end; and, when the troops were called upon to execute a desired movement, they were found unable to execute it, even with safety to themselves. All confidence in their officers had been lost, and all reliance upon their own strength utterly annihilated. They were a mob, surrounded by camp-followers, and all but pursued by another mob, who, impatient for plunder, entered the cantonments almost before our soldiers

quitted them. Day after night, and night after day, they proceeded on their toilsome retreat—armed men mixed up with their followers—fired upon in all directions—exposed to every possible severity—without clothes, without food—without any means of shelter or protection from the severity of the climate, or any means of conveying the wounded, the sick, the women, or the children. Day after day, and night after night, they continued to press forward, as long as the human frame could endure such hardships; but at last the whole body became disorganized; many were given up to the chief who had engaged to provide for their safety; others were killed or taken prisoners; and when this disastrous march came to a close, one only member of that army remained to narrate the melancholy history of its sufferings. This was a medical gentleman, whose name was Brydon. It formed no part of his object in addressing their lordships to impute blame to any one, and he knew that much of the difficulties which had arisen was to be imputed to a want of subordination amongst the soldiers, and to the dispiriting effects of a general failure in the objects of the expedition. An inquiry had been set on foot into the causes of these failures by the late Government; that inquiry was continued by the present Government. He believed that the officer who had the command of the ill-fated army which was driven out of Cabul did not possess the power of preventing the evils which had occurred. He was in very ill-health, and subsequently a fall from his horse wholly incapacitated him for active exertions to remedy the evils with which he and the army were surrounded. The noble duke then detailed the proceedings adopted by the present Governor-General, on his arrival in India, to remedy this disaster; but, as early as the 15th of March last, the Governor-General conveyed clearly his intentions not to embark again in the re-conquest of Afghanistan, notwithstanding the British Government were in possession of the means of doing so if they were so disposed. The generals commanding at Candahar and Jellalabad were instructed to direct their attention seriously to the withdrawal of the troops at the period they thought it most expedient to adopt such a course, with the least inconvenience to the health and efficiency of the army. The order was given on the 19th of April. Subsequently, however, a correspondence took place with the generals in command, and it was deemed, after considering all the circumstances, expedient, if they could be supplied with the means, to withdraw the troops in October. The Governor-General having resolved on the necessity of bringing back the army from Afghanistan at the earliest period at which their retirement could be effected, consistently with the health and efficiency of the troops, on the 4th of July, 1842, Major-Gen. Nott received instructions from the noble lord at the head of the Government of India to that effect. He (the Duke of Wellington) considered the Governor-General entitled to much commendation for the mode in which these instructions were conveyed. He had read many documents of that character, but he had seen none more deserving of eulogy. (*Cheers.*) Major-General Nott accepted the offer most gallantly, and carried it into prompt execution. He (the Duke of Wellington) honoured him for it. He did not hesitate for a moment in undertaking to carry into effect the Governor-General's instructions. After complimenting all the generals employed in the subsequent operations, the noble duke moved the following resolutions:—"1. That the thanks of this house be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East-Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied to the support of the military operations in Afghanistan. 2. That the thanks of this house be given to Major-Gen. Sir George Pollock, G.C.B., to Major-Gen. Sir William Nott, G.C.B., to Major-Gen. Sir John M'Caskill, K.C.B., to Major-Gen. Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign. 3. That this house do highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan; and that the same be signified to them

by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

Lord *Auckland* praised the temperate and judicious manner in which the noble duke had brought the subject before the House. With regard to the unhappy events which had taken place in Cabul, it was not his intention to make any remark. The persons principally engaged in contending with these calamities, which came so unexpectedly upon them, were, he knew, amiable and able men. Great disasters, brought on by whatever causes, had befallen our force assembled at Cabul; but these matters were under inquiry, and all he would say was, that the Government of India were advised that the force at Cabul was more than amply sufficient for every emergency which called for it, and he had even been pressed to reduce a part of the force there. The noble lord then stated the measures he had taken to meet the disasters, and to place ample means at the disposal of his successor, who had been active, zealous, and able. He gave great praise to Gen. Nott, who had chosen the most dangerous, but most advantageous and most glorious, of the courses offered to him.

The *Marquess of Lansdowne* concurred in the resolutions because they did not pledge him to approve unreservedly of the conduct of the Governor-General. He could not withhold from the noble lord (Ellenborough) the praise of having displayed activity and ability, and employed the means which his noble friend (Lord *Auckland*) had correctly stated he had left at the disposal of his successor, adequate to the purpose of retrieving the honour of our arms, and more, that he had added to those means, as opportunity offered, what was requisite to give full effect to them. He had risen from the perusal of the mass of despatches with admiration, not only of the valour and perseverance, but of the ability, foresight, judgment, and prudence displayed, not merely by one, but by three or four, he might call them for the future, eminent commanders. In alluding to the extreme caution exhibited by the Governor-General, he did not do so for the purpose of casting censure upon any one, but in order to do full justice to those officers who took the responsibility upon themselves of advancing, as they did, in the most perilous circumstances, as Sir J. Nicolls said, "loaded with cautions."

Lord *Fitzgerald* said that, when a more fitting time arrived, he should be able to shew that Lord Ellenborough, "extremely cautious" as he was, had not interposed to prevent the advance pressed for by the generals. Lord Ellenborough had certainly done no such thing; and he would even go further, and declare that in those very despatches, in which it was said that orders were given for the withdrawal of the troops, the Governor-General had held out to the army hopes of further operations, and had even expressed an anxiety that—not a vindictive—but a retributive blow should be struck on the enemy by whose hands our first army had perished. It was also capable of being proved, with reference to this subject of "extreme caution," that even the generals themselves were fully conscious of the caution which ought to be exercised, circumstanced as they were, in making any movement in advance. In speaking of those officers who had distinguished themselves so highly, he did not forget the fate of one who fell in the hour of victory—the lamented Colonel *Dennie*. He was indeed the soul of the army. It was of him that the Governor-General said, in one of his despatches, that "the success of that day would have left nothing to be desired had Colonel *Dennie* survived." The adjutant-general of the army, acting by the command of Lord Ellenborough, transmitted to the aged mother of Col. *Dennie* that medal which her son would have worn had he happily survived. In replying to the letter which accompanied this token, Mrs. *Dennie* beautifully said, that "she accepted it with pleasure and with pride, for she had a right to feel a pride in her son's life, and," she added, "in his death."

The *Marquess of Clanricarde* considered that there were parts of the conduct of Lord Ellenborough which did not deserve commendation, and he thought that the destruction of the bazar and mosque at Cabul had been unworthy of this enlightened country.

Lord *Brougham* eloquently vindicated Lord Ellenborough, especially from the im-

putation of over-caution: no caution could be too great in his position. The policy of his predecessors had placed him in a situation of almost unexampled difficulty, even when he left this country, and what was it when he arrived in India? To extricate himself was nearly hopeless. If in this situation he had hesitated, and desired time for consideration and reflection, who could have blamed him? "Extreme caution!" Why no caution could be extreme in such circumstances. Lord Brougham then adverted, in terms of severe and cutting reproof, to the abuse and calumny with which the Governor-General had been assailed elsewhere, for supposed acts for which the documents produced shewed triumphantly that there was not a shadow of foundation. He lamented that Lord Ellenborough had suffered himself to allude to the conduct of his predecessor, but as to the style of his proclamations, that was of trifling importance. If his acts were right, his language was not to be matter of criticism. He should have been glad to have some further explanation respecting a passage on the retreat of the troops which had filled him with grief, he meant the unnecessary cruelties practised.

The *Bishops of Salisbury and Chichester* censured the proclamation issued by Lord Ellenborough relating to the gates of the temple of Somnath.

Lord Brougham said that, in vindication of his noble and absent friend against the attack of the two right rev. prelates, and in reply to the great clatter and clamour which had been made about the proclamation in question, he must observe, that his noble friend, than whom there was no more pious Christian, never dreamed of shewing any preference of any heathen religion, for Hindu over Mahomedan, or for Juggernaut, or any other heathen idols. The proclamation was a political matter merely, and though he (Lord Brougham) had, at first, been led away by the clamour which had been raised about the proclamation, until he looked at its very words, he could say, that if the right rev. prelates should think it right or becoming their station to bring the matter before the house, he would demonstrate to the satisfaction of every calm and dispassionate inquirer, that the words did not and could not bear the construction which had been put upon them.

After a few words from the *Earl of Minto*, the resolutions were carried *nem. dis.*

HOUSE OF COMMONS, February 14.

The Army and Navy in China.—Lord Stanley moved a similar vote of thanks to that proposed in the House of Lords to the British forces employed in China. He did not propose to enter into any discussion as to the policy which had led to the war; he was not about to claim for one Government or another the particular merit of either conducting or taking steps to bring the war to a conclusion. His duty was simply to propose that the House should agree to a vote of thanks to three officers in particular, who had had the chief conduct of the operations in China, all of whom had been selected by the late Government. He briefly recapitulated the principal events of the war, which he did not think properly commenced till 1841, after the rupture of the temporary accommodation, the preceding operations having been on a small scale. His lordship adverted to the harmony with which the fleet and army co-operated; indeed, the feeling seemed general amongst both arms of the service to forget the usual regulations which separated the two branches, and the men of each seemed most anxious to be permitted to serve their country in any situation or capacity in which their services could be made available. He noticed the brave resistance of a small party of the 37th Madras N.I., which was surrounded by the Chinese when their pieces would not fire, owing to the wet, and who kept their numerous assailants at bay with the bayonet. He also spoke of the temperance and forbearance of the troops, observing that letters had been intercepted from Chinese officers, in which they stated they had in vain endeavoured to impress upon the people that the barbarians were the robbers and plunderers which they had described them to be, for they (the barbarians) fed the poor people who were in want, clothed the naked, protected the unarmed, healed their wounded, and made their sick well again; that the result was, the people were lukewarm in the cause against them,

and even the troops did not seem to wish to go out against them. With reference to the successes in the Yang-tze-keang, Lord Stanley observed, that there might have been other operations in which more of blood had been shed—many in which more obstinate resistance had been made, but there were none in which more of real merit had been displayed under most difficult combinations of circumstances, and through services in the highest degree arduous, and none in which our troops and naval forces had ever deserved more thoroughly the expression of gratitude on the part of that House. As to what might be the future advantages of the happy result of these achievements, they would in all probability be greatly beneficial to our commerce and manufactures, but that not perhaps immediately; and he had heard with satisfaction the temperate and sensible language of the member for Manchester, who upon this subject well said, that the vast market of China, though it would be probably available to our manufactures, would only become so in the lapse of time—and that great results were to be looked for rather as the sure, yet slow and gradual opening of an immense empire, to be followed up with an industry combined with caution, than as a sudden gain, to be snatched at with avidity by our manufacturers—perhaps leading, as on former occasions, to loss and disappointment.

Lord Palmerston, in seconding the motion, wished it to be understood that our forces had encountered no weak or worthless foes, for the Chinese troops had displayed great determination and physical courage, though without that description or knowledge of warlike tactics necessary to render it formidable. In all that had been said of the judicious management and distinguished skill of the officers, and of the bravery and good conduct of the troops, he cordially concurred. It was true that in their original instructions they were particularly directed to abstain from all acts of violence against the people of the country which were not absolutely necessary for their military operations; but in carrying those instructions into effect they shewed that they had in their own breasts the same feelings by which those instructions were dictated. It was far easier in the Cabinet to direct an army to be merciful and humane to the conquered, than for troops flushed with victory to abstain from that violence which too often tarnished the laurels of a triumph. Much credit was due to Lord Auckland for the zeal and energy with which he despatched reinforcements to China, and to Sir H. Pottinger, our negotiator. It was impossible that the treaty with China should not be attended with great and most beneficial results. It was perfectly true, that the mercantile interests of this country would not act wisely by rushing too impetuously into the markets which would be open to them; but when they considered the numbers of the people, the vast resources and wealth of the country with which we were now about to have a more extended intercourse, how many wants they had which it was in our power to supply, and how many things they produced which we should be glad to take from them in return, it was impossible not to see that in the end very great and important advantages must result to us from the successful termination of the war.

Sir G. Staunton said, he had never entertained any doubt as to the justice of this war, and he must express his full satisfaction at the brilliant series of events which had brought it to a successful termination. It was a great consolation to consider that, whatever temporary sufferings the Chinese might have experienced, yet the ultimate consequences of the war would be more beneficial to them than to this country. It would, moreover, be the first step towards introducing Christianity into that great empire.

Sir R. Inglis trusted that the opportunity now afforded to this country might not be lost, and that having shewn what she was in warfare, by the humanity which had accompanied her triumphs, she might also be the means of carrying out those triumphs to a legitimate end, so that China might receive more substantial benefits by peace than England would derive from the glory with which that peace had been achieved.

Mr. Hume cordially concurred in the motion, but thought that no sufficient explanation had been given why Sir H. Pottinger's name was not included in the vote.

He thought that the evils that had arisen at the commencement of the war had been occasioned chiefly by the want of such a director as Sir H. Pottinger.

Sir R. Peel explained the reason why, conformably to rule, the name of Sir H. Pottinger could not be included in the vote, repeating what he had said before, that nothing could exceed the zeal, discretion, forbearance, and energy with which Sir H. Pottinger had acted. As a proof of the entire approbation entertained by the Government of his conduct and services, and of the confidence which they reposed in his judgment and zeal, on the accession of the present Government, finding Sir Henry Pottinger in office, they, although he had been appointed by their predecessors, took the earliest opportunity of assuring him that any position of public confidence connected with the service in China was entirely at his command, and entreated him to give the public the benefit of his experience and of his services by continuing in his then position, at least till they had had the benefit of his opinion and advice on the important matters connected with the future adjustment of Chinese affairs, and if Sir Henry would remain in China, he would possess the entire confidence of the Government in regard to our interests in that part of the world, and the Government would think they had made that arrangement of all others which would best promote the interests of the country.

The resolutions were agreed to *nem. con.*

February 20.

The Army of Afghanistan.—Sir Robert Peel moved resolutions, of the same tenour as those agreed to in the House of Lords, of thanks to Lord Ellenborough and the generals, the officers and men engaged in the recent operations in Afghanistan. He said he should studiously abstain from all controversial and political topics; he should not call in question the policy of the original advance into Afghanistan, nor vindicate the propriety of withdrawing our troops from thence. The right hon. bart. gave a clear and succinct summary of the proceedings at Cabul, in the re-occupation of it and in the retirement of the troops, from the documents laid before the House. Adverting to the evidence afforded in those documents, that Lord Auckland had contemplated the withdrawal of the British troops from the country, the right hon. bart. declared that he thought his lordship, under the circumstances, exempt from blame for so doing. Lord Ellenborough, on the 15th March, 1842, meditated the rescue of the prisoners, and the re-establishment of the supremacy of the British arms, but not a permanent occupation of Afghanistan. After that date, he did at one time take a different view of the policy of Indian affairs, and issued the order of the 19th of April to Gen. Nott to withdraw from Candahar. But under what circumstances? He had just received intelligence that Col. Palmer, finding it impossible to maintain the place, had surrendered Ghuznee to the force which then assailed it. He also received intelligence of the failure of Gen. England in his attempt to advance through the Kojuck Pass, for the purpose of assisting Gen. Nott at Candahar. On the same day, also, he received intimation of two signal failures in the attempt to relieve Gen. Sale—that four regiments had been driven back from the Khyber Pass. The reports which Gen. Pollock and Gen. Nott gave of the state of the two armies, upon which depended the success of the operations in Afghanistan, coming on the heels of the surrender of Ghuznee and the failure of Gen. England, completely justified the policy of that order of the 19th of April. Under the circumstances, it was true wisdom to give the order of the 19th of April, and Lord Ellenborough deserves the commendation of this House for it. And he says, most justly, on another occasion: "True it is that I might conciliate public favour by directing an advance; but if by an act of precipitation of that kind, if by the want of true courage to recede when recession was for the public interest, I compromised the safety of India, I never during my existence should cease to upbraid myself." In the course of his speech, Sir Robert warned the House against being misled by erroneous statements respecting the conduct of the Governor-General. As an example, he observed: "The other night, the noble lord (J. Russell) made comments on the conduct of Lord Ellenborough with respect to a public servant in the employ

of the East-India Company. The noble lord was particularly severe in his strictures upon the conduct of Lord Ellenborough to Mr. Amos. He stated that that gentleman went from this country a few years ago with a high character for legal attainments; that he was respected by all who were acquainted with him; that he was known in the highest circles, even to her Majesty herself; and he was informed that one of the first acts of Lord Ellenborough was to insult that gentleman in such a manner that he threw up his situation." Sir Robert then read a letter from Mrs. Amos, declaring that there was not one word of truth in this statement, and that Lord Ellenborough had treated Mr. Amos with "unvaried politeness and civility." The right hon. bart. then passed high encomiums upon the conduct of the generals, observing that, upon that point, there could not be any difference of opinion. It was impossible to read the details of these transactions—to trace the acts of Gen. Pollock, Gen. Nott, and Sir R. Sale—without being inspired by all those feelings which are connected with the honour and military glory of our country. "Having thus referred," he remarked, "to Sir R. Sale, I must be allowed to allude to the character and conduct of his wife. I think that the names of Sir Robert and Lady Sale will long be familiar words in the mouths of the people of this country. I hold in my hand a memorandum of events in Cabul, written by Lady Sale to her husband (Sir R. Sale) during her captivity; and a document more truly honourable to the writer, one more surely indicative of a high and generous and gallant spirit, I never saw." He concluded: "When we recollect that, while we were thus vindicating the honour of the British arms in Afghanistan, we were conducting to an ultimately successful termination our military and naval operations in China, it is impossible to contemplate the events which have occurred in Asia during the year 1842 without sentiments of honest pride at the conduct and services of our countrymen and fellow-subjects. These events prove that the military reputation of the kingdom, notwithstanding the long interval of peace, stands as high as it did during the excitement of the late war; and I would fain hope, that the decisive proofs which we have given that our energies and our military virtues are unabated, will constitute a great additional guarantee of continued peace. But if they fail in producing this result, and if, for the maintenance of our just rights, or for the vindication of our national honour, it should be necessary to rouse our energies, and to exert them on a more extended scene, then I feel the utmost confidence that these gallant exploits afford proof that every interest of this kingdom will be maintained, and that English honour will be fully vindicated, in whatever quarter of the globe it may be violated or infringed."

Lord John Russell expressed his sympathy with the brave men who were the subjects of this motion. He praised the letters of Gen. Nott, which he admired the more for the absence of all preparation and attempt at fine writing. He applauded the military services of that officer, as well as of Sir G. Pollock and Sir R. Sale. The proposal of thanks to Lord Ellenborough raised another class of considerations. Was that nobleman the general director of those operations? He himself did not wish to detract from any praise which Lord Ellenborough might have merited, but he must claim some credit for Lord Auckland, since it was to Lord Auckland's previous orders that much of the ultimate success was due. The option of advancing, which was given by Lord Ellenborough to Gen. Nott, was not of a nature which entitled the governor to share the praise with the general. It was not a positive direction to advance, but rather an intimation of the danger of advancing. He would not, however, take upon himself the responsibility of refusing a vote of thanks, which he believed was in accordance with precedent. He confessed himself to have been misled on the subject of Lord Ellenborough's alleged affront to Mr. Amos.

Mr. Bankes advocated the title of Lord Ellenborough to this mark of public esteem, and regretted that Lord John Russell should have questioned by his speech what he did not mean to controvert by his vote.

Mr. Hutt complained of the excesses committed by our troops in India.

Sir H. Hardinge questioned the truth of the reports which have been circulated

respecting the misconduct of these troops, and furnished some military explanations which he thought might have caused the misapprehension.

Sir *R. Inglis* expressed his concurrence in the vote.

Mr. *Hume* lamented the destruction of the commercial bazaar of Cabul, and thought some further explanation was due upon that subject. As far as the troops were concerned, he concurred in the vote; but he was not so well disposed to include the Governor-General in the thanks. He thought it a bad practice for governors to withdraw from their councils, and act for themselves, as Lord Ellenborough had done. He believed Lord Ellenborough would not have done even what he did, but for orders from England to advance. He therefore moved an amendment, for deferring the consideration of thanks to Lord Ellenborough until three papers, which he specified, and which he blamed the Government for having withheld, should be before the House.

Mr. *Baring* pointed out that the three papers so specified were before the House already; he referred to passages in them, containing the direct instructions of the Governor-General to the generals; and he declared that no order for advance had been sent from England at all.

Lord *Ebrington* contended that, at best, it was but a shabby permission, throwing the whole responsibility on the general. However, he would not vote for the amendment.

Mr. *Hogg* entered into a statement of dates and facts, vindicating Lord Ellenborough's title to the public thanks. The Governor-General had evinced the same care for and sympathy with the troops which had been so justly praised in Gen. Pollock. Mr. Hogg then read the despatch which had been characterized as shabby, for the purpose of proving that Lord Ellenborough's instructions, though guarded with cautions against hazarding another reverse, went decidedly to the policy of an advance. He adverted to the complaints of destruction, contending that, except the bazaar, there had been nothing destroyed but under circumstances by which the proceeding was fully warranted. The destruction had been chiefly of hostile forts, many of them the nests of the very ruffians by whom our troops had been murdered. A mosque, indeed, had been pulled down, but it was not a mosque in a religious sense, but a monument of victory obtained over British forces. He added an eloquent apology for the momentary discontent of the native troops.

Mr. *Mangles* denied Lord Ellenborough's title to the public thanks, but would not carry his own opposition so far as to vote for the amendment. But for the two accidents, that the generals had not the means to obey the order of retreat, and that our terms of pacification were rejected, the honour of England would not have been repaired at all. Lord Ellenborough had judged rightly in giving a caution to Gen. Nott, but he ought not to have thrown the responsibility from himself upon that officer.

Capt. *Bernal* urged Mr. Hume to withdraw his amendment. Lord Ellenborough had earned this honour by following out the policy of Lord Auckland.

Mr. Hume's amendment was negatived without a division, and the proposed vote of thanks to Lord Ellenborough was passed, with the single dissentient voice of Mr. Hume. The thanks to the officers and troops were voted unanimously.

March 1.

The War in Afghanistan.—Mr. *Roebuck* moved "That a select committee be appointed to inquire into the circumstances which led to the late hostilities in Afghanistan, to report the evidence, and their observations thereon." He entered at great length into the circumstances attending the origin of the "unnecessary, impolitic, and unjust" war into which the late administration had so rashly plunged in Afghanistan, without the sanction of Parliament, and in direct opposition to the well-known feeling of the East-India Company, and he accused the late Ministers of having, when called upon for their defence, garbled and falsified the evidence required for the purpose of forming a judgment of their conduct. He contended that the war was a war of aggression, and, therefore, unjust and impolitic. We had

bound ourselves by treaty with Persia not to interfere in any disputes between the Affghan and Persian states unless at the request of both, and Lord Wm. Bentinck, when applied to for aid by Shah Shooja, had declined to interfere on that very ground. Nevertheless, we had employed Sir A. Burnes in surveys of the country beyond the Indus, and his reports of the supposed designs of Russia had led to the transactions in Afghanistan. Sir A. Burnes had been employed to negotiate with Dost Mahomed Khan, with whose title we did not then quarrel; but in spite of this, and of the repeated injunctions of the Court of Directors to observe strict neutrality, owing to the strange hallucination respecting the ambitious designs of Russia, and the ubiquity of Russian agents, which had possessed the Government at home, the Governor-General of India, Sir A. Burnes, and Mr. MacNeill, instead of attacking Russia, we attacked Dost Mahomed Khan, our friend—knocking down Thomas because Richard had offended us. Nothing could be so degrading to English honour as the crushing of a weak friend because we feared a strong enemy. Englishmen were marauders if they acted so. We then set up Shah Shooja; but he was not the legitimate heir to the throne; Shah Kamran having as good a title. Dost Mahomed Khan was the chosen of his people; Shah Shooja had been rejected and dethroned by them; the former was the most efficient ruler the Affghans ever had; the latter was incompetent, voluptuous, and cruel; yet we had sent an army to thrust him down the throats of the people. We were not content with this, but we must issue a proclamation which contained a falsehood, for it stated that the Shah returned to his country attended by his troops. Moreover, the ground of the war against an unoffending people was the danger from Russia through the siege of Herat; but before our army had stirred a step, the danger was over, for the siege was raised. He was prepared to shew that no danger could reasonably have been apprehended from Russia, and if otherwise, we had no right to make scape-goats of a people residing on the west of the Indus, with whom we had nothing to do. The Sutlej was our natural boundary; the country of the Five Rivers defended Afghanistan and India. Much had been said and written against Akbar Khan, the Wallace of Cabul; he blushed at the treatment he had met with, in being threatened with having his wife and children sent to England and brought up as Christians. What had he done more than to lead his countrymen against the invaders of their territory? Mr. Roebuck then proceeded to shew the manner in which the public documents respecting the origin of the expedition had been garbled and mutilated, and the complaints which the late Sir A. Burnes had made on this account. The correspondence was garbled and cut up in such a way, that if any such case were to come before a jury to decide upon it, the agent in the transaction would be covered and overwhelmed with shame and confusion. Not even content with omitting and altering sentences, garbled portions were given for the purpose of making it appear that Sir A. Burnes concurred in the proceedings of the Government, whereas the reverse was the fact. In the name of insulted humanity—in the name of our disgraced country—he would implore, he would intreat of them, as the guardians of peace and good will amongst men, to inquire, so that they might reprobate, if reprobation were necessary, those who had broken through all the great principles of pure and exalted morality, which ought always to guide the proceedings of this country.

Mr. *Hume* seconded the motion. He was willing to give to any Government the discretion of withholding papers, if it were probable that their production would injure the public, but he could not countenance a system of suppressing and producing portions of the same papers to such a purpose.

Lord *John Russell* defended the late Government, and justified the policy of the expedition. The subject had been repeatedly brought before Parliament, and in such a case it is contrary to the practice of Parliament to impute injustice, criminality, or impolicy when the war is concluded. Sir John Hobhouse, whose peculiar department it was in, had justified the policy of the war on a former occasion, and it was not very parliamentary to make such accusations in his absence. After the lapse of four years, since its commencement, the hon. member made his motion under cover of a great

military calamity, which had left a painful impression on the public mind. His attack upon the late Ministry was grossly unfair. His charges of dishonesty, falsehood, and cruelty against them reminded him of the remark of the great Condé upon some libellers of him: "They impute motives to us by which they feel they would themselves be actuated, if they were in our places." The hon. member had charged them with garbling Sir A. Burnes' letters, but the omitted passages he had read were unimportant, and it had not been concealed that Sir Alexander's opinion was, that Dost Mahomed Khan should be supported. It was not necessary for the Government to put forward all the opinions of its officers, however distinguished. There had been no garbling; Sir J. Hobhouse had made a prudent selection, as had been recently done by his successor, Lord Fitzgerald. The hon. member, speaking in 1843, when the danger was dispelled, seemed to think that the late Government, in its Indian policy, had been influenced by an hallucination, and that he alone entertained a sane opinion upon the subject; but Lord Auckland, with the able men about him, who supplied him with information, was far more competent to judge. The danger of an advance by a western enemy into India through Afghanistan was no new discovery, and the proceedings of the Shah of Persia made it more imminent. His aggression, beginning with Herat, embraced all Afghanistan, and the question was how to meet it. His first intention was not to interfere; but the Russian agents having put themselves prominently forward in aid of the designs of Persia, Lord Auckland thought "we could scarcely, with prudence, allow this new and more formidable element of disorder and intrigue to be established without opposition on our frontiers." Dost Mahomed Khan could be conciliated only by the cession of Peshawur, which was no part of his dominions; and the question was, whether, to gain his friendship, we were to sacrifice that of Runjeet Sing. Lord Auckland had been repeatedly urged to take possession of the Punjab, but he had considered that, though the inducement was tempting, such an act would be inconsistent with justice. Would such a man enter into an unjust war? Dost Mahomed had renounced our friendship, and listened to a Russian agent. No one acquainted with the politics of India could say that the danger to our territories at that time was imaginary. The fact was, that the whole of India was alarmed; reports were circulated at the native courts which created an impression that our rule was in imminent peril from the north-west, and particularly from Russia; that all the possessions of the ancient dynasties would, in the overthrow of our rule, be restored, and that the land-revenue would be reduced to one-tenth of the produce. These effects were expected from the advance of the Persian army to Herat, the formation of an alliance between Persia and Afghanistan, with the whole of that confederacy animated by Russia. What would have been the consequence of not interfering in any way? Step by step we should have found an enemy advancing, until a hostile force had collected on the very shores of the Indus. The hon. gentleman said, we might have met them between the Sutlej and the Indus with a formidable force; but was it certain, if no precautions were taken, that those who marched would prove faithful? The ground in India is strewn with ruined thrones and broken sceptres, and there are there ready to assume those thrones and seek again those sceptres the families who have lost them. In his opinion, our empire would have been lost as quickly as it had been gained; lost too by the want of that which made it—spirit, enterprise, and resolution. Lord Auckland received constant testimonies to the effect, that the taking up of the cause of Shah Shooja would be the only safe and popular way of entering Afghanistan. He was told by persons of the best authority, that if we went in as enemies, the whole nation would be united against us; but that the Affghans were sick of the rule of Dost Mahomed, and would be glad to see another sovereign set up. Mr. Masson said, that "for these desirable ends, no person was so well adapted as Shah Shooja." Sir A. Burnes said, "As to Shah Shooja, they had only to take up his cause and send him into Peshawur, with one regiment as an honorary escort, to secure his being fixed on the throne for ever." Mr. Lord described the desire of the Affghans for the return of the Shah as universal. Major Todd said, "Dost Mahomed was unpopular, and the

people of Afghanistan would be glad of the return of Shah Shooja." These are the statements Lord Auckland received. Those who wrote them might be deceived as to the degree of popularity which the Shah enjoyed. At all events, that which the Governor-General had to go by was the testimony given both by political and civil officers who had been in Afghanistan, and were acquainted with the circumstances of the country. The military disasters were not the necessary result of our occupation of Afghanistan. What might have taken place had those disasters not occurred, it is impossible clearly, at this time, to see; but his impression was, that if we had gone on for some time without any great insurrection occurring, we should have had in Afghanistan a united country, the arts of peace would have been promoted, and the country, instead of being left, as it now is, in anarchy, or ready to join with any invader from the west, would be flourishing, and in alliance and amity with us. A note of Sir W. Macnaghten, written in 1811, with reference to our prospects in Afghanistan, expressing the opinions of a very able man, who had had a long experience of those eastern countries, and was a complete master of the language, said, "Our prospects are, I think, most cheering, both as regards internal and external affairs. Between Cabul and Peshawur perfect tranquillity prevails, and I believe general unity, civilization, and commerce are perceptibly and considerably increasing, and I do not entertain a doubt that the same results will speedily be manifested in other parts of his majesty's dominions." His (Lord John's) own opinion is, that the Governor-General of India, assisted by the Government at home, have warded off an immense danger from our Indian empire.

Mr. *D'Israeli* condemned the policy of the war, and urged that, if Russia was endangering the security of our Indian empire, we should have attacked Russia, and not Dost Mahomed Khan. Not a tittle of evidence had been adduced in that or the other House of Parliament by any member of the Government, nor had it been afforded by any of the journals or literary organs of the late Government, to shew that there was any serious preparation, or combination of contrivances, on the part of Russia, to authorize a warlike movement or warlike preparation on the part of Great Britain.

Mr. *B. Escott* trusted that the event of this debate would not shew the present Government on the side of those who would screen foul delinquency from Parliamentary inquiry. The question was, whether, after a war had been undertaken, on which there existed in the country almost a uniformity of opinion that it was most unjustifiable in its origin, the representatives of a free people were to inquire into the causes of that war, and, if it had been necessary for the interests of England, to free the authors of that war from the odium which at present attached to them?

Sir *R. Peel* said, he had entertained from the first, and had expressed, strong doubts as to the policy of the expedition into Afghanistan. The Duke of Wellington, with more prophetic wisdom, predicted that we must succeed in military operations, but that "our difficulties would probably commence when our military operations had succeeded." If he had conceded that the conduct of the Russian agents justified our suspicions and the adoption of active measures against them, still he must contend that we undertook to support Shah Shooja under the impression that his accession to the throne was popular with the Affghans; but subsequent events had proved that he had no foundation in the affections of the people. He doubted the propriety of undertaking to support a prince who could not command the affections of the people, and of separating our army from our resources, at a distance of 600 miles, by passes which we could never command but for money. But the question was a perfectly distinct one, whether, as a member of the Government, he should lend that influence which the Government exercises to a motion for the appointment of a select committee, for the purpose of inquiring into the policy of a great operation undertaken four years ago. This was not the practice and usage of those who had access to all the secrets of office, and possessed and enjoyed the confidence of the Crown. Revolutions of Governments had taken place. Had there been an instance where those who had succeeded to power on such revolutions have ever used the in-

fluence of their office to condemn the acts of their predecessors? And would it be just to establish such a precedent? Those who are in power and in office ought to be most careful that the use of that power which office gives them should not be influenced by party considerations. "I for one," he said, "will not be influenced by them. If I were to submit to such influence, party considerations might induce me to give my vote in support of this motion. I complain of the course intended to be adopted towards the present Governor-General. A right hon. gentleman opposite proposes to move a vote of censure upon that noble lord. I think that vote unnecessary and uncalled for. Here is an opportunity for retaliation, but I decline being influenced by any such feelings." No motion for inquiry had been made pending the operations, though the information before the House had furnished sufficient means. He did not forget that some of those who were to-night the loudest in reprobating the principle of the war, were at that time the loudest in expressing approbation of it. The chief opponent of his (Sir R. Peel's) views, upon one of those occasions, was no less a person than the seconder of the motion now under consideration. On the debate on Lord Keane's pension, when he (Sir R.) made a reserve as to the general policy of the war, and objected especially to the grant of money, the hon. member for Montrose approved of the policy, and also assented to the appropriation of the money. (*Loud laughter*, which was increased by Mr. Hume's exclaiming, "No, I did not;") whereupon Sir Robert said he must "bring him to book," and opening a volume of the Parliamentary Debates, read several passages from Mr. Hume's speech, highly approving of the war, in one of which he said, "I think the conduct of Lord Auckland is marked by the greatest wisdom." "I believe that it is an expedition more likely to be beneficial to India than any which has previously taken place." Upon which Mr. Hume admitted the charge). If on every point of questionable policy (Sir R. Peel continued) this House is to have a committee of inquiry—if such committee is to have the power of sending for persons, papers, and records—if it is to ransack every public office for official documents, and summon every minister of the Crown to give evidence before it, the practical result must be, that the executive Government will be suspended. In his opinion, the public interests would be prejudiced by acceding to the motion. He had not heard any allegations of dishonesty or of corruption with reference to the events under discussion. The question was treated simply as one of policy. It is said that the papers do not give a fair representation of the policy pursued. But, although all the papers were certainly not granted—although that discretion was undoubtedly exercised which a public officer always must exercise with regard to the reservation of some of them—yet the volume contains such an account of the motives for undertaking this expedition, as enables the House to form a fair and unbiassed judgment of the policy which led to its adoption; there has been no reservation of any documents which would enable the House to form a better judgment. But with respect to another important consideration—the effect of such an inquiry as relates to the course and conduct of Russia. Before any such committee, evidence must of course be permitted to justify the precautionary measures taken. This would lead to the development of all the grounds which existed for doubt and suspicion. It would then be but justice to hear what Russia had to allege. Russia might admit that, as a measure of retaliation, she felt herself justified in sending her agents to Cabul; that the complaints made of the conduct of our agents in Circassia fully justified her in taking measures of retaliation; but what public end would be answered by dragging us into an inquiry on such points as these? We trusted that by the new treaty we had laid the foundation of a more liberal commercial policy with Russia; we are on terms of the most friendly relation with Russia. What has been the conduct of Russia with reference even to the very question now under consideration? Surely, when she heard of our disasters at Cabul, if she had been inclined to take advantage of them, she could scarcely have had a finer opportunity than at that eventful crisis. But the whole policy of Russia with regard to those matters has been directly the reverse. Russia, to her honour, offered the best advice to Persia—offered the best advice to

every tribe with which she had any influence in the neighbourhood of Afghanistan. On all these considerations, he must say, therefore, that he did think the prerogative of the Crown might be prejudiced, and that the public interests would not be advanced by entering into such an inquiry. We have now no calamity to avert; we have vindicated the power of the British arms on the very scene of British disaster. Our unfriendly relations with Afghanistan are now, we may hope, at an end. On every public ground he trusted that the House would accept his counsel:—"Do not risk a disturbance of our present friendly relations with foreign powers; refrain from establishing a principle which may be prejudicial to the public interests, at the same time that it must be prejudicial to relations at present of a most peaceful and a most tranquil character."

Lord Palmerston vindicated Lord Auckland from the harsh censures of Mr. Roebuck, remarking that those who were in the habit of dealing the hardest words and harshest expressions, generally at the same time used the softest arguments. Such expressions could not affect himself or his colleagues; the language which he referred to was only derogatory to the man who used it. The charge advanced by the hon. member, that the documents did not contain a fair representation of facts, was false and unfounded. The letters of Sir A. Burnes were printed entire—no omissions were made: the hon. member, with the pamphlet in his hand, had not been able to point out a single omission in the letters. What the hon. member did refer to did not in the slightest degree support the assertions he made. Did any man mean to affirm that it was the opinion of Sir A. Burnes that active operations should not be carried on in Afghanistan? Why, he had last year brought under the notice of the House private letters of Sir A. Burnes, in relation to those transactions, in which Lord Auckland was found fault with for not pursuing a more vigorous and energetic course in Afghanistan. It was true, Sir A. Burnes might, at one period, have been disposed to favour Shah Shooja, and at another time Dost Mahomed; but these were shades of difference relating only to the mode, not to the necessity, of active measures being pursued in Afghanistan. He was prepared to admit that, if the war had not been of a defensive nature, it might with justice be termed aggressive. If Russia was at fault, it had been urged why did we not attack that country, and not Afghanistan? His answer was this:—"They went to St. Petersburg, but not with a fleet. They demanded an explanation of the Russian Government. They represented that Russian agents were exciting the neighbouring nations against us. The Russian Government was asked if this was done by their authority. If they had answered in the affirmative, then it would have been time to apply to Parliament for assistance. But the Russian Government disavowed these agents. In fact, Russia entertained no hostile intentions with regard to this country. Under such circumstances, how could the British Government have sent a fleet to the Baltic? There was no doubt that these Russian agents, acting without the authority of the Government, were inciting Persia to attacks upon Herat, negotiating treaties offensive and defensive between Candahar and Cabul on one side, and Persia on the other, and, misinterpreting the intentions of the Government, had, by their conduct, excited the alarm of this country. We were exposed to great danger upon every side of our Indian empire, rendering active measures on the part of the British Government absolutely necessary. The hon. member had taken Akhbar Khan under his special protection—he expressed a strong feeling for the Afghans—and on that account he (Lord Palmerston) was indifferent to his censure. They had that night heard much of the bravery and other good qualities of Akhbar Khan, and his conduct had been spoken of as merely mistaken. Was there any man living, who supposed that to represent the conduct of Akhbar Khan as mistaken was not representing it too leniently? Did the hon. gentleman mean to say, that Akhbar Khan merely made a mistake when he murdered a man who placed himself under the power of that chief, believing that he did so in perfect good faith? Was it by mistake that he massacred thousands who confided in his protection? The measures which Her Majesty's Government adopted were justified by the fullest con-

deration of national policy and justice ; measures taken under circumstances in which the advisers of the Crown cast aside the influence of every other motive than the sense of public duty. The late Government had laid before Parliament the fullest possible justification of their conduct ; and if the present Government had thought proper to produce other papers, giving further and fuller information on those subjects, neither he nor any of his noble friends would have objected to such production, provided those papers conveyed no disclosures injurious to the public interests.

Sir R. *Inglis* supported the motion, and noticed the lameness of the defence set up by the two noble Lords.

Lord J. *Manners* thought the country owed a deep debt to Mr. Roebuck, for the opportunity he had afforded the House for expressing its disapprobation of the unjust Afghan war.

Mr. *Roebuck*, in his reply, observed that whilst the operations were pending, the answer would have been, "Wait till they are over before you inquire into the causes of the war ;" and now it was said to be too late. There was however, a question to come, namely, who was to pay the bill ? And he pledged himself that if he found in the estimates one tittle of charge towards the payment of the expenses of the Afghan war, he would exercise that right of inquiry which it was incumbent on them to exercise, without any fear of trenching on the prerogative.

On a division, the numbers were—For the motion, 75 ; against it, 180. Majority against the motion, 114.

MISCELLANEOUS.

On the 8th of March, a Court of Directors was held at the East-India House, when it was resolved, *nem. con.*—"That the thanks of this Court be given to the Right Hon. Lord Ellenborough, Governor-General of the British possessions in the East-Indies, for the ability and judgment with which the resources of the British empire in India have been applied in the support of the military operations in Afghanistan."

"That the thanks of this Court be given to Major Gen. Sir George Pollock, G. C. B., to Major Gen. Sir William Nott, G. C. B., to Major Gen. Sir John M'Caskill, K. C. B., to Major Gen. Sir Robert Henry Sale, G. C. B., to Major Gen. Richard England, and the other officers of the army, both European and native, for the intrepidity, skill, and perseverance, displayed by them in the military operations in Afghanistan, and for their indefatigable zeal and exertions throughout the late campaign."

"That this Court doth highly approve and acknowledge the valour and patient perseverance displayed by the non-commissioned officers and private soldiers, both European and native, employed in Afghanistan, and that the same be signified to them by the commanders of the several corps, who are desired to thank them for their gallant behaviour."

At the same Court Sir Hugh Gough, Bart., G. C. B., was appointed Commander-in-Chief of the Company's forces in India ; and also an extraordinary member of the Council of India.

An order in council appears in the *Gazette* of February 28, prohibiting British subjects from resorting, for the purposes of trade and commerce, to any other ports in the dominions of the Emperor of China than those of Canton, Amoy, Foo-chow-foo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, or than may be in the occupation of her Majesty's forces ; any person guilty of a violation of this direction will, upon conviction in any of her Majesty's Courts of Record or Vice-Admiralty, be, for every such offence, liable to a penalty not exceeding £100., or to imprisonment for a term not exceeding three months, at the discretion of the court before which the conviction shall take place.

Mr. Thomas Pottinger, brother of Sir Henry Pottinger, is appointed Resident at Hong-kong.

By the adaptation of a recent discovery of the peculiar properties given to compressed porcelain powder to tesserae for mosaic pavements, Mr. J. M. Blashfield has been able to excel even the ancients in the materials of which their mosaics and tessellated pavements were formed. Mr. Owen Jones has published* some designs for these objects, of great elegance, in which he has taken hints from the exquisite specimens in the Alhambra, which (as well as Dr. Blashfield's collection) are well worthly the examination of persons whose taste leads them to architectural decoration.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd Drags. (in Bengal).—Lieut. F. Watt to be capt. by purch., v. Spicer, who retires; Cornet E. Bagwell to be lieut. by purch., v. Watt; R. Croker, gent., to be lieut. by purch., v. Bagwell.

9th L. Drags. (in Bengal).—Lieut. J. N. Macartney to be capt. without purch., v. French, dec.; Cornet W. F. Anderton to be lieut., v. Macartney; Ens. L. J. French, from 31st F., to be cornet, v. Anderton.

4th Foot (at Madras).—Ens. G. Chetwode to be lieut. by purch., v. Rexton, who retires; J. Hallows, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Chetwode.

12th Foot (at Mauritius).—Ens. R. Atkinson to be lieut. by purch., v. Carige, who retires; R. S. Walpole, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Atkinson.

13th Foot (in Bengal).—Ens. J. Head to be lieut. without purch., v. Frere, dec.; Ens. A. E. Frere, from 50th F., to be ens., v. Head, prom.

17th Foot (at Aden).—Maj. J. Gordon, from 35th F., to be maj., v. Deedes, who exchanges.

18th Foot (in China).—Gent. Cadet the Hon. F. W. H. Fane, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Humphreys, dec.

22nd Foot (at Bombay).—W. H. Budd, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Perceval, who retires; Qu. Mast. W. Young, from 41st F., to be qu. mast., v. Harker, who exchanges.

28th Foot (in N. S. Wales).—Lieut. F. B. Russell to be capt. without purch., v. Sawbridge, dec.; Ens. S. Rawson to be lieut., v. Russell; Lieut. H. W. Dennie, from 2nd W. I. Regt., to be lieut., v. Rawson, whose prom. on 14th Oct. 1842, cancelled.

29th Foot (in Bengal).—O. Carey, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lott, who retires.

31st Foot (in Bengal).—Gent. Cadet J. Brenchley, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. French app. to 9th L. Drags.

35th Foot (at Mauritius).—Maj. G. Deedes, from 17th F., to be maj., v. Gordon, who exchanges.

39th Foot (at Madras).—Gent. Cadet M. Browne, from Royal Mil. Col., to be ens. without purch., v. Stuart, prom. in 86th F.; Qu. Mast. J. Duke, from 34th F., to be qu. mast., v. O'Brien, who exchanges.

41st Foot (at Madras).—Qu. Mast. R. Harker, from 22nd F., to be qu. mast., v. Young, who exchanges.

56th Foot (in Bengal).—A. E. Frere, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Kelly, dec.; Serj. Maj. A. White to be ens. without purch., v. Frere, app. to 13th F.

57th Foot (at Madras).—Lieut. F. H. Jackson to be capt. by purch., v. Morphet, who retires.

78th Foot (at Bombay).—Lieut. M. E. Smith, from 64th F., to be lieut., v. Horrocks, who exchanges.

86th Foot (at Bombay).—To be Capts. without purchase: Lieut. H. Fenwick, v. Bennett, dec.; Lieut. G. Keane, v. Pibbs, dec.; Lieut. H. T. Bowen, v. Dickenson, dec. To be Lieuts. without purchase: Ens. E. R. Stuart, from 39th F., v. Fenwick; Ens. W. H. Weaver, v. Keane; Ens. D. Morrow, v. Bowen. To be Ensigns without purchase: Gent. Cadet M. W. de la Poer Beresford, from Royal Mil. Col., v. Weaver; E. Baker Weaver, gent., v. Morrow.

91st Foot (at Cape of Good Hope).—Staff-Surg. of Second Class S. Maitland Hadaway to be surg., v. Morgan, dec.

96th Foot (in N. S. Wales).—Lieut. M. R. Pilford, from 2nd F., to be lieut., v. Campbell, app. paym. 68th F.

98th Foot (in China).—Lieut. J. A. Macdonald, from 2nd F., to be lieut., v. Albouy, app. to 46th F.

Ceylon Rifle Regt.—C. C. Durnford, gent., to be 2nd lieut. without purch., v. Hamilton, dec.

* *Designs for Mosaic and Tessellated Pavements, by OWEN JONES, with an Essay on their Materials and Structure, by F. O. WARD, London. Wm. for J. M. Blashfield.*

BREVET.

Lieut. Gen. Sir Hugh Gough, Bart. and G. C. B., to have the local rank of general in the army in the East Indies.

Capt. W. F. Williams, Royal Art., employed upon a particular service in Turkey and Persia, to have the local rank of lieutenant-col. in Turkey and Persia only.

Capt. J. Scargill, 97th F., to be major in the army.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

FEB. 6. *Sybill*, Cook, from Mauritius, Nov. 13.—7. *Hersey*, Easterby, from China, Oct. 23; *Mars*, Roper, from Bengal, Sept. 3.—8. *Anna Maria*, West, from China, Oct. 2; *Lady McNaghten*, Doulty, from Bengal, May 20; *Mandarin*, Yule, from Bengal, Sept. 15; *Selma*, Luckie, from Bengal, Sept. 1.—9. *Amazon*, Holmes, from Bengal, May 11.—10. *Adelina*, from Manilla.—11. *Brothers*, Freere, from Bengal, Sept. 30; *Henry Woolley*, Hamilton, from Singapore, Oct. 14; *Oriental* (steamer), from Alexandria, Jan. 23.—15. *Unicorn*, Allen, from Bengal, Oct. 14.—16. *Herculean*, Grindale, from Bengal, Sept. 20; *Reginald Heber*, McFarlane, from Bengal, Oct. 6.—18. *Fortitude*, Hutton, from Manilla, Sept. 21.—22. *Good Hope*, Maitland, from Bengal, Sept. 30; *Griffin*, from South Seas.—24. *Potentate*, Ramsay, from China, Sept. 16; H.M.S. *Andromache*, Baynes, from Cape, Dec. 22.—27. H.M.S. *Modeste*, Watson, from China, Oct. 26.—MARCH 1. H.M.S. *Culliope*, Huyper, from China, Oct. 8; *Princess Royal*, Robinson, from Bengal, Nov. 3.—2. *Francis Spaight*, Winn, from China, Sept. 8; *Tropic*, Robertson, from Bengal, Sept. 3; *Mercury*, Maxton, from Taleahuano, Nov. 11.—3. *Augustus*, Purchase, from Mauritius, Nov. 26; *Mysore*, Ward, from Singapore, Aug. 31; *Isabella Blyth*, Lane, from Mauritius; *James Ewing*, Maitland, from China, Aug. 28; *Majestic*, Marjorum, from Moulmein, Oct. 27.—4. H.M.S. *Columbine*, Morshhead, from China, Oct. 29; *Juliana*, Wilcox, from Bengal, Oct. 28; *Robert Ingham*, Clough, from Bengal, Sept. 15; *Clarinda*, Goadby, from N.S. Wales, Sept. 17; *Glenelg*, Biles, from Bengal, Oct. 20; *Jannet*, Chalmers, from Mauritius, Nov. 12; *Helen Stewart*, Brown, from China, Oct. 25.—6. *Winchester*, Bain, from China, Sept. 16; *Chebar*, Harrison, from China, Sept. 16; *Ellen*, Rodger, from Singapore, Nov. 18; *Governor Halkett*, Silver, from N.S. Wales, Sept. 19; *Nith*, Shaw, from Bengal, Oct. 9; *John Bull*, Long, from Bengal, Oct. 9; *Mary Gray*, from Bengal, Sept. 15; *Ursula*, Martin, from Bengal, Nov. 6; *Warrior*, Evans, from Bengal, Oct. 16.—7. *Malay*, Griffin, from Java; *Hindustan*, Redman, from Bengal, Oct. 31; *Arab*, Sumner, from Madras, Oct. 13; *Hope*, Cockbain, from China, Nov. 5; *Peruvian*, Pinkethly, from China, Aug. 25; *Winifred*, Hardy, from Bengal, Nov. 2; *Charlotte*, Stuart, from Bengal, Oct. 8; *Waterloo*, Brock, from Cape of G. Hope.—8. *Sir R. Peel*, Craig, from Bengal, Oct. 18; *Royal Consort*, Roman, from Bengal, Nov. 26; *York*, Legg, from Bengal, Nov. 2; *Ruby*, Dangerfield, from Bengal, Oct. 14; *Caledonia*, Lawson, from China, Oct. 22; *Gypsy*, Gibson, from South Seas, Jan.; *Helen Mary*, Palmer, from Mauritius, Dec.; *Woodbridge*, Dobson, from Manilla, Sept. 17; *Esmeralda*, Tollens, from China, Oct. 26; *Urgent*, Thompson, from Batavia.—10. *Ganges*, McDonald, from Batavia, Oct. 22; H.M.S. *Cruizer*, Pearce, from China, Oct. 17.—11. *John Craig*, Pettingal, from Bengal, Sept. 17; *Barrys*, Dixon, from Cape of G. Hope, Dec. 26.—*Flora Muir*, from Calcutta.—13. *Higginson*, from Bombay.

Departures.

FEB. 4. *Ceylon*, Ferguson, for Bombay, from Clyde; *Avoca*, Howey, for Algoa Bay, from Deal.—5. *Nautilus*, Simpson, for Cape, and *Albatross*, Miller, for Mauritius, both from Deal; *Hope*, McLachlan, for Aden, from Clyde; *Thunderbolt* (steamer), Brome, for Cape, from Plymouth; *Brunette*, Cousens, for Ceylon, *Jone*, Moffatt, for Mauritius, *John Brown*, Thornhill, for Bombay, and *Possidone*, Valentine, for China, all from Deal.—7. *Persian*, Edlington, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Ivanhoe*, Kilgour, for China, *Aden*, Clarke, for China, *Prince of Waterloo*, Williamson, for Bengal, *Lucinda*, Scollay, for Bombay, and *Chieftain*, Birnie, for China, all from Liverpool; *Fanny*, Andrew, for N.S. Wales, and *Thomas Rickenson*, Newby, for Mauritius, both from Deal.—8. *Meg of Meldon*, Bleasdale, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—9. *Queen Mab*, Ainley, for Bengal, from Liverpool; *Marg. Wilkie*, Suttie, for Madras, from Clyde; *Slains Castle*, Petrie, for Bombay, and *Zenobia*, Beckman, for China, both from Deal.—10. *Warlock*, Bell, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—11. *Lady Emma*, Wilkinson, for Mauritius, and *Tyne*, Robertson, for New Zealand, both from Deal.—12. *Robert Benn*, Ritchie, for Aden, from Clyde; *Hesperus*, Killey, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—13. *Tory*, Howey, for Madras, and *Wigeon*, Capes, for Madras, both from Deal; *Troubadour*, Graham, for N.S. Wales,

and *Andover*, Burnes, for N.S.Wales, both from Liverpool; *Ann*, Squire, for Cape of G. Hope, from Oporto.—14. *Guide*, Sercombe, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—15. *Blair*, Oldham, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—16. *Reflector*, Withycombe, for N.S.Wales, and *Ida*, Thompson, for Bengal, both from Deal; *Elephantia*, Ross, for Manilla, *Hindley*, Grierson, for Cape and Mauritius, *Omega*, Dalrymple, for N.S.Wales, and *Elizabeth Rowell*, Wake, for Cape, all from Liverpool.—17. *Mary Esther*, Randell, for Bengal, from Bordeaux.—18. *John Bull*, Gardner, for Bengal, from Clyde; *Samuel Spyvee*, Wilson, for Batavia, and *Potter*, Sadler, for Ceylon, both from Liverpool.—19. *Lalla Rookh*, Kenny, for Bengal, and *Bosphorus*, Tregarthen, for Cape of Good Hope, both from Deal.—21. *Emont*, Murray, for Hobart Town, *Elizabeth Buckham*, Bewley, for S. Australia, and *Marquis of Bute*, Lamont, for Bengal, all from Deal; *Burley*, Miller, for Batavia, from Clyde.—23. *Rob Roy*, Allen, for Cape and Aden, from Deal; *Lancaster*, Jefferson, for Bombay, from Liverpool; *Fleetwood*, Richardson, for Mauritius, &c., from Clyde.—24. *Regular*, Carter, for Bombay, from Deal.—25. *McLeod*, Patterson, for Batavia, and *Patriot King*, Roddock, for Bengal, both from Liverpool; *Merlin*, Thompson, for Bengal, from Clyde.—26. *Robert Small*, Hight, for Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth.—27. *Herefordshire*, Richardson, for Bombay, &c., from Portsmouth.—28. *Thunder*, Pring, for Cape, from Cork; *Jessie Anderson*, Morrison, for Cape and Aden, from Deal; *Bahamian*, Pearson, for China, from Liverpool; *Capt Cook*, Finch, for Aden, from Harwich.—MARCH 1. *Emu*, Scanlan, for China, from Portsmouth; *Duke of Roxburgh*, Collard, for V.D. Land, from Plymouth; *Richmond*, Furber, for Algoa Bay, from Gravesend.—2. *W. S. Hamilton*, Brown, for Singapore, *Anna Robertson*, Hamilton, for Madras, *Eleanora*, Jackson, for China, and *Ariel*, Irons, for Cape, all from Deal; *Albert Edward*, Hughes, for China, from Liverpool; *City of Poonah*, Bird, for Madras and Bengal, from Portsmouth; *London*, Tait, for Singapore, from Gravesend.—4. *Jone*, Stewart, for Ceylon, from Shields.—5. *Currency*, Broderick, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—6. *Catherine Jamieson*, Hutchinson, for Cape, from Deal; *Standerings*, Woodcock, for N.S.Wales, from Dartmouth.—8. *Apprentice*, Cadenhead, for Cape, from Deal.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Hindostan, from Bengal. *Corrected list*.—Mrs. Macdonald; Mrs. Stafford; Capt. Way, 29th F.; W. Paterson, Esq., B.C.S.; Ens. Playfair, 82nd B.N.I.; Messrs. C. and W. Davis. *From Madras*.—Mrs. Young and children (landed at Cape); Mrs. Trotter; Mrs. Benvor; Mr. Ravenshaw, B.C.S.; Mr. Trotter, B.C.S.; Capt. Brewer. *From the Cape*.—Mrs. Carew; Professor W. R. Colis (died at sea); G. B. Cochrane, Esq.

Per H.M.S. Modeste, from China.—Capt. Mapleton, from St. Helena.

Per Inaam of Muscat, from Colombo.—Lieut. Tattersall, Ceylon Rifles; Mrs. Alexander and children.

Per Juliet, from Bengal.—Mr. Nicholls.

Per Oriental, from Alexandria.—Baron de Behr; Dr. and Mrs. Beehan, and two children; Mrs. Gurson, maid, child, and infant; Mrs. Parson and infant; Capt. Mills; Mrs. Fraser; Capt. Gray; Mrs. Havelock, child, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Brownrigg; Master Seitz and two infants; Mr. and Mrs. Leckie; Mrs. Robinson and two infants; Lieut. Kay; Capt. Seton; Capt. Joedall; Mrs. Gray; Messrs. Roberts, Thompson, Shand, Head, and Hugh.

Per Helen Stewart, from China.—Mr. Baldwin; Mr. Smith.

Per Mysore, from Singapore.—Mr. Bean; Mr. Cuthison.

Passengers expected.

Per steamer Hindostan, from Calcutta for Suez; Lord Elphinstone; Capt. Villiers; Major Gen. Burrell; Lieut. Col. Cock; Sir Joseph D. C. Almada and sons; Capt. Park; Capt. Saunders; Messrs. Smith, Shearwood, Frederick, Saint, Charles, Morgan, Gardner, Smith, Woods, Travers, Oliffe, Gabriel, Leslie, Potts, Veralie, Knox, Arbuthnot, Anderson, Wall; Mesdames Frederick and three children, Carnie, Brooks; Misses Devereux, and Carnie.

Per Plantagenet, from Calcutta; Mesdames M. Richardson, E. Sunderland and child, Fagan and family, R. J. R. Campbell, J. Oman and family, N. S. Sweedland and child, J. Spence, J. Gregg, Colville; Misses Walker, Jose Gordon, Greig and Meiklejohn; Masters Taylor, and Pogson; J. Bailey, Esq. c. s.; Captains Miller, H. M. 10th regt., Fagan, engineers, E. Sunderland, and G. Gordon; J. Can, J. F. Twisden, and T. Ross, Esqrs., branch pilots.

Per Southampton, from Calcutta:—Mesdames Johnstone, Stewart, Dearie, Voigt, J. H. Smith, Bolt, Adams; R. Montgomery and Chas. Dearie, Esq.; Dr. Voigt; Lieut. Staples; Ensign Young; J. Laidlay, Esq.; Misses Sparrow, Frances Montgomery, Mary Montgomery, A. Simmons, M. Corbet, F. Corbet, Jane Steer, Annie

Thompson, Annie Johnstone, E. Johnstone, Emilia Johnstone, Isabella Ricketts, M. E. Smith, H. M. Smith, and Sophia Bolt; Masters N. Lewis, E. Lewis, R. Montgomery, P. Thompson, C. Steer, H. Steer, E. Steer, C. Smith, J. Stewart, G. Stewart, T. Stewart, G. Ricketts, M. Ricketts, J. Bolt, M. Innis, C. Laidlay, T. Laidlay, J. Laidlay, J. Johnstone.

Per *Owen Glendower*, from Calcutta.—Mesdames Jas. Young, J. Grant and children, McNaghten, Matthews, Boulton and children, Maidman and children, Hyde Gardiner, Ferris and child; Misses Grant and Moorhead; Major Timbrell, c. b.; Dr. J. Grant; Captains McNaghten and Boulton; Lieut. Penny; Cornet Vibart, Ens. Hickey, and A. Ferris, Esq.

Per *Seringapatam*, from Madras (corrected list).—Mesdames Capt. Bond and G. Scott; Brigadier J. Henry; G. Scott, Esq., merchant; Capt. Lavie, H. M.'s 63rd regt.; Capt. Swyne do.; Capt. Bower, assist. com. gen.; Lieut. Beetly 50th N. I.; Misses Grants (2), Reid, Phillot, Morton, Scott (3), Bond, Green; Masters, Reid, Beckett, Morton, and Green.

Per *Amelia Mulholland*, from Madras: Capt. G. Smith, Mr. J. Smith, Capt. T. R. James, late of the Madras Infantry.

Per *Childe Harold*, for Bombay: Mesdames Bruce, Drummond, and Robertson; Miss Puddicombe; Mrs. Lethbridge, Lieut. Col. Lethbridge; Capt. Drummond, 11th Bombay N. I.; Lieut. Jacob, engin.; Lieut. Smith, Mr. Ward, and 11 children.

Per *Malabar*, from Bombay: Mesdames Sheppee, 3 children, Sutherland, Webb, 3 children, Troward, Hancock, and 4 children, Walker, 3 children; 2 children of Capt. Lysaght, 3 children of Capt. McLeod, 2 children of Rev. Mr. Fletcher, 1 child of Capt. Turner, Mrs. Duncan, 4 children, Mrs. Trevelyan, Lieut. Grant, 11th Madras N. I.; Lieut. Western, 32nd Madras N. I.; Lieut. Rippon, 21st Bombay N. I.—*For the Cape*: Mr. and Mrs. Webb, 3 children; Capt. and Mrs. Whichelo, Bombay com. depart., and 1 child.

Per *Portland*, from Bombay: Lieut. C. Treasure, Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence and child.

Per *Berkshire*, from Bombay: Mesdames R. W. Crawford, Williams, Wetherall, Price, Pitcher; Miss Taynton, Lieut. Price, Madras army; Lieut. Lillierap, ditto; Lieut. Duery, ditto; Lieut. Cormack, Bombay army; Misses Crawford, Williams, Bud, Wetherall, Pitcher; Masters R. W. Crawford, Jas. Cruikshank, Price, J. Pitcher, Wm. Pitcher, Bird, Litchfield.

Per *Maitland*, from Bombay: Mrs. Bates and 2 children, Capt. and Mrs. Lyster and 5 children, Dr. and Mrs. Hunter and 2 children, Lieut. and Mrs. Todd, Mr. Keer; invalids, 126 men, 11 women, and 20 children.

Per *John Campbell*, from Bombay: Mr. and Mrs. Briscoe and 4 children, Mrs. Kuipe and 2 children.

Per *F. I. C.'s steamers*, from Bombay to Suez:—March. Saloon: R. H. P. Clarke, Esq.; Major J. Outram; Lieut. E. Roche; R. H. Potts, Esq.; R. Alexander, Esq.; Lieut. Madden; J. Stephens, Esq.—Cabin: Mrs. Moore and two children; Mrs. Clarke, and family; Mr. Robertson; Major B. McMahon; G. Giberne, Esq.; Mrs. Barrington; Mrs. W. Gray; Major W. Langford; Dr. J. White; Capt. E. Bere, lady, and children; D. Roman Jose de Orbata, wife and family; His Highness The Prince Alexis Salty Koff; E. L. Moreland, Esq. and Mrs. Moreland; Mrs. E. G. Fawcett, and three children; Major G. Huish; Major Fraser, Govt. passenger.—Deck: Major G. Brown.—In April: Mrs. Goodfellow and eight children; Mrs. West; Col. and Mrs. Spiller; Master C. Ovens.

Per *Ellen*, from Singapore: C. Sutton, Esq.

Per *Kestrel*, from Singapore: Mrs. Jarrett and three children; J. Golden, Esq.

PASSENGERS TO THE EAST.

Per *Robert Small*, for Madras and Calcutta.—The Misses Curnan; Mrs. Pontet; Miss Spiers; Dr. Jopp; Ens. Amesley; Messrs. Forsyth, Brigham, McBean, Simple, Patterson, Cuerton, Walcot, Moncrieff, Scott (two), Jones, Whitehead, Young, Warwick, Ross, Brown, Magnay, Russell, Willis, Davis, Delaine, Saunders, Richardson, Smaley, and Cooks.

Per *Herefordshire*, for Bombay.—Col. and Mrs. Blanshard, and Mesdames Holmes, Currie, May, and MacFarlane, all for Mauritius; Mr. and Mrs. Wooler; Messrs. Little, Walton, Browne, Walker, Dudgeon, Macdonald, and Millar.

Per *Anna Robertson*, for Madras.—Mrs. Robson; Mrs. Cook; Lieut. Thompson; Lieut. Beadle; Messrs. Cook, Ladd, Wilson, and Boulton.

Per *Ena*, for China.—Mrs. White and family; Mr. and Miss Callory; Messrs. Cleverly, Cairns, Fortune, Dyer, and Sims.

Per *Brunette*, for Ceylon.—Miss Capper; Messrs. McClean, Pitts, Gavin, and Taylor.

Per *Oriental*, for Alexandria, &c.—*For Alexandria*: Dr. Bell; Capt. and Mrs.

Glass, and infant; Col. and Mrs. Farrell; Mr. and Mrs. Wimbolt, and infant; Mr. and Mrs. Stewart; Dr. and Mrs. Inglis; Dr. Gibb; Mrs. Boaden; Capt. Pitcairn; Mrs. Parsons; Capt. Ottley; Mrs. Ottley; Messrs. Borrodaile, Pearson, McKenzie, Stewart, Maisey, Cowper, Mainwaring, Sternchuss, Berens, Teschmaker, Silver, Coles, Tucker, Spillman, Read, Styen, De Lisle, Shipton, Davis, Elworthy, Cameron, Lyall, Walkinshaw, Lambert, Knapp, Wilcox, Hunter, Wright, B. Wilson, Annesley, Grimshaw, and Carr. *For Malta*: Capt. Killick; Miss Jeffery; Capt. Roper; Lieut. Flint; Mr. and Mrs. Falcon; Messrs. Gordon, Pim, Hopkins, and Prosser.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The *Larkins*, Hibbert, from China, cut away main and mizen masts, 4th Feb., off Margate, during a heavy gale from the northward, as she was driving towards the main with both anchors down. On the 5th she drove upon the Walpole Rock, but subsequently effected discharge of cargo, and was got off 11th Feb.

The *Anna Maria*, from China, was thrown on her beam ends, and lost sails and boats, in a hurricane off the Cape.

The *Mary Stuart*, of Madras, lost her boats in a gale in the China Seas, prior to 28th April.

The *Lady McNaghten*, Doultly, from Bengal to London, went ashore on Margate Sand, 9th Feb., but was got off.

The *Sarah*, Edmonds, from Moulmein to London, which was stranded near the former port, 20th Sept., has been condemned and sold.

The *Acasta*, Bellamy, from Ennore to Calcutta, is supposed to have been wrecked during the gale of the end of Sept.

The *Romeo*, Pollock, from Bengal to Greenock, which got on the Skerries 7th Feb., had since come off, and was moored in the harbour; cargo safe.

The *Majestic*, Just, from Bombay to London, was lost on the Maldives, 2nd Nov.; part of cargo expected to be saved.

The *Harmony* (of Greenock), Smith, from Manilla to Macao, was lost, 25th Nov., on a shoal; four of crew drowned.

The *Conrad*, Campbell, sailed from Singapore, 17th Sept., for China; was lost in a typhoon in the China Seas, 1st Oct.; the master, mate, and seven men saved.

The *Moulmein*, Morton, from Singapore to China, was wrecked in Oct. in the Palawan Passage; two officers and part of crew drowned. The ship *Porter* was also lost in the Palawan Passage; crew saved.

The *Lord Anson*, Maugor, from Ascension, at St. Aubin's, Jersey, leaky, having struck on a rock off Guernsey, 1st March, and must discharge.

The *Arab*, Sumner, from Madras, arrived off Falmouth, leaky, with windlass broken, and loss of quarter-boat, bulwarks, &c., having experienced severe weather.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Jan. 31. At Nice, the lady of W. H. Woodcock, Esq., Bengal Civil Service, daughter.

Feb. 14. At Dillhorne, Staffordshire, the lady of Lieut. W. Barr, Bengal Art., son.

15. At Ashley Hill, Lymington, Hants, the lady of Capt. J. M. Shortt, 13th Bombay N.I., daughter.

March 4. In Russell Square, the lady of G. Parbury, Esq., son.

Lately. On board the French steamer *Tancredi*, in the Morea, the lady of Col. Douglas, serving in India, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

Jan. 31. At the Manse of Fortingal, D. Campbell, Esq., late 91st regt. (stationed at Cape), to Amelia, daughter of the late J. S. Menzies, Esq., of Foss.

Feb. 6. At St. James's Church, Piccadilly, Capt. B. Mitford, 11th Foot, to Mary, daughter of Lieut. Col. R. Jones, K.H., Royal Engineers.

8. At Pagham, Sussex, H. E. M. Palmer, son of G. T. Palmer, Esq., formerly of 61st Foot, to Eva, youngest daughter of Capt. Rowland Money, B.N.C.B.

9. At Heath, Bedfordshire, J. Mordaunt, Esq., late 17th Lancers, to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late Capt. John Cumberlege.

10. R. Hall, Esq., of Merton Hall, Tipperary, to Mary Ann, daughter of F. F. Clementson, Esq., Madras Civil Service.

14. At Blendworth Lodge, Hants, the Right Hon. the Earl of Northesk, to Georgiana Maria, eldest daughter of Rear-Admiral the Hon. G. Elliot.

— At Croydon, J. Mathison, Esq., M.D., Madras Medical Establishment, to Lydia, daughter of the late J. Bordwine, Esq., Professor of Fortification at Addiscombe.

Feb. 15. At Ockham Park, Sir G. W. Crauford, Bart., to the Hon. Hester King, eldest daughter of the late Lord King.

18. At Lichfield, Alfred, eldest son of Alfred Batson, Esq., to Mary, daughter of the late Capt. M. G. Stephen, Bengal Engineers.

23. At Trinity Church, Marylebone, W. Forsyth, of the Inner Temple, Esq., to Mary, youngest daughter of G. Lyall, Esq., M.P., of Park Crescent, and Findon, Sussex.

— At Chelsea, Capt. Snodgrass, 96th regt., to Rachel, only daughter of the late Gen. Sir K. Douglas, Bart.

— At Clerkenwell, Capt. A. D. Ottley, 1st Bombay Eur. Regt., to Mary, eldest daughter of W. Taylor, Esq.

— At Cambridge, Rev. D. S. Stewart to Louisa, third daughter of J. Skrine, of Iensfield, Cambridge, Esq., late Bombay C.S.

26. Julia, daughter of T. Wetherell, Esq., to Charles, son of Capt. Clarke, formerly E.I.C.'s service.

27. At Weymouth, C. H. Nicholetts, Esq., late 28th regt., to Maria, daughter of Maj. Gen. Sir W. Nott, G.C.B., resident at Lucknow, and widow of the late R. W. Barlow, Esq., B.C.S.

March 1. At Edinburgh, Capt. H. P. Laurance, Nizam's army, to Marshall, daughter of A. Milne, Esq.

2. At Alverstoke Church, Capt. G. Dunlevie, late of 98th regt., to Jane, only daughter of the late Col. Mackrell, 41th F., A. D. C. to the Queen.

Lately. At Exeter, J. G. Hacket, Esq., 91st regt. (on service at Cape), to Susan, daughter of the late H. D. Roebuck, Esq., of Dawlish.

— At Elpin, Lieut. P. H. Fitzmayer, 17th regt. (on service at Ceylon), to Miss Ellen Stafford, of Portobello.

DEATHS.

On or about 6th of Sept. last, with her Majesty's ship *Victor*, in the Gulf of Mexico, Lieut. T. H. Page, senior lieut. of the *Victor*, brother of George Nugent Page, Esq., M.D., of the Royal Artillery, who perished with the *Doncaster*, on his passage home from the Mauritius, a few years since.

Dec. 23. On the voyage from Calcutta to London, Capt. A. Steel, of the ship *Mary Gray*.

Jan. 2. At sea, on his way from China, H. H. Bowdich, Esq.

22. At Ashbourne, Derbyshire, Lieut. J. H. Hamilton, Ceylon Rifles.

28. At Siout, Upper Egypt, Arthur, only son of A. A. Goldsmid, Esq., of Cavendish Square.

Feb. 6. On board the *Oriental* steamer, Arthur, son of Lieut. Col. Havelock, 14th L.D.

7. At Dover, Miss Jane Alexander, sister of the late Right Hon. Sir William Alexander, aged 77.

8. At Falmouth, Mr. R. White, late lieut. Bombay Pension Establishment.

— At Albany Street, Regent's Park, Lieut. Gen. Sir G. Ashe, aged 86. [He served upwards of 42 years in India.]

— On Woolwich Common, Maj. Gen. Sir J. B. Savage.

9. The wife of Brigadier-Gen. C. Dallas, late Gov. of St. Helena.

10. In Mornington Place, Ann, daughter of the late T. Medland, Esq., formerly of the East-India College.

— At Shirley, near Southampton, Maj. R. Jefferis, late Madras Cav.

11. At Sloane Street, Eliza, widow of Capt. F. Durack, Bombay army, and youngest daughter of the late Col. Ellis.

— At Brompton Barracks, Chatham, Capt. J. E. Dickenson, 86th regt. (stationed at Bombay).

12. At Boxmoor, Herts, Mrs. Ann Hobson, only surviving sister of the late Rev. Dr. Carey, of Fort William College, Calcutta.

14. In Charlotte Street, Fitzroy Square, the wife of Capt. W. L. Pascall, E.I.C.'s service.

15. In Chester Place, Kennington, Isabella, youngest daughter of F. Hutchinson, Esq., of Bombay.

16. In Upper Montague Street, Major C. Jones, formerly of the 15th Hussars (stationed at Aden).

23. At Nice, Harriet M. Woodcock, wife of W. H. Woodcock, Esq., Bengal C.S.

27. At 6, Upper Belgrave Street, W. Jardine, Esq., M.P.

March 4. Emma Catherine, eldest daughter of D. West, Esq., 17, Egremont Place, New Road, aged nearly 9 years.

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupees B. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupees F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Jan. 24, 1843.

	Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.		Rs. A.
Anchors	Co.'s Rs. cwt.	12	@ 17 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4	8	@ 4 9
Bottles	100	7	4	— flat	do.	4	10
Coals	B. md.	0	4	— English, sq.	do.	2	8
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	34	4	34 8	— flat	do.	2	2
— Brasiers'	do.	33	12	— Bolt	do.	2	7
— Ingot	do.	33	0	— Sheet	do.	5	2
— Old Gross	do.	33	4	— Nails	cwt.	11	0
— Bolt	do.	36	12	— Hoops	F. md.	3	14
— Tile	do.	33	2	— Kettle	do.	1	0
— Nails, assort.	do.	34	8	— Lead, Pig	Sa. Rs. F. md.	8	8
— Peru Slab	Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped	do.	8	4
— Russia	Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	— Millinery	do.	15	D.
Coppers	do.	1	4	— Shot	Co.'s Rs. bag	3	8
Cottons, chintz	Co. Rs. pce.	1	4	— Spelter	Sa. Rs. F. md.	12	14
— Muslin	do.	1	2	— Stationery	do.	15	D.
— Yarn 20 to 140	mos.	0	31	— Steel, English	Sa. Rs. F. md.	6	12
Cutlery, fine	P.C.	—	20 D.	— Swedish	do.	10	12
— Ironmongery	do.	—	20 D.	— Tin Plates	Co. Rs. box	16	0
— Hosiery, cotton	do.	—	40 D.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	5	0
— Ditto, silk	do.	—	10 D.	— coarse and middling	do.	1	0
	5A.	—	12A.	— Flannel, fine	do.	0	7

MADRAS, Jan. 26, 1843.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Bottles	100	8	@ 9	Iron Hoops	candy	16	@ 17
Copper, Sheet	candy	270	— 275	— Nails	do.	52	— 70
— Tile and Slab	do.	250	— 255	— Lead, Pig	do.	50	— 52
— Old	do.	250	— 255	— Sheet	do.	67	— 70
— Nails, assort.	do.	280	— 290	— Spelter	do.	84	— 85
Cottons, Chintz	piece	3	10	— Stationery	do.	10A.	— 15A.
— Ginghams	do.	3	7	— Steel, English	candy	60	— 65
— Longcloth, fine	do.	8	9	— Swedish	do.	none.	—
Iron, Swedish	candy	32	33	— Tin Plates	box	17	— 18
— English bar, flat, &c.	do.	16	17	— Woollens, Broad-cloth	yard P.C.	3	— 10
— Bolt	do.	18	19	— Flannel, fine	do.	1½	— 2

BOMBAY, Feb. 2, 1843.

	Rs.		Rs.		Rs.		Rs.
Anchors	cwt.	14	@ 19	Iron Hoops	cwt.	5.8	@ 12.8
Bottles, quart	do.	15.12	—	— Nails	do.	12	—
Coals	ton	—	16	— Sheet	do.	6.0	—
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32	cwt.	57	— 57.4	— Rod for bolts	St. candy	—	26
— Thick sheets or Brasiers' ..	do.	56	—	— do. for nails	do.	27	—
— Plate bottoms	do.	58	—	— Lead, Pig	cwt.	11	— 11.4
— Tile	do.	50	—	— Sheet	do.	11	— 11.8
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60	lb.	0.6	— 0.12½	— Millinery	do.	50A.	— P.C.
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100	do.	0.12	—	— Shot, patent	cwt.	12.0	—
Cutlery, table	P.C.	—	15D.	— Spelter	do.	19	— 19.8
Earthenware	do.	—	20D.	— Stationery	do.	P.C.	— 20D.
Glass Ware	do.	—	20D.	— Steel, Swedish	tub	11	—
Ironmongery	do.	—	25D.	— Tin Plates	box	15	— 16
Hosiery, with half hose	do.	—	25A.	— Woollens, Broad cloth, fine ..	yd.	4½	— 10
Iron, Swedish	St. candy	51.8	—	— Long Ells	do.	18	—
— English	do.	24.8	— 25.0	— Flannel, fine	do.	1	— 1½

SINGAPORE, Dec. 30, 1842.

	Drs.		Drs.		Drs.		Drs.
Anchors	cwt.	5	@ 5½	Cotton Hkfs. imit. Battick, dble.	corgie	2½	@ 3
Bottles	do.	100	2½	— do. do. Pullicat	do.	1½	— 2½
Copper Sheathing and Nails	pecul	36	— 37	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24	pecul	22	— 24
Cottons, Madapollams, 24yd.	do.	1	1½	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers	do.	26	— 30
— Ditto	do.	40-44	do. 1½	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50 ..	do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40	do.	35-36	do. 2½	— Cutlery	do.	30D	— 40D
— do. do.	do.	40-43	do. 3½	— Iron, Swedish	pecul	3	—
— do. do.	do.	50-60	do. 5½	— English	do.	1.90	—
Grey Shirting do. do.	do.	2½	— 2½	— Nail, rod	do.	2	— 2½
Prints, 7-8 & 9-8. single colours ..	do.	1	— 1	— Lead, Pig	do.	5.60	—
— two colours	do.	2	— 2½	— Sheet	do.	62	— 7½
— Turkey reds	do.	4	— 4	— Spelter	pecul	10	— 11
— fancies	do.	2½	— 3½	— Steel	tub	6	—
Cambric, 12 yds. by 39 to 40	pes.	1½	— 1½	— Woollens, Long Ells	pcs.	7½	— 8
Jaconet, 20	do.	42	— 45	— Camblets	do.	22	— 28
Lappet, 10	do.	40	— 42	— Bombazetts	do.	3½	—

MARKETS IN INDIA, &c.

Calcutta, Jan. 24, 1843.—Mule twist.—The demand has been good throughout the week, for the assortments generally, with the exception of the coarse numbers. German Turkey red twist.—Market very dull, and prices are lower than were ever known in this market. White long cloths and shirtings.—In very limited request. Grey shirtings.—A fair amount of business is reported. Madapollams, white and grey.—These goods have been in fair demand, of which large sales are reported. White jaconet muslins.—Sales to a moderate extent are reported. Grey jacconets.—In very limited demand. Book muslins.—In good demand. Woollens.—Market very dull, and prices are exceedingly low. Copper (sheathing).—The sales reported are merely for local purposes. Tile.—In demand, but without improvement in value. Sheathing nails.—In request, but at a low price. Iron.—Sales reported of about 9,000 mds., but without improvement in prices. Steel (British).—In moderate request. Beer.—Bass's and Allsop's, and indeed all descriptions, are scarce, and prices high.

Bombay, Feb. 2, 1843.—During the past month our market for imports has exhibited an active appearance, although the transactions have not been so exten-

sive as the previous month. Grey goods have been sold extensively, and prices are slightly in advance. Bleached goods have been in better demand than for some time past. Low priced mulls, jaconets, and long cloths have experienced a slight advance in prices, the finer descriptions are less inquired for. Coloured goods are also in more request, and the sales which have been effected in plain Turkey red cloths are in advance of our last quotations four to eight annas per piece. Cotton.—Operations in this staple during the month have been considerable. Lead.—We are still unable to report any improvement either in demand or price; in the various assortments trifling sales are now and then made at our quotations.

China, Dec. 31, 1842.—Encouraging prospects are reported for British manufactures. The Singapore market has been cleared of cotton goods for the Chinese buyers, who have sent a vessel direct from Singapore to Chusan. If the Treaty and Tariff turn out as expected, a vast development of our commercial relations with China cannot but result. We would, however, wish to see matters carried on with all proper caution upon the first of any apparently great improvement in trade under the new regime.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Jan. 24, 1843.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper . . . prem.	11 8	12 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of } prem.	12 2	12 2
Paper { 1835-36 interest pay- } { able in England . . } { } per cent.		
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } 5 p'ct. { a 15,900 accord- } { ing to Number }	disc. 3 0	3 2
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. . . prem.	3 0	3 2
New 5 per cent.	3 12	4 0
4 per cent. prem.	4 8	—

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	2,550 a	2,600
(without dividend.)		
Union Bank, (Co. Rs. 1,000)	75 a	80
Agra Bank, (Co.'s Rs. 500)	175 a	180

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months	8 per cent.
Ditto on government and salary bills	6 do.
Interest on loans on govt. paper . . .	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date,	2s. 2½d. per Co.'s Rupee.
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Madras, Jan. 26, 1843.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.	
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.	
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.	
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.	

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11¼d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, Feb. 2, 1843.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, 98½ to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (4pr.ct.disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 98½.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 105.12 to 106 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105.12 to 106 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 90.8 to 91 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 88.8 to 89 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 109.8 to 110 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, 99.12 to 100 do.

Singapore, Dec. 29, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 7d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. per do.
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Macao, Dec. 31, 1842.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d.
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1843.]

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LONDON PRICE CURRENT, March 10, 1843.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.

EAST-INDIA AND CHINA PRODUCE.				Mother-of-Pearl Shells, China }				£. s. d.		£. s. d.			
	£. s. d.	@	£. s. d.		piece	cwt.	2	5	0	@	3	10	0
Coffee, Batavia	cwt. 1 10 0		2 9 0	Nankeens	100	0 1 9	0	1	9		0	4	11
— Samarang	1 7 0		1 11 0	Rattans	100	0 1 10	0	1	10		0	4	10
— Mysore	1 18 0		2 10 0	Rice, Bengal White	cwt. 0 11 0	0	13	0	0		0	13	0
— Sumatra	1 3 0		1 5 0	— Patna		0 15 0	1	1	0		1	1	0
— Ceylon	2 10 6		4 10 0	— Java		0 9 0	0	12	6		0	12	6
— Mocha	2 10 0		4 10 0	Safflower		2 7 0	0	7	0		0	7	0
Cotton, Surat	lb 0 0 3		0 0 4½	Sago	cwt. 0 10 0	0	11	0	0		0	11	0
— Madras	0 0 3½		0 0 4½	— Pearl		0 12 0	1	6	0		1	6	0
— Bengal	0 0 3½		0 0 4½	Saltpetre		1 5 6	1	8	0		1	8	0
Bourbon				Silk, Bengal Novi	lb 0 8 0	0	18	0	0		0	18	0
Drugs & for Dyeing.				— China Tsatlee		0 18 0	1	1	6		1	1	6
Aloes, Epatica	cwt. 1 10 0		11 0 0	— Canton		0 8 6	0	17	0		0	17	0
Aniseeds, Star	3 3 0		3 7 0	Spices, Cinnamon		0 6 4	0	7	4		0	7	4
Borax, Refined	2 10 0		2 16 0	— Cloves		0 1 3	0	1	8		0	1	8
— Unrefined	1 14 0		2 2 0	— Mace		0 1 9	0	6	0		0	6	0
Camphire, in chests	10 10 0		11 0 0	— Nutmegs		0 1 10	0	5	0		0	5	0
Cardamoms, Malabar	lb 0 11 0		0 2 8	— Ginger	cwt. 0 15 6	1	4	0	0		1	4	0
— Ceylon	0 1 0		0 1 4	— Pepper, Black	lb 0 0 2½	0	0	9	0		0	0	9
Cassia Buds	cwt. 5 0 0		5 15 0	— White		0 0 0	0	0	0		0	0	0
— Lignea	2 15 0		3 11 0	Sugar, Bengal	cwt. 3 0 0	3	10	0	0		3	10	0
Castor Oil	lb 0 0 6		0 0 10	— Siam and China		1 3 0	0	1	5		1	5	6
China Root	cwt. 2 0 0		2 6 0	— Mauritius	2 1 0	3	8	0	0		3	8	0
Cubeb	2 17 0		3 5 0	— Manilla and Java		0 17 6	1	4	0		1	4	0
Dragon's Blood	2 10 0		21 0 0	Tea, Bohea	lb 0 0 7	0	0	11	0		0	0	11
Guai Ammoniac, drop	6 0 0		10 0 0	— Congou		0 1 1	0	2	6		0	2	6
— Arabic	0 13 0		3 12 0	— Souchong		0 1 0	0	2	10		0	2	10
— Assafetida	1 0 0		4 10 0	— Camer		0 1 0	0	1	10		0	1	10
— Benjamin				— Pouchong		0 0 8	0	1	5		0	1	5
— Anili	3 10 0		10 0 0	— Twankay		0 1 3½	0	1	10		0	1	10
— Gambogium	12 0 0		33 0 0	— Pekoe		0 1 0	0	3	0		0	3	0
— Myrrh	2 10 0		11 0 0	— Hyson Skin		0 0 9	0	2	5		0	2	5
— Oilbanum	0 12 0		3 4 0	— Hyson		0 1 8	0	4	6		0	4	6
Kino	8 0 0		10 0 0	— Young Hyson		0 0 9	0	3	6		0	3	6
Lac Lake	lb 0 0 1		0 0 4	— Imperial		0 1 3	0	3	6		0	3	6
— Dye	0 0 3½		0 2 4	— Gunpowder		0 1 3	0	4	8		0	4	8
— Shell	cwt. 1 10 0		3 10 0	Tin, Banca	cwt. 3 3 0	3	4	0	0		3	4	0
— Stick	0 10 0		2 10 0	Tortoiseshell	lb 0 10 0	1	7	0	0		1	7	0
Musk, China	oz. 0 10 0		2 6 0	Vermilion	lb 0 4 3	0	5	0	0		0	5	0
Nux Vomica	cwt. 0 8 6		0 9 6	Wax	cwt. 7 0 0	7	0	0	0		7	0	0
Oil, Cassia	lb. 0 8 6		0 9 6	Wood, Saunders Red	ton 5 5 0	5	5	0	0		5	5	0
— Cinnamon	oz. 0 2 0		0 4 0	— Sapan		7 0 0	13	0	0		13	0	0
— Cocoa-nut	cwt. 1 15 6		2 0 0										
— Cajaputa	oz. 0 2 0		0 0 3										
— Mace	0 0 2		0 0 3										
— Nutmegs	0 0 9		0 0 10										
Rhubarb	lb 0 1 6		0 5 6										
Sai Ammoniac	cwt. 2 0 0		2 5 0										
Senna	lb 0 0 5		0 2 6										
Turnerie, Java	cwt. 0 16 0		0 18 0										
— Bengal	0 15 0		0 19 0										
— China	1 4 0		1 10 0										
Galls, in Sorts	2 10 0		2 16 0										
Hides, Buffalo	lb 0 0 2		0 0 6½										
— Ox and Cow	0 0 2½		0 1 1½										
Indigo, Bengal, Fine Blue	0 8 0		0 8 6										
— Fine Purple	0 7 6		0 8 0										
— Fine Red Violet	0 7 3		0 7 6										
— Fine Violet	0 7 0		0 7 3										
— Mid. to good Violet	0 6 9		0 7 0										
— Good Red Violet	0 7 0		0 7 3										
— Good Violet and Copper	0 6 0		0 6 6										
— Mid. and ord. do.	0 5 0		0 6 0										
— Low consuming do.	0 3 3		0 4 3										
— Traah and low dust	0 1 4		0 3 6										
— Madras	0 2 4		0 5 5										
— Oude	0 3 3		0 5 3										

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.				SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.			
	£. s. d. <td>@<td>£. s. d.<td></td><td>£. s. d.<td>@<td>£. s. d.</td></td></td></td></td>	@ <td>£. s. d.<td></td><td>£. s. d.<td>@<td>£. s. d.</td></td></td></td>	£. s. d. <td></td> <td>£. s. d.<td>@<td>£. s. d.</td></td></td>		£. s. d. <td>@<td>£. s. d.</td></td>	@ <td>£. s. d.</td>	£. s. d.
Cedar Wood	foot 0 0 43		0 0 6	Aloes	cwt. 2 0 0		2 10 0
Oil, Fish	tin 37 0 0		43 0 0	Gum Arabic	cwt. 0 10 0		0 16 0
Whalebone	ton 188 0 0		200 0 0	Hides, Salty	lb 0 3½		0 6½
Wool, Fine	0 1 7		0 2 2	— Salty	0 0 3½		0 0 0½
— Good	0 1 4		0 1 6½	Oil, Palma	ton 30 0 0		32 10 0
— Middling	0 1 0		0 1 3	Raisins	cwt. 7 15 0		8 10 0
— Ordinary	0 0 7		0 0 11	— Wine, Cape, Mad., best. pipe	5 0 0		15 0 0
— In the Grease	0 0 5		0 0 10	— Do. 2d & 3d quality	8 0 0		10 0 0
— Lamb	0 0 6		0 0 2 0	Wood, Teak	ton 7 15 0		8 5 0
				— Wood	lb. 0 0 6		0 1 7

AUSTRALASIAN PRODUCE.

Cedar Wood.....	foot	0	0	4	—	0	0	0
Oil, Fish.....	tun	37	0	0	—	43	0	0
Whalebone.....	ton	188	0	0	—	200	0	0
Wool, Fine.....	lb	0	1	7	—	0	2	2
— Good.....		0	1	4	—	0	1	6
— Middling.....		0	1	0	—	0	1	3
— Ordinary.....		0	0	7	—	0	0	11
— In the Grease.....		0	0	5	—	0	0	10
Lamb.....		0	0	6	—	0	2	0

SOUTH AFRICAN PRODUCE.

Aloes.....	cwt.	2	0	0	—	2	10	0
Ostrich Feathers, and.....	lb	0	10	0	—	0	16	0
Gum Arabic.....	cwt.	0	10	0	—	0	0	6
Hides, Dry.....	lb	0	0	3	—	0	0	0
— Salted.....		0	0	3	—	0	0	0
Oil, Palm.....	tun	30	0	0	—	32	10	0
Raisins.....					—			
Wax.....	cwt.	7	15	0	—	8	10	0
Wine, Cape, Mad., best.....	pipe	9	0	0	—	15	0	0
— Do. 2d & 3d quality.....		8	0	0	—	10	0	0
Wood, Teak.....	ton	7	15	0	—	8	5	0
Wool.....	lb	0	0	6	—	0	1	7

PRICES OF SHARES, March 11, 1843.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
DOCKS.						
East and West India.....(Stock)....	£. 124	5 p. cent.	£. 2,065,667	£. 100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock)....	92	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	106	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debitures.....	—	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	½ prem.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian (Agricultural).....	27	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australian).....	57½	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union of Australia).....	39½	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	7	—	10,000	100	20	March.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Bengal Merchant</i>	600 tons.	Ross	March 25.
<i>Martin Luther</i>	500	Thomas	March 20.
<i>Emity</i>	580	Greaves	March 20.
<i>Samarang</i>	600	Aldham	April 1.
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<i>Ann Mondell</i>	263	Roberts	March 20.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (vid Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(vid Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 19 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4	March 14 (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22 ..	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	37	April 15 ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6	May 19 (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	37	May 20 ..	45	May 19	44
May 6	June 8	33	June 16 ..	41	June 17	43
June 4	July 8	35	July 16 ..	43	July 19	46
July 6	Aug. 6	31	Aug. 13 ..	38	Aug. 17	43
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 17	44
Sept. 6	Oct. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	37	Oct. 18 ..	43	Oct. 20	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 14. (per <i>Victoria</i>)	41	Nov. 20 ..	47	Nov. 26	53
Nov. 4	Dec. 13. (per <i>Atalanta</i>)	40	Dec. 21 ..	46	Dec. 23	50

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid Falmouth*, on the 31st March, and *vid Marseilles* on the 4th April.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1843.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Supz.	Arrived in London vid Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London vid Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 7	38	Feb. 13	44
Feb. 3	<i>Atalanta</i>	March 13	38		

Published on the 1st of April, 1843.

No. CL

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AND

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APRIL, 1843.

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THE
ASIATIC JOURNAL

FOR

APRIL, 1843.

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NOTICE.

The ensuing Journal for May, the first of the New Series, will provide ample space for the papers waiting for insertion and the arrears of notices of books.

REVIEW OF EASTERN NEWS.

No. LXIV.

FOR reasons fully explained in a paper which will be found amongst the Advertisements of this month's Journal, it is intended to commence, with the ensuing number for May, a Third Series of this work, in which, with a view of better adapting it to the present mode of communication with India, and to the wishes of many readers, the two portions of the Journal will be detached. The present series of this Review will, therefore, now close, and it will be hereafter prefixed to the portion denominated the "INDIAN MAIL."

The intelligence from India brought by this month's mail possesses much interest, the occurrences in Scinde being as unexpected as they are important. The rulers of that country have made a last desperate effort to ward off the final blow which was to crush the relic of their independence; they have failed, and Scinde will now, probably, be treated as a dependency of British India, which it has virtually been since the treaty imposed upon the Ameers in 1839.

The original "Ameers" of Scinde, Dr. James Burnes tells us,* were four chiefs of the Belooche tribe, named Talpoor, who established themselves as rulers of the country towards the end of the last century, by the expulsion of the dynasty of the Caloras, who had governed it for nearly a century as tributaries successively to the Delhi Emperors, to Nadir Shah, and to Ahmed Shah, the founder of the Affghan monarchy. The eldest of these Talpoor chiefs, Futteh Ali Khan, whose skill and bravery had chiefly effected the revolution, acquired the direction of affairs, and was confirmed in his authority by Timoor Shah, the King of Cabul. Futteh Ali admitted his three younger brothers, Gholam Ali, Kurm Ali, and Moorad Ali, to a participation of his power, and the four reigned together as the Ameers or Lords of Scinde. While they lived, their mutual attachment gained for them the appellation of the "Four Friends." Futteh Ali died in 1801, and the survivor of the four, Moorad Ali, in 1833. They all left male issue except Kurm Ali, who died in 1828. The death of Moorad Ali, who was the ruler of Hyderabad, gave rise to a civil war, which ended in the distribution of the territory amongst the present "Ameers of Scinde," of whom Noor Mahomed, the son of Moorad Ali, is the chief of Hyderabad. Scinde still continues "one and indivisible" under these chiefs; but in internal concerns they are independent of each other.

The subversion of the Cabul monarchy, on the expulsion of Shah Shooja, in 1809, raised the political importance of Scinde, freeing the rulers from a yearly tribute, and enabling them to extend their dominions, which now comprise 100,000 square miles. This territory, including many fine and fertile tracts, presents an example of misgovernment far more deplorable than can be found under any ruler, even in the East. Not only are the facilities which Scinde affords for agriculture, manufactures, trade, and

* Narrative of a Visit to the Court of Scinde, last ed. Bombay, 1839.

foreign commerce utterly neglected, but the people are oppressed with the weight of a despotism almost insane in character. Strange as it may appear, it is the policy of the rulers to check every appearance of prosperity amongst their subjects and keep them in idleness. Every person who visits the country is struck with the marks which it exhibits of unaccountable neglect, and with the indolence and wretchedness of the people. "Judging from the remains of deserted towns and dry canals," observes Major Outram,* "the country appears to have fallen from a state of much greater prosperity than it now enjoys: this is attributed to the despotic government of the Ameers, which encourages neither trade nor manufactures." "The chiefs of the country," says Sir Alexander Burnes,† "live entirely for themselves; they wallow in wealth, whilst their people are wretched; professing an enthusiastic attachment to the religion of Mahomet, they have not even a substantial mosque in their territories, and at Hyderabad, and indeed everywhere, they pray in temples of mud, and seem ignorant of elegance or comfort in all that concerns domestic arrangement." Mr. Elphinstone has concisely summed up their character by observing that "they appear to be barbarians of the rudest stamp, without any of the barbarous virtues."

That the tyranny of this intrusive family of rulers should not have excited the hatred of the Scindians would be wonderful, and every traveller in the country tells us that they sigh for any change. "It would be difficult to conceive a more unpopular rule with all classes of their subjects than that of the Ameers of Scinde," observes Sir A. Burnes; "nor is this feeling disguised: many a fervent hope did we hear expressed in every part of the country, that we were the forerunners of conquest,—the advance-guard of a conquering army." And Major Outram, who visited Scinde in 1838, to procure camels for the army of the Indus, says:—"The populace appeared by no means sorry to hail the arrival of Englishmen among them, except when in the presence of the Belooche officials, before whom they dared not display any such feeling."

Some of the best parts of the country are devoted by the Ameers to sterility, in order to feed their passion for the chase. The banks of the noble Indus are enclosed to the water's edge for *shikargahs* or hunting-thickets. Major Outram has given us the following description of these thickets or forests:—

The banks (above Tatta) were covered nearly the whole way with dense jungles, enclosed to preserve game for the private amusement of the Ameers, who have thus usurped and laid waste the most fertile portions of the Scinde territory. These jungles overhang the water's edge, and as it is frequently impossible to avoid approaching within pistol-shot, owing to the deep channel running close to them, boats would be at the mercy of an enemy in possession of the *shikargahs*, as these hunting-forests are termed. Strong parties of infantry would, therefore, be necessary to flank the river route in case of war, and would be exposed to severe loss in clearing the thickets of opponents. Unfortunately, the Indus is nowhere wide enough to allow of boats passing out of reach of either side, and it is generally shallow on the side opposite to the *shikargahs*.

* Rough Notes on Scinde, &c., p. 9.

† Travels into Bokhara, &c., vol. iii, p. 71.

Dr. Burnes mentions two instances of the extraordinary severity with which the game restrictions are enforced in Scinde, and which exceed the rigour of even the forest-laws of our Norman princes, by which the sole property of all the game in England vested in the king alone, "and no man was entitled to disturb any fowl of the air, or any beast of the field, of such kinds as were specially reserved for the royal amusement, without express license from the king."* Dr. Burnes states that Futteh Ali depopulated, at a loss to his revenue of about 25,000*l.* a year, one of the most fertile spots in the neighbourhood of Hyderabad, because it was frequented by a species of hog-deer, which he had most pleasure in hunting, and that Moorad Ali banished the inhabitants of an ancient village and razed it to the ground, because the crowing of the cocks and grazing of the cattle disturbed the game in a contiguous *shikargah*! It must be noticed that Lieutenant Wood has said a word on behalf of the Ameers on this point. "Were the population of Scinde double its present number," he observes, "there is ample land for their support without infringing on the rulers' prerogative; the exclusive privileges enjoyed by their highnesses are not peculiar to Scinde, but have prevailed in most countries in a similar state of society."

It is true that Scinde is much under-peopled. The population, one-fourth being Hindus, the rest Mahomedans, is estimated at a million of souls, which would give only ten persons to a square mile. This population is, through misgovernment and oppression, sunk in apathy, ignorance, timidity, and vice; they are treacherous, false, and cruel; their mud hovels are spectacles of wretchedness, and their persons and dress are filthy.

Both princes and people are at the mercy of an army of Belooches, who, though a particularly savage race, are brave. This tribe, Sir A. Burnes says, comprises but a small portion of the Scindian population, "and while they are execrated by the peaceable classes of the community for their imperious behaviour, they, on the other hand, hate the princes by whom they are governed." The rapacious and cruel character of the mountain Belooche tribes† was bitterly experienced by the army of the Indus in its advance, and the savage and insolent qualities of the Scindian Belooches were witnessed in the negotiations with the Ameers in 1838. ‡

If the grossest abuse of power by a ruler towards his subjects—if the neglect and even destruction of resources that would benefit mankind as well as himself—if the intense hatred of the people whom he oppresses—if all these considerations could justify a neighbour in depriving that ruler of his territory and taking it himself, the Government of British India would have been culpable in suffering the Talpoora dynasty to have reigned so long. But this would be a dangerous principle to be admitted into the general law of nations, since it might be abused to an extent that would perpetuate political revolutions all over the world.

Our treaties with Scinde, until that of 1832, were limited to pledges of mutual friendship. That treaty, concluded with Moorad Ali, gave our

* Blackstone's Commentaries, vol. iv. c. 33.

† The *Boorhani Katia*, a celebrated Persian dictionary, defines *Belooch*, "the name of a barbarous race whose employments are fighting, shedding of blood, and robbery; if they cannot find strangers, they rob and murder one another."

merchants and traders a passage by the river and roads of Scinde, on payment of fixed and moderate duties, with certain conditions, one of which was, "that no English merchant shall be allowed to settle in Scinde." The treaty of 1834 stipulated a reduction of the toll on the Indus, and that a native British agent should reside at the port at the mouth of the river; and that of 1838 forced upon the Ameers, Noor Mahomed and Mahomed Nusseer, the disagreeable stipulation that "an accredited British minister shall reside at the Court of Hyderabad, and be attended by such an escort as may be deemed suitable by his government." By a subsequent treaty, in 1839, the Ameers were forced to make much more serious concessions;—Kurachee was surrendered to the British Government; a contingent force was admitted, and the navigation of the Indus was to be entirely free.

In order to give effect to this last stipulation, and to secure the trade of the Indus from molestation, further concessions were apparently required, and amongst others, the clearing of the banks of the river, which, according to the statement of Major Outram, before quoted, are clothed with the dense jungle of the *shikargahs*, affording to an enemy the means of effectually commanding the navigation of the river. Finding that their darling sport was to be interfered with, the Ameers seem to have been provoked to allow their Beloochee to try their prowess with the British.

It appears that, on the 15th February, the British residency at Hyderabad was attacked by a force of 8,000 men, with six guns, commanded by one of the principal Ameers. The residency was protected by a low wall enclosing it, only four or five feet high; the garrison consisted of 100 men, the light company of H. M.'s 22nd regiment, forming the escort of the resident (Major Outram), under Captain Conway. This small force kept the enemy at bay for four hours, and when their ammunition was expended, they retired in the best possible order to the British steamers on the river, and joined General Napier at Hala, having killed, in this "heroic defence," 90 of the enemy. Sir Charles Napier, in order to baulk the intention of the Ameers, of retreating to the fortress of Emaumghur, in the desert, whither, it was supposed, our force would not dare to pursue them, marched at once to this fortress, and blew it into the air with its own stores of gunpowder. Upon being joined by Major Outram, and hearing that the Ameers were at Meeanee, about ten miles from his own position at Mutharee, with an army of 22,000 men, he marched thither on the 17th, with a slender force of 2,800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. They were opposed by no despicable enemy. The Beloochee soldiers are as brave as they are savage and relentless. They fought, not for their rulers, whom they hate and despise, but for their own supremacy and pay; for their religion, and, more than all, for the privilege of rapine, which it is the aim of the British Government to extinguish, it being utterly incompatible with the objects of general peace, political tranquillity, and commerce, which the treaties between the two governments have in view. These desperate men "opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and, during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them, sword in hand." After a most reso-

lute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards. The following day, Meer Roostom Khan, Meer Nusseer Khan, and three others of the Ameers, gave themselves up unconditionally as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th February.

Thus has the important territory of Scinde fallen into our hands, after one of the most hard-fought battles and decisive victories recorded in the annals of British heroism in India,—a victory which, in conjunction with the recent successes in Afghanistan, must effectually banish all malicious hopes amongst the malcontents in our own territories of beholding the wane of the British power. The use made of this great success will be a test of the true principles of Lord Ellenborough's government. Policy, nay even the interests of the people of Scinde, would, perhaps, counsel the annexation of the country to the British Empire; the principles of justice, which it is to be feared we have lately too often violated, require that it should be placed under a native prince, with such safeguards as the general interests of mankind and the defence of our own territories demand.

The death of Sindhia, the Mahratta chief of Gwalior, which would at one time have placed the tranquillity of India in jeopardy, is an event of small moment. The influence which our government has acquired at that feeble court is apparent. The Governor-General seems to have almost attained the prerogative of granting a *congé d'élire* for the adoption of an heir. It can scarcely be doubted that this once powerful principality will, from intestine disorder and the weakness and vices of its rulers, lapse into the great reservoir of power which has absorbed most of the other Mahratta possessions.

Not the least important feature in this month's Eastern news is the probability of a war between the Affghans and the Sikhs, which may (we might almost say, must) require our co-operation as auxiliaries of Shere Singh. Mahomed Akhbar Khan, with the shrewdest and most patriotic policy, is apparently directing the spirit and energies of his party against the Sikhs, in which he will enlist not only their political but their religious antipathies. His uncle, the Sirdar of Peshawur, seems to favour his designs, and the court of Lahore is evidently alarmed, and has made preparations for the probable conflict.

Lord Ellenborough was, at the date of the last advices, at Delhi. His arrival there had caused some apprehension in the breast of the king, and the Court Gazette put forth a sort of contradiction of the rumours, that letters from the king had been intercepted, which would make it expedient to remove his majesty from Delhi. The exculpation is equivocal, but as the ordinary civilities had been exchanged between the king and the Governor-General, the former is said to be "much more easy in his mind." The changes contemplated by Lord Ellenborough in the capital of the Moguls seem to be of an architectural rather than of a political character. The

transfer of the seat of government from Calcutta to Agra is spoken of with some confidence in the papers of both cities.

The disturbances in Bundelkhand are not yet terminated, and will not be so, probably, till the persons of the chiefs are secured. The insubordination of the Ranee of Shorapore, one of the Nizam's feudatories, has caused the march of a British detachment into the territory. The Singphos of Assam are in commotion, and appear to have attacked several of our posts in Upper Assam. The cause of their insurrection is not mentioned; but their numbers are rather alarming, our force in the country is small.

Amongst the domestic incidents of British India, there is one especially worthy of remark, namely, the commencement at Calcutta of a system of political agitation amongst the natives, under the apparent countenance of Europeans. The arrival of Mr. George Thompson has been the signal of an explosion. A certain Baboo Dukhina Mookerjee has undertaken to perform the part of firebrand, by abusing the English government,—a government but for whose existence he and his family might have been in a state of slavery, with a scanty rag round their loins. We leave him and all native agitators to digest the wholesome rebuke given them in the *Eastern Star*, and shall merely remark that, in our humble opinion, it was not creditable to Mr. George Thompson and his six European companions to countenance, by their presence and tacit approval, the utterance of charges which they must know to be false.

The courts-martial on Major Pottinger and Brigadier Shelton have terminated in the honourable acquittal of the former, and the acquittal of the latter, except upon one unimportant point. General opinion seems now to point to the late Sir William Macnaghten and the late General Elphinstone as the persons responsible for the very gross mismanagement of affairs at Cabul, which entailed so severe a calamity.

The intelligence from China is to the 20th January (Macao), at which date every thing wore a tranquil and favourable aspect. Elepoo, the imperial commissioner, had arrived at Canton, and opened a communication instantly with Sir Henry Pottinger, who had consulted the British merchants as to the details of the tariff, which is a principal object of the imperial commissioner's visit. Meanwhile, the traffic in opium was openly conducted in the river, without any attempt at smuggling the drug. The merchants have ventured, in the *Friend of China* (p. 391), to defend the system of smuggling, and Sir Henry Pottinger, we observe, seems disposed to cut the Gordian knot by urging the Chinese authorities to legalize the importation of opium.

THE ARMY OF AFFGHANISTAN.

TO THE EDITOR.

SIR : Whatever difference of opinion there may be as to the title of Lord Ellenborough to the thanks of Parliament, of the Court of Directors, and of the Court of Proprietors of East-India Stock, for his services, there can be but one sentiment entertained, and that is of universal gratitude, towards Generals Sir George Pollock and Sir William Nott, and the brave officers and soldiers they commanded, for having, by a rapid succession of brilliant victories, brought to a triumphant conclusion a wasteful and destructive war.

From the Indian army much is at all times to be expected. It is composed of a strong British force, and of the brave natives, the hereditary soldiers of India, disciplined and equipped after the model—the best model—of the English army, and it has been the endeavour of its British officers to impart to those hereditary soldiers the high bearing, the indomitable spirit, of the army of England. When, therefore, we unite those brave men with our gallant countrymen, we have in military array a force which, when commanded by our tried and experienced generals, cannot be surpassed.

What said the gallant and lamented Colonel Dennie of our native army, tried as they were severely upon General Sale's march from Cabul to Jellalabad, in October, 1841? After praising the conduct of his own regiment, H.M.'s 13th, he adds: "The sepoys of the 35th Bengal Native Infantry rivalled the men of the 13th, and equalled them in steadiness, activity, and intrepidity." We see, then, that the officers of the Indian army have not trained that army in vain.

What think you, Sir, of an army of 250,000 of such a stamp, in the highest state of discipline and equipment, and always ready to take the field? To this I request attention, for I am persuaded it was in no small degree to a forgetfulness of our real power, of our real strength, that that unfortunate war, now happily terminated, owed its origin. But with such an army, and with boundless resources, I would ask, what has India to fear from any hostility, or any invader?

Yet, however much we may condemn the policy of the Affghan war, one thing I think must be admitted—it has greatly illustrated the power and resources of England in India. The conquest of Affghanistan I do not justify; yet, in a military point of view, it was a fine thing! The fault was in remaining. The period for our quitting was marked out to us by events, the last of which was the surrender of Dost Mohammed. We had placed the Shah upon his throne, and we had then removed his rival. If the Shah was the popular king we took him to be, his own subjects were his best guardians; if he was not, he was of no use to us at all.

The Cabul disaster was the consequence of the grossest mismanagement, and the frost and the snow completed the catastrophe. But that really had no more to do with the success of the expedition than the loss of a gallant ship by the ignorance of a river pilot, after a long and prosperous voyage, would demonstrate the folly of the undertaking, or disprove the skill of the adventurous mariner who had brought her all but to land.

So also has that disaster been greatly exaggerated. It was impolitic to magnify it, and absurd to call it "the greatest disaster that had ever befallen the British army." How many of the British army do you think were upon

this retreat? There were H.M.'s 44th, consisting of 438 men, Horse Artillery, 93; that is, 531 Europeans; three battalions of sepoys, and part of the 5th cavalry; in all about 2,000: the rest, amounting to about 1,300 or 1,400, consisted of the débris of the Shah Soojah's corps: the whole of the fighting men, making a total of about 3,900 men, with six guns! Of the camp-followers there is no account. Undoubtedly, with reference to individual suffering, it was painfully calamitous; but to speak of it in a national point of view, the loss was quite unimportant. It was the *disgrace*, Sir, and not the loss, which constituted the Cabul disaster; and, thank God, our own generals, and their brave and *eager* army, were "*permitted*" to redeem it. The names of Pollock and of Nott will stand forth in the history of India, if the truth be told, not only as the triumphant conquerors of Afghanistan, but as the saviours of the honour of our country.

These, Sir, are generals of the Indian army; and I tell you, you have many such in that army; and I trust the officers of that army will in future be afforded more frequent opportunities of demonstrating this. For my own part, I am not surprised at the success of these gallant men; for what army can boast of officers more accomplished, more truly soldiers? I do not arrogate for them any pre-eminence; for British officers cannot be surpassed, in whatever army they serve; but the officers of the Indian army live in the field, ever on service; congregate in armies; their regiment is their home; they are always with their men; they see service in every shape; and remember that war, upon a large scale, has long been seen nowhere but in India; they know their men, they know what they can do, when properly commanded; their men know them, and confide in them; and let me tell you that this mutual confidence is the life and soul of an army. But it is not the growth of a day, either in the mind of the general or of his men: and how can a general be successful who confides in but half of his army? Sir, this is a grave question, but it is forced upon us by "*The Blue Book*," and the facts and events therein disclosed.

But it is impossible to read this Blue Book without feeling that we owe to Generals Pollock and Nott a debt of gratitude far exceeding their military services, great as these have been. It is not my intention to impute blame to any one. I firmly believe that, from the Governor-General downwards, there was not an individual in India who was not anxiously desirous that the honour of the British nation should be unequivocally redeemed. But, Sir, we never can forget with what dismay those brave men received the positive instructions of the Governor-General to retreat, to quit the enemy's country; our honour unredeemed, British captives, nay, ladies of England, in the hands of the ruthless Afghans. Read the despatches. To General Nott: "You will evacuate Candahar;" "You will retire upon Sukkur." 19th April. And to General Pollock, from the Commander-in-Chief, after referring to these orders by the Governor-General: "You are required to withdraw every British soldier from Jellalabad to Peshawur." "The only circumstances which *can authorize delay* in obeying this order are: 1st. That you may have brought a negotiation for the release of the prisoners, lately confined at Buddeabad, to such a point, that you might risk its happy accomplishment by withdrawing." "I allude entirely to the officers and ladies now or lately at Buddeabad or its vicinity. Those at Cabul cannot, I think, be saved by any treaty or agreement made under existing circumstances." But "I do not recommend delay (in the first case) unless the prisoners are actually on their way to your camp." 29th

April. Upon which the Governor-General wrote to the Commander-in-Chief: "I have to thank your Excellency for having had the goodness to give those instructions, of which I entirely approve." May 6th, 1842.

Without attending to this, it is impossible to do justice to our brave generals. But for the firmness of those generals, Sir, our armies must have retreated before the triumphant Affghans. The firmness of Generals Pollock and Nott saved India, and our arms, the arms of England, from disgrace in the eyes of all Europe. For averting this, we are indebted, under Providence, to the forecast, discernment, and undaunted firmness of our generals, and to them alone.

Only think, Sir, of a British army retreating under such circumstances; ashamed they would have been to shew themselves; and compare that with the proud bearing of our gallant soldiers returning as they did to their country and their homes, almost blushing with the honours which were lavished upon them. For this, Sir, General Pollock and General Nott are exclusively indebted to the gratitude of every man in India and in England.

Nor must such a tribute as this be based upon doubtful grounds. There was no rashness displayed by our generals when they staved off the period for their retreat, for they could not directly disobey positive commands. They knew what they could do. General Nott, in particular, had been employed during the whole war, for years, and he had beaten the enemy in every encounter, no matter how unequal his numbers: "Give me but 1,000 Bengal sepoys, and I will lead them at any time against 5,000 Affghans." "They cannot stand for a moment against our troops." These are his words. On the 12th March, General Nott had, with a portion of his force, "defeated 12,000 Affghans, with 6,000 good cavalry, and pursued them for five days, without losing a single camel or bit of baggage." And again, with "1,000 foot and 250 horse, Gen. Nott totally defeated, close to Candahar, 8,000 Ghazees," those very doughty religionists who were shamefully allowed to cut up General Elphinstone's army. "Our troops," he adds, "carried the enemy's position in gallant style. It was the finest thing I ever saw. Those 8,000 Affghans, led by Prince Sufter Jung, and many chiefs, could not stand our 1,200 men for one hour; yet the cry of the press is, that our sepoy cannot cope with the Affghans. I would at any time lead 1,000 Bengal sepoy against 5,000 Affghans." "My beautiful regiments are in the highest health and spirits." To General Pollock, 30th May.

What better grounds could General Nott have had for seeing the madness of retreating before such an enemy, an enemy he had licked and kicked in every direction? And was he not ultimately borne out in this just estimate? When at length he was "*permitted*" to retire "by Ghuznee and Cabul," he says, "I found Shumsood-deen, with 12,000 Affghans, strongly posted, with his right supported by a fort, and his left resting upon a hill, with his artillery well served, &c. I moved out with *half my force*;" and with these he attacked the enemy, and totally defeated them, having captured their guns, &c. Shumsood-deen having fled with a few horse, he afterwards followed them, attacked the residue of the enemy at Ghuznee, defeated them, captured that fortress, and destroyed it. Here, Sir, is a flood of demonstration of the forecast, as well as valour, of that valuable officer.

So also General Sale had been equally successful at Jellalabad before he was joined by General Pollock. General Sale, on the 14th November, reported that, "with but 700 bayonets," under Colonel Monteath, he had attacked and

totally routed 5,000 Affghans. Again, 22nd Feb.: "Lieut. Mayne, with ninety horse (of Shah Soojah's too), had charged, and repulsed, and dispersed 1,000 Affghan horse." And again, General Sale's victory of the 7th April was gained with but 1,800 men, over Akhbar Khan's army of 6,000, and four guns, with trifling loss: killed, 1 officer, 10 men; wounded, 2 officers, 49 men.

Look, also, at the victories of General Pollock, on the 8th, at Jugdulluck, with a "*single division*," and again on the 13th September, he utterly overthrew the army of Akhbar Khan at Tezeen, consisting of 16,000 men; and on both occasions with the most trifling loss; at Tezeen only 32 killed and 130 wounded; no officer killed. And lastly, look at the affair of Istalif, where 15,000 men were posted in one of the strongest positions imaginable. These were defeated in a moment by Sir John McCaskill, on the 30th September, with the loss of 1 officer and 5 rank and file killed; 4 officers and 41 rank and file wounded!

Now, Sir, I beg particular attention to these facts. They are of great importance, not only as they afford complete proof of the experience and sagacity of General Nott in particular, and of the penetration and wisdom of General Pollock, who, without the long experience of General Nott, formed the same opinion; and besides that, they afford indisputable proof that the Affghans, as an enemy, are really contemptible; that they cannot, as Nott said, stand a moment against our troops — "our sepoys," who took an ample, a large share in those brilliant actions, and are reported on many occasions to have emulated the first soldiers in the world — our own European troops.

Sir, I think, too, that the charge against those brave men, of their being disheartened, and of their want of discipline, is, as to the first, of the most frivolous character; and as to the latter, I conceive it to be altogether unfounded. It is true that some of the corps which had been so *misled* into the Khybur Pass (1,900 out of four regiments in the hospital) murmured and grumbled, and when General Pollock saw the sick men, he found them disheartened; but this was not a place to find men in the highest spirits! This was on the 1st of March, and on the very next and following days, you will find in the Blue Book letters to General Pollock from the commanding officers of the two regiments here alluded to, expressing the unhappiness of the few men who had, in an unguarded moment, allowed any such murmur to escape them. "They were ready to go anywhere." And see the report of the officers who commanded them but a few days after, in storming the heights of the Khybur Pass, "that they emulated their European comrades." I regret, Sir, that those letters should ever have seen the light, and I doubt not the gallant general who, on the spur of the moment, and upon his first arrival, wrote them, will do the same; for they have been dwelt upon, I am sorry to say, by those who ought to have had more discretion, giving, as they do, an impression which is utterly at variance with the true character of those fine soldiers.

And with reference to the alleged want of discipline of that army, I think the speech of Sir H. Hardinge most fully disproved that. But, Sir, the discipline of an army consists in *its obedience to orders*. How far the destruction of the Shenwaree forts, the sacking of Istalif, and of the Cabul bazar, and even the despoiling of the tomb of Sultan Mahmood of Ghuznee, may be justified, is another matter; but to stigmatize that army, because of these acts, with want of discipline, is not only unjust, but perfectly absurd. Shall gene-

erals, who obey the orders of their government—shall armies who obey the commands of their leaders—be accused of want of discipline? See what General Nott wrote to the Governor-General (Lord Ellenborough), as his army advanced upon Cabul: "I am most anxious, notwithstanding the conduct of the Affghan chiefs, that our army should leave a deep impression on the people of the country of our character for forbearance and humanity." 26th July, 1842.

Sir, I will quote to you the true character of the brave men, many of whom had before conquered the country of the Affghans, which they are now charged with having cruelly and wantonly ravaged. See Hough's account of the first campaign; "After a march of 1,527 miles, the army of the Indus had accomplished all the objects of the expedition, by fully restoring Shah Shoojah to his kingdom, by the conquest of Candahar, by the capture of Ghuznee by storm, &c. Some of the Bengal troops had marched 1,600 to 1,700 miles; and the whole of the Bengal division, 293 miles more than those of the presidency of Bombay." "No troops in any warfare, perhaps, ever suffered so much with such *soldier-like* feeling, and never did any army, marching in a foreign country, commit so few acts which could prejudice the inhabitants against it."

And all this, notwithstanding the atrocious murders daily committed upon individuals of that army by the barbarous and rapacious inhabitants!

Now, Sir, that was the same army—many of them the same men—who have been thought to be wanting in discipline!

11th March, 1843.

A.

GHAZEL OF HAFIZ.

دگر زشاخ سرو سهی بلبل صبور &c.

Once more, see! the nightingale,* languid and faint,
Pours forth to the garden his sorrowful plaint:
"May the rose† ever flourish in beauty and bloom,
May evil ne'er touch her, misfortune ne'er come;
Long, long may she flourish wherever she's seen,
And rule midst the flowers as the sovereign queen;
But, oh, may she smile with less scornful an eye,
Nor leave her poor lovers to languish and die!
I tell not my sorrow, my anguish, my tears,
Sorrow heightens our joy, when that joy re-appears.
If misfortune ne'er clouded the light of our day,
Our pleasures would, half of them, wither away.
Yet I cannot be gladsome; I cannot resign
All thoughts of the bliss that no longer is mine;
I must leave, like the zahid, all pleasures behind,
While their images crowd on my sorrow-struck mind."
Yet talk not, O Hafiz, of absence and grief,
As if thou could'st never find means of relief,
For even in absence some joys will arise,
As light may be seen in the darkest of skies.

Ipswich, March 21, 1843.

E. B. COWELL.

* Hafiz describes himself under the figure of a nightingale, which is very common both in his works and other Persian poems.

† Hafiz here alludes to the Oriental fable of the loves of the nightingale and rose. He, of course, refers to his own mistress under the figure of the rose.

SKETCHES AND PORTRAITS FROM THE HISTORY OF THE MAHOMEDAN DOMINION IN INDIA.

NO. IX.—THE RISE OF THE MAHRATTAS.

HOWEVER eagerly we may strive, with the aid of history's glimmering light, to peer into the darkness that covers the infancy of mankind, we shall fail to discover a period at which the Hindoos were not quietly settled in the country they still occupy. Yet it is almost certain that they are not a homogeneous people, nor wholly sprung from the first colonists of India, but that they consist in part of the posterity of foreign invaders, who, however early their irruption may have taken place, found the country south of the Himalaya mountains already inhabited by a still more primitive race. The ancient structure of society among the Hindoos is nearly sufficient to establish this point. The mere division of the community into castes, which is sometimes looked upon as a Hindoo peculiarity, is not, indeed, in itself, at all singular, nor even very remarkable. Traces of it, more or less distinct, may be discovered among many nations of antiquity, and something very like it may be found in almost every rude people, for it really implies nothing more than that legal permanence has been given to the form which society naturally takes at a certain stage of its progress. In every rude people, the majority of those who are not obliged to labour for their subsistence look with contempt on every occupation except war, and hold themselves proudly aloof from their humbler brethren, whose lot has doomed them to be shepherds or husbandmen. Some persons of a serious and contemplative disposition give themselves up, perhaps, to religious observances, and obtain a reputation for sanctity, and a corresponding influence over their countrymen. In order to retain these advantages in their families, they carefully instruct their children in their arts, and watchfully guard their craft from the inspection of strangers. Such has, in all probability, been the origin of an hereditary priesthood wherever it has existed, and though the forced celibacy of the clergy, during the middle ages, prevented the establishment of such an institution in Europe, yet the barons and serfs of feudal times present indubitable specimens of a military and an industrious class, which, perhaps, required only the sanction of some meddling law-giver, and a more submissive temper on the part of the people, to become as durable as the Cshatriya and Vaisya castes of the Hindoos. But besides the three divisions—sacerdotal, military, and industrious—common to many other nations, the Hindoo community comprehended a fourth—the Sudras, or servile race—the members of which were viewed by the other classes with a degree of contempt, or rather disgust, utterly inexplicable, on the supposition that the whole people had proceeded from the same stock. The laws of Menu—which, as far as they relate to the upper classes, are, though partial and capricious, yet on the whole benevolent and humane—never mention a Sudra except to insult him. His sole business on earth is declared to be to serve, but he must be careful in serving not to defile his master by too near approach, for such familiarity

is so sharply avenged, that if he is caught sitting on a bramin's seat, a gash is to be made on the offending part of his body. He is to be fed with his master's leavings, and clad in his worn-out clothes; the penance for killing him is the same as that for killing a cat, and lest after death he should enter upon some happier state of existence, damnation is threatened to any one who shall dare to instruct him in religion, or teach him how to expiate sin. In the absence of any conceivable motive for a legislator's thus savagely trampling on men of kindred origin, it is difficult to avoid the conclusion that the Sudras were the remains of a conquered people, and that their conquerors were strangers; and this opinion is confirmed by a passage in the Laws of Menu. The territorial limits of the nation for whom those laws were composed are declared to be, on the north, the Himalaya mountains, and on the south, the Vindya range, that runs nearly parallel with the Nerbudda, a little to the northward of that river. The country beyond the latter boundary is described as a land destitute of Bramins, wholly inhabited by Sudras, and governed by Sudra kings. This local supremacy of an elsewhere degraded race is easily explained, if we imagine that the Sudras once possessed the whole of India, but were overpowered in the north by foreign invaders, whose victorious career was arrested at the Vindya mountains; and another argument in favour of this supposition may be deduced from the languages at present in use in India. Those spoken in the north, within the limits marked out by Menu, are as evidently mere corruptions of Sanscrit, the language of Menu's countrymen, as Italian, French, and Spanish, are corruptions of Latin; whereas the dialects of the central and southern parts of the peninsula, though they have borrowed many words from the Sanscrit, are obviously derived from a very different root. This is not only an almost conclusive proof that the dominant races of the north are perfectly distinct from the other inhabitants of India, but it also affords a presumption that the conquests of the former were not greatly extended after Menu's time. Their religion, indeed, spread over the whole country; but it is probable that it was carried rather by peaceful missionaries than by invading armies, for otherwise Sudras would not, in central and southern India, associate with Bramins so much more familiarly than their brethren of the north, nor would Sudra chieftains, in the former regions, have continued, as they have done, down to our own times, to preside over villages and districts.

The object of these preliminary remarks is to explain what might otherwise appear not a little singular, how the mass of the Hindoo population south of the Vindya mountains, including persons of every rank, from the very highest to the lowest, have always been, and are still regarded as, Sudras. To give them this name, in the offensive sense in which it was understood by Menu, would be a manifest absurdity; but it probably merely implies that they are the aborigines of the country they inhabit. There is nothing to shew that, in what is termed the Hindoo period of Indian history, they were ever subdued by a foreign enemy, or were not always governed by native princes; but as, though free and independent themselves, they had

many points of resemblance to the servile castes of northern India, they may have received the same name from the foreign masters of the latter.

Whatever success, however, these aboriginal Sudras of the south may have had in defending themselves against the aggressions of the foreign castes which, together with them, make up the Hindoo people, they were compelled at length to succumb to a foreign yoke, when a new swarm of invaders, the fiery propagators of Islam, crossed the Indus to reduce another country beneath the sway of the Arabian Prophet. The Mahomedan empire of Delhi, to which Baber gave the finishing stroke, extended at one time over almost the whole of India, and when it was broken up, several Mahomedan states arose from its ruins. Some of these were subdued by Baber and his immediate successors, but the three kingdoms of the Deccan, Ahmednuggur, Golconda, and Beejapore, continued till the days of Aurungzebe to withstand the attacks of the Moguls. We have already seen that these, also, were ultimately subverted, and we now propose to relate how their decay and dissolution fostered the growth of a power destined to wreak a cruel vengeance for their wrongs on their haughty conquerors.

The whole of the territories of Ahmednuggur, and great part of those of Beejapore, lay within a region known to Hindoo geographers by the name of Maharashtra, which is bounded on the west by the coast line from Surat to Goa, and on the east by the river Warda, and which received its designation from being the head-quarters and native seats of the then despised, but now so widely celebrated, Mahrattas. These people, as may be inferred from what has been stated above, are Sudras, and they are, on the whole, both physically and morally, an inferior race to the higher castes of Hindoos. They are smaller and more swarthy, though sturdy and well made; they are quite destitute of, and cannot even comprehend, the high sense of honour that so much ennobles the Rajpoot character; they think every means good that promises to suit their purpose, and resort in preference to the arts of cunning and deceit, but are far from wanting courage when occasion requires it, and in activity and perseverance they are unrivalled among the natives of India. At first, like the rest of the Hindoos, they were neglected by their Mahomedan rulers; but the difficulty which the Deccan kings found in recruiting their armies with foreigners, soon compelled them to have recourse to their native subjects, and to enlist Mahratta soldiers. The latter were found on trial to be so admirably adapted for military duties, particularly as light cavalry, that large bodies of them were taken into pay, and their leaders, rising proportionably in importance, obtained high commands and large grants of land for the support of their followers. A Mahratta officer, named Shahjee, in the service of Beejapore, though not, perhaps, more fortunate than many of his fellows, became in this way a sort of petty prince. He held a fief a hundred miles in extent round the towns of Sirah and Bangalore, in the southern part of the kingdom, where he himself resided, and he also possessed in the north a less considerable, though very extensive,

domain, in which the city of Poonah was the principal place, and the management of which was intrusted to one of his agents, a Bramin. To the same man was committed a still more important, though probably less regarded, charge—that of one of his master's sons, then a mere child, but in whom slumbered the yet undeveloped genius that was to combine for the first time into one nation the disjointed members of the Mahratta family, and to immortalize the name of the subtle, sagacious, enterprising, unprincipled, and perfidious Sevajee.

The Bramins, who, emerging from their own provinces north of the Vindya mountains, gradually spread themselves over the Sudra states of the south, though they there abated a good deal of their extravagant pretensions, and dissembled their contempt for their proselytes, nevertheless contrived to obtain many most valuable privileges, and, in the true spirit of priestcraft, were particularly careful to monopolize all learning, human as well as divine. Few Mahrattas, consequently, are taught to write or read; but though instruction in these arts formed no part of young Sevajee's education, he had only the more time on that account to become a proficient in the accomplishments which his countrymen do really value. His favourite companions were the troopers whom his father was bound to maintain on his estate, and the hardy mountaineers of the neighbouring ghauts, and in their company he early became noted for his horsemanship, and for his skill as an archer, and, indeed, in the use of every national weapon. His days were commonly spent in hunting, or other similar excursions; and in the evening, while reposing from these toilsome sports, he loved to listen to the rude ballads in which his comrades celebrated the deeds of gods and heroes, or sang the joys of their own wild life. Thus, while he imbibed a spirit of adventure that urged him on to a career of ambition, he gained over a body of adherents ready to engage in any enterprise, however desperate, and likewise acquired an intimate knowledge of every path and defile in the intricate country, which was to be the scene of his first as well as of many of his subsequent exploits. One feature of this country must now be noticed: it is the range of mountains called the Western Ghauts, that stretch along the Malabar coast, at a distance of about thirty or forty miles from the sea. Though not very high, they present a very striking appearance, from having their sides covered (like the plain country at their base) with forests, while their summits consist of naked and precipitous rocks, sometimes forming natural walls, and crowned with numerous forts, which, to an inexperienced eye, appear impregnable.

When Sevajee had reached the age of nineteen, he had already acquired considerable notoriety, though not of the most enviable kind, for the credit of conducting a band of robbers in some daring forays into the neighbouring districts was pretty generally ascribed to the young lord of Poonah. These, however, were only the first feeble flutterings of the half-fledged eagle, who was soon to try a much bolder flight. The hill forts first mentioned in the Ghauts were, in ordinary times, much neglected by the Beejapore government, which maintained only a handful of men in some of the

most important, and their defenceless condition tempted Sevajee to seize upon one of them. His success in this instance encouraged him to undertake many similar projects, and in the course of a year he contrived to get possession of every stronghold within twenty miles of Poonah, effecting his object less frequently by force than by bribery or treachery, or some one of the stratagems of which his brain was exceedingly prolific, and of which the following is a specimen :—A party of his men, disguised as husbandmen, presented themselves at the gate of a fort, each carrying a bundle of grass, which they pretended to have brought for the use of the garrison. When a sufficient number of them had gained admittance by this means, they drew the weapons which they had concealed in their burthens, and, rushing upon the astonished soldiers, mastered them without difficulty, and obtained possession of the place.

To all these encroachments on his neighbours Sevajee contrived, or at least endeavoured, to give some colourable pretext, and still professed the utmost loyalty to his sovereign; but he was next guilty of a step which would not admit of being so glossed over, for he had the audacity to way-lay and capture a royal convoy of treasure on its way to the capital. When intelligence of this outrage reached the Beejapore government, it was not thought possible that a mere boy, just escaped from tutelage, would have ventured to plunge into open rebellion without being instigated thereto by some powerful patron, and suspicion falling naturally on the insurgent's father, the latter was arrested and thrown into prison. It was in vain that Shahjee protested his innocence, and declared with truth that his son had rebelled against him as much as against the government. The door of his dungeon was partially built up, and the frightful intimation was made to him, that the remaining aperture should be completely closed, unless his son should submit within a certain time. Sevajee appears to have been truly concerned on learning in what a critical situation he had placed his father; but he was too acute not to perceive that surrendering himself would not be the most certain means of effecting his liberation. He chose the less obvious but securer plan of negotiating with the Mogul emperor, and, by offering to transfer his allegiance to that monarch, obtained the interposition in his father's behalf of a mediator, to whom the humbled court of Beejapore dared refuse nothing. Shahjee was in consequence released, and his son was no sooner freed from all anxiety on this score, than he resumed his old schemes of aggrandizement, and prosecuted them with so much activity, that the Beejapore government, alarmed at his progress, determined at length to send a large army against him, under the command of one Afzul Khan. On the approach of this enemy, Sevajee, finding himself unable to repel force by force, affected the utmost alarm, and sent the most submissive messages to the Mahomedan general, declaring that all he ventured to hope for was pardon for the past, and that he would hasten to give himself up, if he could be assured of a favourable reception. Afzul Khan, deceived by this feigned humility, deputed a Bramin to reassure the penitent, and to confirm him in his present dutiful

disposition. But Sevajee had prepared a different employment for the messenger. In a private conversation, he disclosed his real views, and represented that all that he had done or proposed to do was designed for the restoration of the Hindoo people and the exaltation of the Hindoo faith, and that it particularly behoved his auditor, as a Bramin, to assist in the holy work, and to promote at once the interests of religion and of his own order. This appeal to the *esprit de corps* that was never, perhaps, so deeply seated as in the heart of a Bramin, was irresistible. Afzul Khan's envoy entered into all Sevajee's views, and joined with him in a plot against his employer's life. On his return to the Mahomedan camp, he persuaded the general that Sevajee was only anxious for forgiveness, but that his terror was too great to allow him to surrender, and that nothing but the Khan's personal assurances would suffice to remove his apprehensions. The general was thus prevailed upon to consent to a private interview, which it was arranged should take place outside the fort in which Sevajee was residing. A suitable spot was accordingly cleared for the purpose, and a road was cut through the surrounding forests, by which the Khan, leaving the rest of his army some miles in the rear, advanced to the appointed spot, with an escort of 1,500 men. These, also, he was persuaded by his treacherous Bramin counsellor to leave a few hundred yards behind, while he, clad in a thin muslin garment, without any other weapon than his sword, and attended only by a single armed follower, was carried forward in his palanquin to the pavilion where he was to be met by Sevajee.

The latter, in the meantime, put on a cotton dress to conceal the chain armour he wore underneath; in the right sleeve he hid a kind of crooked dagger, called a scorpion, and on the fingers of his left hand he fixed a weapon peculiar to the Mahrattas, called a tiger's claw. It may be described as a small steel bar, about three inches long, having rings at the ends for the fore and little finger to pass through, and three curved blades, projecting from it, which may be easily concealed in a half-closed hand; but a better idea of it may be obtained from an inspection of the wood-cut in Grant Duff's *History of the Mahrattas*, or a better still from a visit to the museum at the East-India House, where the identical instrument used on this occasion, or at least what professes to be such, is exhibited to the curious. When fully equipped, Sevajee entered his mother's apartment, and throwing himself at her feet, besought her blessing, as if he had been intent on some highly meritorious action.

All these preparations occupied so much time, that Afzu' Khan, who had arrived first at the place of rendezvous, began to express some impatience at the other's non-appearance; but at length a diminutive figure was seen to issue from the fort, and approach the pavilion, but timidly and frequently stopping, as if in doubt. The Mussulman general eyed his seemingly insignificant opponent with a smile of contempt, and in order to allay his evident dread, bade his own attendant fall back, but made no objection to Sevajee's follower, though the latter, agreeably to Mahratta fashion, carried two swords in his girdle. On coming up, Sevajee was received by

the khan with the usual embrace, in the midst of which he seized his prey with his left hand, striking the steel claws into his bowels, and immediately followed up the attack with a blow from his dagger. The khan, nevertheless, contrived to disengage himself, and to draw his sword; but Sevajee wrested the weapon from his hand, though he was prevented from despatching him by being himself assailed by the khan's before-mentioned attendant, who had run forward on seeing what was going on. The gallant devotedness of this faithful servant, who maintained an unequal contest with Sevajee and his companion for some time before he fell, failed, however, to save his master's life, for, while he was engaged in the scuffle, some more of Sevajee's men came up, and cut off the head of the wounded khan. At this moment the sound of a horn was heard, and at the preconcerted signal, a large detachment of Mahrattas, who had been placed in ambush, rushed upon the escort of the murdered general, while five guns were fired to announce to another concealed portion of Sevajee's force that they were to attack the main body of the Beejapore army. The unsuspecting foes were so completely taken by surprise, that resistance was scarcely thought of. They were scattered in irretrievable disorder over the country, and a large booty in treasure, horses, and camels fell into the hands of the conquerors.

This successful atrocity, followed up, during the next three years, by other blows not less severe, at last compelled the Beejapore government to acknowledge Sevajee's independence, and to cede to him a tract, about a hundred miles broad, along the coast from Goa to Bombay; but the restless Mahratta had no sooner freed himself from one enemy than he ventured to provoke another much more formidable. It has been stated that Sevajee, at an early stage of his career, placed himself under the protection of the Moguls. This was during the reign of Shah Jehan; but, on that emperor's deposition, his son and successor, Aurungzebe, took offence at some proceeding of his vassal, and sent a powerful army against him, under the command of Shaista Khan. The latter quickly drove Sevajee out of the open country, and compelled him to take refuge in the hills, and then, establishing his head-quarters at Poonah, took up his abode in the house in which the fugitive chief had passed his youth. When Sevajee heard of this, he probably thought it incumbent on him to do the honours of his mansion, even to an uninvited guest, and determined at all hazards to pay him a visit. Shaista, who well knew with what manner of man he had to deal, had taken every precaution to guard against a surprise, by strictly forbidding the admission into Poonah of any one without a passport, and then, with his large army encamped around him, he not unreasonably deemed himself secure, though in an open town. Sevajee, however, contrived to gain over a soldier in the khan's service, who was about to celebrate his marriage, and who easily arranged so that Sevajee and a few picked companions should mix in the procession with which the bridegroom was to enter the town. The principal difficulty was thus surmounted, and when night came, Sevajee and his trusty followers stole quietly to the khan's

residence, and, being perfectly familiar with every part of it, forced their way in through a small window over the kitchen. Some of them then hastened to the khan's bedchamber, but he had already received the alarm, and as they burst open the door, they saw him escaping by the window, and were only in time to deal him a blow which cut off two fingers of his hand as he was letting himself down into the court below. Although he escaped, his son and most of his household were cut to pieces. Sevajee, having completed his business, made the best of his way out of the town, but being then joined by parties of soldiers whom he had stationed at small distances along the road, he had the impudence to order torches to be lighted, as if on purpose to shew the Moguls where he was, and to challenge their pursuit.

People had not yet ceased to talk with admiration of this daring exploit, when Sevajee performed another feat, equally characteristic of his bold and active genius. Giving out that he was bound on a pilgrimage to a celebrated temple, he is said to have proceeded in reality to Surat, then the great mart of western India, and to have remained there three days in disguise, picking up intelligence and marking the houses of the most opulent inhabitants. Be this as it may, the Suratees fancied that he was at least a hundred miles off, and wholly intent on his devotions, when one day, early in January, 1664, they were thunderstruck to hear that he was rapidly approaching their city at the head of 4,000 men. At this dreadful intelligence, the governor and principal merchants sought refuge in the castle, and most of the other inhabitants betook themselves to the vessels on the river, or fled to the surrounding villages, so that, in the course of a few hours, the town was nearly deserted, with the exception of the quarter round the English factory, in whose inmates a well-grounded confidence was placed that they would be able to protect both themselves and their immediate neighbours. It so happened that, at the time of the first alarm, the chief members of the little English colony were absent, having gone down the river to hasten the departure of some ships that were just about to sail for Europe; but, on hearing what was going on, they immediately hastened back, bringing with them forty seamen, and with drums and trumpets playing, marched in military order through the streets to the factory, which they reached just as the Mahrattas were entering the town. Sevajee, before proceeding to more violent measures, attempted to sound the governor as to his willingness to ransom the town; but as he received no answer to his message, he placed a number of musketeers round the castle, to keep the garrison in check, while the rest of his army were busy plundering. He thus held quiet possession of the town for six whole days, during which his followers, going to work in a very leisurely and systematic manner, were able to accumulate spoils to the value of several hundred thousand pounds, besides destroying property to an equal amount. Their mode was first to seize on every thing they could ferret out themselves, and then to require any unfortunate citizen that fell into their hands to give up something additional by way of ransom, or in default to lose his hands or his

head, in proportion to the presumed degree of his contumacy. An Englishman, named Smith, who was intercepted on his way to the factory and detained for some time by the Mahratta leader, saw no less than twenty-six hands, besides several heads, cut off in one day ; for Sevajee, though absolved by most of his biographers from the charge of useless cruelty, certainly shrunk from no barbarity by which there was any thing to be gained.

The booty obtained by the Mahrattas, enormous as it was, would have been much more considerable but for the spirited conduct of the members of the Dutch and English factories. Sevajee sent to demand their homage, threatening in case of refusal to raze their houses to the ground, and to put all the inhabitants to the sword ; but the English president, Sir George Oxenden, shrewdly suspecting that homage, according to Mahratta notions, implied the surrender of goods and chattels, replied that he and his brethren were placed at Surat to defend, to the death of the last man, the property of the East-India Company ; and that, if the Mahrattas meant to molest them, the sooner they came on the better. At the same time, he recommended them, for their own sakes, to keep out of the range of his guns, and on no account to send him any more messages, unless they wished the messenger to be hung. In spite of this friendly warning, a number of plunderers broke into a house adjoining that of the English, and parties of horse and foot began to gather round the latter also ; upon which the latter made a sally, and though they did no great execution, killing only a horse and man ("some say, two or three"), the sight of them sufficed to put the marauders to flight. They then opened a communication with their neighbour's house, and barricading the doors and windows, and stationing a party of men in a balcony that commanded the street, they seem to have secured themselves from any further molestation. The retreat of the Mahrattas was hastened by a report of the advance of a Mogul army ; but, before taking his leave, Sevajee completed the ruin of the town by causing it to be set on fire in several directions. Scarcely any part escaped, except the Dutch and English factories, and a space of about a quarter of a mile wide round the latter, the safety of which was universally attributed to the terror inspired by the English. Sir George Oxenden did not fail to turn to good account this feeling in favour of his nation. When the Mogul army arrived at Surat, its commander presented Sir George with a dress of honour, a horse, and a sword ; but the shrewd factor modestly replied, that these were honours only fit for a soldier, and that merchants would be more appropriately rewarded by the grant of commercial privileges. The hint was taken, and a firman was soon afterwards issued by Aurungzebe, reducing the duties previously exacted from the English at Surat.

The incidents of Sevajee's eventful life are too numerous to allow us to make more than a very sparing selection from them, and we cannot, therefore, stop to explain how, within a year or two after the sack of Surat, he found himself obliged to make his submission to Aurungzebe, and was glad to accept the rank of general in the Mogul armies. In this capacity, he

assisted in an expedition against Beejapore, and distinguished himself so much, that Aurungzebe wrote him a very flattering letter, and sent him an invitation to court, which was accepted. A little prudent management might now, perhaps, have converted Sevajee into a faithful adherent of the monarchy with which he had tacitly acknowledged his inability to contend: but Aurungzebe unfortunately entertained a good deal of contempt for the "mountain rat," as he was wont to call him, and did not think it worth while to take any pains to gain his attachment. When Sevajee, therefore, was about to enter Delhi, at the head of a long train of horse and foot, only one or two officers, and those of inferior rank, appeared to welcome him, and when he presented himself at the imperial levee, though every courtier there turned round to gaze, and the ladies of the imperial harem crowded behind the golden lattices of the hall of audience, to catch a glimpse of the dreaded chieftain, Aurungzebe himself took no notice of him, and allowed him to be placed among the undistinguished mob of lesser nobles who stood at a distance from the throne. This slight, so different from the treatment which Sevajee had been led to expect, completely overpowered him; he turned pale, and sunk back in a swoon into the arms of the by-standers. When he recovered his senses, he vented his rage in a few passionate exclamations against the emperor, and then hurried away without taking leave, and quite regardless of the usual ceremonies. Aurungzebe perceived too late that he had turned his guest into a deadly foe; but he had not generosity enough to make amends for his first neglect, and thinking only of protecting himself against Sevajee's resentment, he surrounded his house with guards, and set spies upon his motions. Notwithstanding all his astuteness, however, his precautions were baffled by the superior cunning of the adept with whom he had to deal. Sevajee, on pretence that the air of Delhi did not suit the Mahratta constitution, obtained leave to dismiss the troops that had formed his escort; and having thus, while he seemed to be depriving himself of his only supporters, really removed the best sureties for his good behaviour, he began to concert measures for his own escape. Though a prisoner, he was not confined to his house, but was permitted to visit the nobles of the city, with some of whom, as well as with Bramins and other holy men, both Hindoo and Mahomedan, he was careful to cultivate acquaintance. To these he frequently sent presents of provisions and sweetmeats, and when he had accustomed his guards to the sight of large baskets passing and re-passing; he feigned sickness, and leaving one of his servants to personate him in bed, he placed his son (a boy of five years old) in one hamper and himself in another, and was carried out through the midst of the sentinels without exciting any suspicion. Outside the town, he found a horse that had been provided for him, and mounting it, with his son behind, he galloped off to a town where he had appointed some of his chosen companions to meet him. Here he assumed the character of a religious mendicant, shaving off his hair and whiskers, and rubbing his face with ashes, and in this disguise proceeded, by circuitous and little used paths, till he

arrived, after a three months' journey, in his own territories, where he was received by his anxious subjects with sincere and well-merited acclamations.

Sevajee quickly recovered the whole of his former territories, and during the remaining fourteen years of his life, by taking advantage of the weakness of the kingdoms of Golconda and Beejapore, and taking the opportunity to attack the Moguls when their attention was engaged in another quarter, he was continually adding to his dominions and resources at the expense of one or other of his neighbours. Sufficient examples have, however, been given already of his skill both as a warrior and as a diplomatist, in his own peculiar style, and what further attention we can still afford to bestow on him must be directed to other portions of his character. His moral deformity needs no exposure. It would be a mere waste of time and words to dwell on this or that defect in a man who held all moral obligations whatever in equal contempt, and whose only rule of conduct was dictated by self-interest. Such a result ensued almost necessarily from the circumstances in which his mind was formed; but, instead of moving our indignation, it might more properly fill us with self-abasement at the reflection how low human nature sinks when care is not taken to direct its faculties aright. But placing out of sight the mental features which, before phrenology cancelled the distinction, were called qualities of the heart, and regarding those only that have always been acknowledged to belong to the head, it is impossible to deny to Sevajee the praise of remarkable talents. In the course of this paper, he has appeared simply as a bold and able leader, and as such might seem to deserve no higher rank than many another captain of banditti; but in order to appreciate him justly, it is necessary to study the details of his internal administration, which it will be perceived with surprise contains nothing barbarous, but, on the contrary, evinces a knowledge of the art of government, which, in the case of Sevajee, must have been almost intuitive. All the functionaries of the Mahratta state were ranged in regular subordination, and subjected to an efficient system of checks. The collection of the land revenue was provided for by means which no less protected the cultivator against oppression than the exchequer against fraud, and a grateful memory is still retained of the prosperity which agriculture enjoyed under Sevajee's strict but equitable rule. The army, instead of consisting of distinct bands, under almost independent leaders, was composed entirely of men enlisted and paid by government, and commanded by officers of its appointment. Thus, for the loose connection which subsisted between the head and members of the Mogul empire (the state most likely to furnish Sevajee with a model for his institutions), was substituted a firm control on the part of the prince over every branch of the administration. The Mahratta sovereign was really the master of his dominions; he had no domestic rivals; his authority was supported by numerous and well-appointed troops, whose interests were bound up with his own, and he was equally powerful to protect his subjects against the oppression of his own deputies, and to direct the whole strength of his territories towards any enterprise on which he was bent.

Sevajee's maxims were neglected by his successors, and to their disuse may fairly be attributed the short duration of the Mahratta empire; for the vigour of its early growth, and the fair proportions it so soon attained, can only be ascribed to the spirit infused into it by its founder. It was he who first formed his countrymen into a nation, and gave them a consciousness of their strength. Within little more than half a century after his death, they had carried their arms over the greater part of India, and had made more than a third of the peninsula either subject or tributary. It is foreign to our purpose to follow their steps through this career, but we could not avoid giving a brief account of the origin of the most deadly enemy of the Mogul name; and we may, also, in another article, offer a sketch of the celebrated event which at length arrested their conquering progress, and which also serves to mark, though it did not directly produce, the virtual extinction of the proud empire of Baber.

C E Y L O N.

No. II.

WHEN the Portuguese landed in Ceylon, in 1505, they soon became masters of the belt of the island. They converted a branch of the reigning family to Christianity, and set a member of it up with the title of emperor, with a view merely to their conquests; but they failed in every attempt to keep possession of the interior of the country. The Kandians shewed the spirit of a military people, meeting their enemies in the field, and, except the little-used matchlock of the Portuguese, on equal terms, with sword and spear. The Portuguese historians record several defeats, in two of which their small armies were cut off to a man.

At this time reigned one of the most distinguished of the Kandian kings, Rajah Singa I. He was a Malabar; in his character bravery was combined with remorseless cruelty. He cut off many of the independent chiefs, and defeated the most skilful projects of the Portuguese. There followed him several kings, who were mere tools of the priests.

The Dutch landed in 1602. The Portuguese made a gallant defence, but, in the end, succumbed to the Hollanders. The Kandian King had assisted the Dutch, and in return they covenanted to give up to him such parts of the coast as he wished to occupy. When they obtained the mastery, however, they evaded the fulfilment of their part of the treaty. Soon after, tempted by prospects of plunder, they invaded the interior, following the track of the Portuguese, burning the towns and pillaging the country. But they invariably were forced to retreat to the coast, leaving their path strewed with the sick and wounded, who were to a man put to death by the enemy.

During this period reigned Rajah Singa II., who inherited many of the qualities that distinguished his ancestor. He kept up a constant warfare with the Dutch, and captured many of their posts on the frontier. He cut off the few remaining independent chieftains, and reduced their successors to mere vassals at his court. With them fell the military spirit of the people.*

* Knox says that, in his time, the Kandians had degenerated, and seldom met their enemies in the field. " Their practice is to waylay them, and stop up all the ways by which they can advance into the country; they lurk and plant their guns between rocks and trees, and do great damage to the enemy before

In 1796, the British became masters of the coast of the island, subjugating the Dutch, after a slight struggle. In 1800, the then British governor, the Hon. Frederick North, contemplated the conquest of the interior. A secret correspondence had been carried on for some time with Pilame Talawa Des-sauve, the chief adigar or prime minister; but the terms on which he offered his assistance were not admissible. Several complaints had reached the Government of outrages committed by the Kandians on the frontier; but the only tangible cause of quarrel was *two bags of salt*, plundered from our native traders. However, to keep up appearances, the commander of the forces, Lieut. General MacDowell, was deputed by the governor ambassador to the Kandian Court, to demand redress and to renew existing treaties. He departed on his mission in March, 1800, and was accompanied by a military force more like an invading army than the guard of a messenger of peace. After the tedious formalities of Kandian etiquette had been submitted to, he modestly requested the king's permission to run a road through the heart of his dominions to Trincomalle; this was of course refused, and after other attempts, equally unsuccessful, the ambassador returned, and hostilities commenced.

The whole affair was conducted without any reference to what led to the disasters of the Portuguese and Dutch in similar attempts, and at the outset resembled more a pleasure party, on a large scale, than the invasion of an enemy's country. Kandy was occupied with trifling loss; the king, with his family and valuables (according to custom), having fled into the strongholds of Ouva, and the inhabitants to a man having deserted the town.

The general, elated with his success, made two attacks on the mountain pass of Hanganrakanketty, which led to the king's place of concealment, but was beaten off in both with the loss of some 150 men of the 19th and 51st regts. Disheartened by this opposition, the troops returned to Kandy, where fever began to shew itself, and they were daily circumscribed by the enemy, and their supplies cut off.

In this predicament, the general was visited by the chief adigar, a wily politic old man, who appears to have cajoled the general into all that he required, *delay*, while he saw the fever prostrating the troops; at length, the general, undeceived, gave orders to clear the surrounding country of the enemy, and then, having had a slight attack of fever, left a strong force in Kandy, and, taking with him the sick that could be removed, returned to Colombo.

After a short time, we find him in Kandy again; and after an absurd attempt at negotiation with the cunning adigar, he returned to Colombo, leaving (for what object has never transpired) a party to garrison Kandy hardly sufficient to attend the sick and wounded he left behind. This forlorn hope was commanded by Major Davy, a man of known bravery, but only a short time arrived from England, and without the slightest experience of the people he was opposed to. As might, from former experience, have been expected, the Kandians, having full information of the weak and sickly state of this handful of men, surrounded in thousands the king's palace, where they were posted; and after every effort that men could make, poor Davy and his officers, supposing they had to deal with a fair and honourable enemy, capitulated on condition that the sick should be taken care of, and himself and the remainder permitted to march unmolested to Trincomalle, boats being provided for them to cross the river. These unfortunate men took a last farewell of their sick before they can clear the way or get at them; they then flee into the woods, carrying with them their guns, where it is impossible to follow them." This mode of Kandian warfare was the constant practice during the invasion and the insurrectionary war.

comrades, and marched out in the afternoon ; but, on arriving at the river side, no boats were found in readiness, and they had to pass the night under a large boga tree, within sight of the river. In the morning, they found themselves surrounded by multitudes of the enemy ; and a head man, advancing, told them that, unless they delivered up their arms, no boats would be supplied. The men refused, but the solicitations of their officers at last prevailed, and they surrendered their arms into the hands of the enemy, who then stood on no more ceremony, but told them they must march back to Kandy, and, on the way, separating the English from the native soldiers, butchered the former to a man, and threw their bodies into a ravine by the road side. The unfortunate Davy was spared, and kept a prisoner for many years ; he died between 1809 and 1810.*

After this there was a desultory war carried on on the frontier ; the Kandians, flushed with success, attacked some of our outposts, but were soon taught to keep at a respectful distance, and then hostilities ceased as if by mutual consent.

During the government of Lieut. General the Hon. Thomas Maitland, a new mode of reducing the Kandians was adopted, which in the end proved successful. An unaccredited agent, who was well versed in their language, and able to write it with facility, opened a correspondence with some of the Kandian chieftains, under cover of their using their influence for the liberation of Major Davy. This correspondence, known to only the heads of the Government, was carried on patiently for years, and was in the end attended with the desired success, for the allegiance of many of the chiefs was undermined. At the head of them was Elyapoola, dessauve of Saffragam, a man of the first rank and influence in the country ; besides which, it must not be forgotten that, from many causes, combined with the imbecility and cruelty of the king, the country and government had been declining for years, and was ripe for a change.

In the latter part of 1814, General Brownrigg, then governor, invaded the Kandian territory, and, meeting with little opposition, took possession of Kandy. The king, with his family, took refuge in the fastnesses of Ouva, where his predecessors had so often before set the invader at defiance, and here it is probable he might have remained secure, but treachery accomplished what force might have failed to achieve. Elyapoola, with a select band of followers, taking a circuitous route of many miles, came upon him in the night, and captured him without resistance. He brought him prisoner into Kandy, and delivered him into the hands of General Brownrigg. Through the influence of the principal chiefs, who immediately submitted, all hostilities ceased, and the people, for the first time, saw a successful invader in possession of their country. The king and his family were removed to Colombo, and soon after sent prisoners to Vellore, a strong fortress in the Madras territory, where he died in 1834.

In less than three years, the Kandian chiefs appear to have repented their treatment of their king, and the assistance rendered by them in the subjugation of their country ; and, urged by the priesthood, simultaneously took up arms, almost to a man, against the British ; who, being lulled into security, and scattered in small parties, suffered severely before they could make head against the enemy. Elyapoola, who kept up appearances, and had, by his superior manners and address, gained the respect of all parties, was

* Poor Davy was made the scapegoat to cover the folly and imbecility of the British government of that day.

within a hair's breadth of capturing Sir Robert Brownrigg and his lady on their return from Trincomalle to Kandy. Being descended from the kings of the Cingalese race, there is no doubt that this man aspired to the throne, and expected that the British Government would have raised him to it under a treaty beneficial to both; but, seeing his hopes frustrated, he became the principal leader in the insurrection. He gained so far on the confidence of Sir Robert Brownrigg, that he commanded a body of three hundred of his followers, armed with English firelocks, as a body-guard, in attendance on the general and his lady, on their return from Trincomalle to Kandy. There was beside only three officers and ten or fifteen soldiers, and the domestic attendants. The party arrived about mid-day close to the Alu Vihari, in Matele, and about eighteen miles from Kandy, where bungalows had been erected for their accommodation. Shortly after dinner, all parties were surprised at the appearance of a strong detachment of British soldiers. The officer commanding presented the governor with a letter, which he read, and then put into his pocket, remarking that he had forgot having directed a party to meet him, and ordering whatever remained in the canteens for the men's refreshment. Shortly after, inquiring for Elyapoola, he was told he was at the Vihari. The soldiers bivouacked round the bungalow, and the dessauve and his people disappeared in the night. It was said that a priest, who, from the top of the rock, saw the advance of the British, bitterly reproached Elyapoola for his vacillation; for it had been previously determined that the capture should have taken place the day before, in the thick jungle near the Dambool Vihari; the officers and soldiers were to be massacred on the spot, and the general and lady kept hostages till the interior was evacuated.

The war raged for many months with great fury, the people on all occasions shewing no deficiency of natural courage; but, in the end, British perseverance and discipline prevailed. After the loss of upwards of a thousand men, and many gallant officers, the Kandians were driven from their valleys to seek refuge in the inaccessible hills and jungles; they saw their villages reduced to ashes, their fields laid waste, their coco-nut trees cut down, and their chiefs killed or taken prisoners; but above all, what appeared most to have astonished and confounded them was, that the enemy retained possession of Kandy, recovered the sacred relic, and were in good health, contrary to the predictions of the priests, and indeed to the experience of centuries.

The few chiefs who remained to appearance attached to British rule now exerted their influence; the wily priesthood returned to their seclusions, and the mass of the people commenced repairing their ruined dwellings, and all appearance of hostility ceased throughout the country.

In 1834 another and (I hope) a last effort was made by the priesthood to recover their fast-falling influence, and expel the British from their country; but it went no further than a plot got up without the shadow of probable success, their first object being to poison the governor and commander of the troops. In it, however, they contrived to involve some of the surviving Kandian chiefs in our service at the time. Molligoddy, exercising the functions of chief adigar under the government, and his brother, Donawelli Dessauve, Rodagoddy lekam, and two chief priests, were the principal leaders.

That Englishmen entertain an idea that all the world ought to understand and duly appreciate the protection given to the subject by the trial by jury was amusingly shewn in this instance. These traitors were arraigned with all the formalities of English law, introduced only a few months previous, and a *jury of Kandians* was, for the first time, impannelled to try them. As might be naturally expected, these men acquitted the prisoners!

THE CROCODILE MUMMY-PITS OF MAABDEH.

BY MRS. POSTANS.

A PROSPEROUS "Etesian" wind carried us from Cairo to Manfaloot in six days, on our way to Thebes, passing the pyramids of Dashour and Saccara with regret, but determined to act upon a principle which should influence every wise voyager on old Nilus, namely, never for any reason whatever to lose a fair wind when he has one, for it is a changing thing, and woe unto those whom it abandons. Now, in returning, the current of the river, with the well-advised aid of "*Buckskeesh*" to the crew, will generally bring a boat down at the rate of five miles an hour, the oars being well plied during the night when the wind drops; therefore, all the objects of interest may be taken leisurely, and without fear of paying by days of monotony for a few hours' detention. A Nile boatman, however, will never, if he can help it, pass boats he may see waiting at a village; there is always some excuse ready; he wants to bake bread for the crew, or the next village is full of robbers, and he is afraid to stay there during the night; or, farther on, bad men come down from the hills, and, floating across the river on goat skins, rob the boat and go back; or there is a sand-bank, on which if the boat settles, a thousand men cannot get her off. Such are the general horrors that the reis conjures up when he sees a line of boats tied to a bank near a collection of attractive mud hovels, pigeon-cots, and date-trees, and where he and the crew long to be strolling about the bazaars, or capering about to the sound of the Arab drum.

By means of promises, remonstrances, and threats of the interference of Turkish governors, we succeeded in passing the large town of Mineyeh, with a detention of only half an hour, after which, having seen the palace of Ibrahim Pasha, been barked at by all the dogs of the town, heard a military brass band practising French marches, and seen a splendid breakfast carried in to some pasha with three tails, whose boat was waiting there, we were delighted to set sail and fly gallantly on; but night brought us to Manfaloot, and here a whole fleet of boats, most of them crowded with pilgrims bound to Ghenneh, convinced our reis of his want of bread, and here therefore we were compelled to wait, for he had us at advantage, and while we were sleeping in our cabin, and our dragonman Youssouf was dreaming under the folds of his barnous or Tunis cloak, the boat had been fast tied to a stave on shore, and the reis and his crew were all in the great scene of an Arab's enjoyment. There was no help for it, therefore, and as we knew that in bread-making in the East, one must tarry the bolting, and tarry the grinding; that the grain was first to be bargained for, then the goodness or badness of the coin paid to be disputed over for an hour, after which came the processes of sifting, mixing, leavening, and baking, when a quarrel would arise as to how much had been abstracted by the sailor to whom the affair had been confidentially intrusted by the reis, and as we had to stay twelve hours in a boat, devoured by Egyptian flies, stared at by filthy Arabs, barked at by vicious dogs, and anathematized in their sleeves as Christians by all the green-turbaned gentlemen around us, in the full bloom of their religious zeal, we began to consider how we could pass our time. On the opposite bank of the river was a low flat strip of cultivated ground, with a distant village, all enclosed by limestone hills, honeycombed with monolithic temples, the cave retreats of eremites of old, the Gnostics, probably, so finely described by Gibbon, for we were now

within the grand division of the ancient Thebaid. Near this place we knew had been an ancient city famous for the worship of the crocodile, and several caverns in the mountain had been used for the preservation of their mummies; these we determined to visit, and accordingly told Youssouf to find means for transporting us to Maabdeh, the village at the base of the hills, from whence the road led over them to the mummy-caves. As at Maabdeh, at present, the only tomb-caves are to be found consecrated to their honour and remains, we were desirous to explore them.

After breakfast, therefore—and here I would warn every traveller never to depart from his boat without this proper commencement, inasmuch as it is a sanitary process, and a wise one, seeing that Arab miles are matters of doubtful measurement, and when he sets forth, it is quite impossible to tell when he may return, and the air of Egypt, and antiquity-hunting, are extremely appetizing matters—we ordered Youssouf to procure two donkeys and send them to the opposite bank, and then with umbrellas, a large lantern, and wax-candles, a phosphorus-box, and four stout sailors armed with staves, we in a small boat crossed ourselves. A dragoman, like other travellers, sometimes says more than he can quite prove, and thus it was with ours, for after the most solemn assurances that two black donkeys (he was exact as to colour) had crossed an hour before, we found that none had been even sent, and we, therefore, were obliged to sit down on a bundle of grass, and become the point of attraction to all passengers, until we had a circle round, of men, women, and children, all in huge brown goats' hair cloaks, the men spinning goats' wool, the women adorned with blue necklaces, and the features of the younger branches of the families almost indistinguishable, in consequence of the upper strata of flies which had coated the faces generally. I observed among this group of fellahs, as among our boatmen, that no one amongst them but had amputated the forefinger of the right hand, as a protection from the dreaded conscription, an act which among any other people would fill one's mind with pity for subjects compelled to such an act by the ambition of their ruler; but the idleness of an Arab is so extreme, that I believe he would divest himself of every toe and finger he had, with pleasure, if the operation would only secure to him the power of lying all day upon a bank, and basking in the sun. At Aden, he is precisely the same creature under our Government that he is in Egypt under that of the Pasha; no amount of pay will induce him to work, but he prefers grovelling in filth, and existing either by chance charity or on bad fish thrown aside by the fishermen, in preference to making the slightest exertion to improve his condition.

After waiting for an hour, a couple of donkeys were landed, and my own saddle, which fitted a horse fifteen hands high, being put on one, whereat the poor thing looked much as a Laplander would do in the armour of John of Gaunt, we set forth to Maabdeh, distant, as Youssouf said, about half a mile. On we went pleasantly enough through fields of sugar-cane and corn, until we suddenly came on a large pool filled with mud and water. A general dismount ensued, and the boatmen carried us over comfortably enough; but mud and water ended not here; the inundations of the Nile had rendered the whole of the intermediate country a swamp, and the causeway of earth which the villagers had raised was broken down and impassable. But the crocodiles were before us; we had eaten our breakfast, and were not to be dismayed; so on we floundered for certainly three miles, here slipping along upon the tied donkeys, there immersed ankle deep in the liberal gifts of the Nile, and then again being carried through pools, three and four feet deep, by the boat-

men and Arabs, our garments and feet undergoing pleasant ablution as we went. It was an hour after noon when we reached Maabdch, and procured fresh donkeys, smaller than the last, saddle and bridle-less. From the back of the town we commenced our ascent along a narrow path, formed in the side of the hill, rocky and covered with rolling stones. Arriving at the summit, we wound our way at the back of perpendicular rocks of singularly grotesque forms, and came on a plain, covered with felspar glittering brightly in the sun, which, from its crystal look, delighted the Arabs, who were our guides from Maabdeh. The whole appearance of this mountain deserves remark, the face of it being honeycombed with caves, natural and artificial, while the summit was strewn with this bright felspar, and here and there boulders of flint had assumed precisely the form of cannon-balls piled by the hand of man, resembling them in colour as in shape.

Descending from this table-land, a succession of stony hills rising behind and around each other, with deep ravines, and huge rocks starting forth from their sides, presented a scene as wild and desolate as necromancer could desire for a scene of incantation; and here to the right the guides led us to the mouth of a pit, the cemetery of the sacred crocodiles. Around the entrance were strewn quantities of mummy remains, large bones with portions of dry brown flesh round them, preserved by the embalming process, and fragments of cerecloth, string, and crocodiles' skulls, left by those who had examined at their leisure the tenants of the tombs. The entrance to the mummy-pit, we found to be simply a perpendicular hole, cut in the limestone hill, about fifteen feet deep, the sides irregular blocks, and without any means for descent but fissures which occur among them.

Having lighted candles, secured the phosphorus-box, in case of the lights being extinguished by bats, and removed the coverings from our heads, we, one by one, lowered ourselves down the mouth of the pit, and perceived an opening in the rocks leading from the left. This gallery, originally high enough no doubt for people to traverse with convenience, was so choked up by sand, which had drifted down from the mouth of the pit, and by the falling of blocks of stone from above, that it seemed almost impassable; but the Arabs urged us on, and with one before us, followed by Youssouf, both bearing candles, ourselves next, and two more guides bringing up the rear, also with lights, we all on hands and knees commenced our investigations. It would never do to confess to feeling nervous in such a situation, and yet it was far from pleasant to find ourselves gradually losing the glimmering of daylight which streamed down the aperture of the rock, with intense darkness and an unknown road before us, and our way perpetually blocked by stones, whose angularity was sufficiently evident as we crawled over them; but it was possible still to advance, and as the passage seemed clear of bats, we had, as explorers of a mummy-pit, nothing reasonably to complain of. Soon, however, the guides motioned us to lie flat, as the roof was lower, and the blocks of stone sharp above us, so thus, serpent-wise, with our faces close to the ground, we drew and worked ourselves round windings in the gallery and along shifting sand and stones, in a close, hot atmosphere, unvisited by the light of day, until we found ourselves in a chamber some fifteen feet high. The whole of the mummies, whatever they might have been, were removed from here, but the rocky floor was covered with fragments of human and other bones, some completely pulverized. The size of this chamber probably, in its greatest extent, is forty feet, and wholly stalactitical, but blackened with the oil and smoke of torches, and to the right-hand lies an enormous block of stone, a

portion evidently of the roof. Opposite to the opening leading to the first gallery, we found another; and our zeal, a little increased by having seen this large chamber, we again adopted our crawling position, and found a gallery to which the sand of the mountain had not penetrated, it is true, but which was more difficult to traverse than the first, in consequence of the huge blocks which had fallen from the roof, and in large masses obstructed the way. The heat here, too, was considerably greater, and the impurity of the atmosphere sensibly felt, producing headache and oppression of the chest; the candles (for we had no torches) gave but a dim uncertain light, and we were a long way from our point of entrance, while fresh in our memory was the story of Mr. Legh's Arab guides, who, as they preceded him in these galleries, fell dead from the effects of mephitic vapours.

None of these circumstances were very encouraging, and working along for a hundred yards on hands and knees is rather a tiring method of advancing, particularly with a road rugged and winding as this was. But still the crocodiles had not been seen; the end had not been accomplished; retreat, therefore, was impossible, and on went the party, until the end of the gallery appeared completely blocked up by a huge stone or ledge across it. On near approach, however, the difficulty vanished, and an aperture appeared sufficiently large for the entrance of each person singly, and in a horizontal position; but here bats in millions came rushing forth, shrieking like prisoned demons, and striking in blind terror against every thing in their way. Fortunately, our people had brought the lantern, or the whole party, unprepared for this, and unable to trace the windings of the galleries in darkness and alarm, might have been enclosed for ever in this fearful place, and become subjects of curiosity and wonder to the antiquaries of future times.

Our more provident party still pressed on, dismayed but for a moment by the scared and hateful birds, who, with a loud rushing noise, were hurrying from us to the outer chamber. This third gallery led to a spacious apartment, similar to that we had left, and like it, empty, with an opening to the right and left. The guide paused for a moment, and took that to the left, which led to another gallery, as close and narrow as the rest, the same, as we conjectured, from which Mr. Legh and his party were constrained to turn, and where his Arabs perished. Soon, the dragoman, who was in advance of the party, stopped; something impeded his progress; and, on inquiry, we found it to be a human body, not in a mummied state, but the skin quite dry, and resembling rather wood than a thing which had once possessed life and animation. A few steps further, a second body lay similarly across the gallery, and this Youssouf also moved aside before the party could advance, leaving the conviction that both were, in fact, the bodies of the poor Arabs, whose fate Mr. Legh thus describes:—"We felt we had gone too far, and yet were almost deprived of the power of returning. At this moment, the torch of the first Arab went out; I was close to him, and saw him fall on his side; he uttered a groan; his legs were strongly convulsed, and I heard a rattling noise in his throat—he was dead. The Arab behind me, seeing the torch of his companion extinguished, and conceiving he had stumbled, passed me, advanced to his assistance, and stooped: I observed him appear faint, totter, and fall in a moment—he also was dead. The third Arab came forward, and made an effort to approach the bodies, but stopped short. We looked at each other in silent horror; the danger increased every instant; our torches burnt faintly; our breathing became more

difficult; our knees tottered under us, and we felt our strength was nearly gone."

Mr. Legh and his companions escaped from this gallery to be hunted for murder by the Arabs of Maabdeh and Manfuloot, and as narrowly avoided that fate as they did the mephitic vapour of the pit; yet had they not reached the chamber of crocodiles, nor seen a mummy. Our people, however, no way daunted by the dead bodies, now removed from the path, crept on; and at length all were rewarded by entering a chamber, as large as the two first, but not more than six feet high, in consequence of the floor being filled up to a considerable depth by stones and rubbish. Here, then, were the long-sought mummies. On every side bodies piled on bodies lay, enveloped in mats, coffinless, but apparently undisturbed from the time of burial. Yousouf unrolling two or three, cercloths were found beneath the mats, and bundles of small mummied crocodiles bound up with the bodies, some on either side, and others on the chest, in the place where the scarabæi are commonly placed. The size of these crocodiles was singularly small, but the contrast in size between the creature when very young and when full grown is one of its peculiar characteristics, the egg it lays not being larger than that of a goose. The crocodiles we found were perfectly preserved, even to the teeth and feet; but still, no one's satisfaction was complete until, in a small chamber opening from the large one, was discovered a huge full-grown crocodile, perfectly preserved, the *genius loci*. The aperture in front of the chamber was now much less than the body of the crocodile, so that he was safe from the chance of being dragged from his honourable retreat, by common means at least. But all was gained, and on hands and knees the whole party commenced their backward course, full of triumph, and yet not sorry to leave doubt and apprehension, bats and darkness, mummies and dead Arabs, all behind; and pleasant indeed at the end of the serpentine windings was it to catch a glimpse of sunshine, to feel a breath of pure air, and at length to emerge from this loathsome pit, and stand erect, safe from the mephitic vapours and atmosphere of death.

The guides assured us that, in the catacomb we had just risen from, there were in all five large chambers, with other pits farther in the hills, and, from the appearance that there was of caverns leading from the chambers and galleries, filled as they were with stones and rubbish, it is probable that, like many other burying-places I have seen in Upper Egypt, the mountain was one great necropolis, in the immediate neighbourhood of a large city, and that underground galleries communicated with numerous other tombs and chambers which doubtless honeycomb the hill. From the circumstance of the bodies being uncoffined, they must have been of the poorer class, the large crocodile being the presiding guardian of the dead, and the smaller ones considered as protectors of the bodies to which they are bound. It is most probable that, if sought for, tombs of the rich, with hieroglyphics and paintings, might also be found among these hills, with sculptured figures of Savah, the crocodile-headed deity himself. From the condition of the walls and ceilings, the pit must have been constantly used by torch-light; and the first chambers, as the most easy of access, have been rifled by the Arabs, and, perhaps, cleared purposely for shelter, as it seems to have been the custom of the people of Maabdeh, when pursued, to retreat to these pits for security; and as some Greek soldiers, on one occasion, saw many suddenly disappear as if into the earth, and followed them into this pit, and even to the first chamber, but saw no one, it is probable that they were acquainted with galleries leading to some other points of egress on the mountains.

Tombs hewn in the mountains, whenever the position of towns allowed of this mode of burial, were evidently preferred by the ancient Egyptians to any other, for they were a people who went down to the pit, like those described by the prophet Ezekiel. Except in the neighbourhood of Thebes, where in the tombs of the kings are seen granite sarcophagi, the burial-chambers of the wealthy had always a pit at the end of the galleries or rooms, in which the coffins were deposited, and the aperture afterwards closed—a fact the traveller would do well to remember, as in several cases we were on the verge of these dark abysses, quite unsuspecting their existence, and were only saved from sharing the burial-places of the ancient Egyptians by shrinking back from the clouds of bats who, scared by the approach of lights, rushed up from their retreats around its sides.

The desecration of the resting-places of the dead is one of the most horrible sights in Egypt, and although the bodies and skulls which strew the exterior of the tombs, dragged forth by the avarice of the Arabs, are but masses of bone and bitumen, yet do they so perfectly retain their original forms, that one cannot be otherwise than shocked at the outrages perpetrated on them, and as a ragged Arab holds up a female head, with the clustering tresses yet unchanged, and demands for it a piastre,* as an “antique,” one shudders at the thought of what the feelings of those would be, who fondly hoped to preserve for ever the object of their family love, could they thus see it torn from its body, and hartered for by strangers! “Sec,” said a fellow to us at Thebes, with a broad grin, presenting at the same time a mummied head, whose fine outline, beautifully-turned ear, and soft bright hair, were all unchanged in character of form as they were two thousand years ago, “sec, here is the head of a signora, *cheap*.” We turned with horror and disgust from this trafficker in the dead, but we found it to be a common trade wherever tombs or catacombs were to be rifled.

Before sunset we descended from the necropolis, and by a shorter road, leading to the green margin of a small branch of the river. Our dragoman, himself tired with the morning’s labour, had sent round for the small boat to wait us here, and paying the guides a piastre or two more than they were entitled to, which made them all clamour loudly for “*bucksheesh*” (as the more you give an Arab the more greedy he becomes), we, and the crocodile mummies, were safely got on board, and after three hours’ tracking, pushing, and rowing, on the part of the crew, who paused every ten minutes to tell us in Eastern phrase they were hungry and wanted to “eat bread”—a feeling we heartily sympathized in, notwithstanding the breakfast—all at length arrived on board our craft at Manfaloot, somewhat wearied with our day’s excursion to the burial-place of the crocodiles, and not sorry to forget for a while the dead, in our immediate cares for the preservation of the living.

* About twopence-halfpenny.

THE WONDERFUL MIRROR.

This mirror eke that I have in min hond,
 Hath swiche a might, that men may in it see
 When ther shall falle any adversite
 Unto your regne, or to yourself also,
 And openly who is your friend or fo.
 And over all this, if any lady bright
 Hath set hire heite on any maner wight;
 If he be false, she shall his treason see,
 His new love and all his subtiltie,
 So openly, that there shall nothing hide.

CHAUCER'S *Squire's Tale*.

I THOUGHT I lay in a marble hall,
 In some Indian island cool and green;
 Where a thousand silver fountains fall,
 And a thousand sparkling birds are seen.
 Gliding through many a crystal door,
 Came shapes of Beauty, wondrous bright,
 With footsteps scatt'ring along the floor
 Chequers of gold and purple light.
 My eyes were heavy with sleep and dreams,
 The blood flow'd balmy through every vein;
 And o'er my face fell rainbow gleams
 From the gorgeous roof, like sunny rain.
 And sitting beside my ivory bed,
 A Vision of Beauty waved a fan,
 And a pillow of summer-flowers spread;—
 Then her hand o'er a golden harp she ran.
 On my eyes descended the dews of sleep,
 Like a cloud from spicy bower of bloom;
 Before me flushes of colour creep,
 Like rose-leaves wafted across the gloom.
 A mirror of diamond rose to view,
 A wondrous mirror, vast and clear;—
 The faintest vein, in the violet blue,
 Might be seen in its delicate sweetness here.
 "Look!" that Vision of Beauty said;
 And her voice was mournfully soft and low,
 As the west wind o'er a tulip-bed,
 When the radiant colours come and go.
 Methought I look'd, and a lovely child
 Sat singing alone in the myrtle shade,
 And every varying feature smil'd;
 With a wreath of dewy flowers he play'd.
 A light across the mirror sweeps,—
 Where that child had caroll'd, a youth appears—
 And his soul to his flushing face upheaps—
 And the trump of fame sounds in his ears.

The Wonderful Mirror.

"Gaze yet again," the Vision said :—
 A village scene in the Mirror rose ;
 And the autumn trees are growing red ;
 And the scarlet corn-flower gaily blows.

And beside the mossy bridge there leaned
 A glittering knight and a lady meek ;
 A bough the face of the warrior screen'd,
 But a glow o'erspread the lady's cheek.

In the wondrous mirror a sudden storm
 Of fire and terror darkens by,—
 And I see a soldier's bleeding form,
 And I see a lady's weeping eye.

"In this Mirror," the Vision of Beauty sigh'd,
 "You see the image of human life ;—
 Its drooping plume, its banner'd pride,
 And all its many-colour'd strife.

"You see from Infancy's green stem
 The leaves of childhood's spring unfold ;
 Youth shines with flow'ry diadem,
 And manhood blooms with fruit of gold.

"Then autumn breathes a sadder air ;
 That fruit of gold begins to fall,—
 And Fancy's pageant, sweet and fair,
 Winds dimly through th' enchanted hall.

"Yet look once more," the Vision said :—
 A churchyard glimmer'd into sight,—
 With osiers bending o'er the dead,
 In the sweet and balmy summer light.

And like the breath of lone May-flower,
 O'er wood and corn-field stealing past,
 A sabbath chime from that grey tower
 Seemed lulling Sorrow's roughest blast.

My eyes were filling with solemn tears,
 When an ivied tombstone o'er the grass
 Uplifted my name—my home—my years,
 All written upon that wondrous glass.

O'er the Vision a tenderer beauty broke,
 While that mournful scene began to fade,
 And a voice of peace to my bosom spoke,
 Like a harp in Eden's rosy glade.

"Young man ! you have had a cloudy day,
 Your sweetest thoughts have been sown in grief ;
 And, like a summer-brook melting away,
 Has been hope's morning cold and brief :

"But your Guardian Angel beckons you now,
 No longer on Sorrow's waste to roam ;
 Then hasten on with rejoicing brow—
 Bring your sheaves to the heavenly harvest home !"

MISAPPLIED MILLIONS.

A VERY eminent Oriental scholar (now deceased), when a poor boy, unexpectedly received a present of a few shillings, and, whilst thinking how he could purchase with it the greatest amount of gratification, he saw a Hebrew grammar upon a stall, the price of which just equalled his present. He bought the book, applied himself eagerly and successfully to the study of the language, and thus laid the foundation of a proficiency in Oriental learning which benefited mankind, and secured to himself a high reputation with posterity.

This was one instance, amongst many, of the good to be derived from even a trifling sum of money well applied. Instances, infinitely more numerous, of the evils which have resulted from the misapplication of money, in small or large sums, must be familiar to every one. Critics, as all of us are prone to be, of each other's conduct, we are ever ready to censure the supposed prodigality of our fellows, although our own schemes of employing wealth might not be more consonant with economical or moral maxims: it was no sturdy moralist or friend to the poor who was shocked at the misapplication of a certain pot of ointment, and thought it should have been "sold for three hundred pence and given to the poor." Still, cases frequently occur in our own daily experience wherein a better use of wealth would have avoided evil and imparted good.

But there are acts of prodigality, or misapplication of the fruits of labour, upon so large a scale, that, overlooking the positive evils produced thereby, it is difficult to suppress the reflection they awaken, of the vast amount of good which a judicious use of the dissipated money might have realized. We do not inquire what might have been done by the private fortunes that are constantly consumed in useless projects, extravagance, or vice; because some compensation for the loss of those advantages which an aggregate of accumulations may secure, is to be found in the activity imparted to general industry by the circulation of wealth, and in the transfer of the wasted capital to worthier possessors. We do not indulge in any visionary speculation as to the sum of good which might have been communicated by a different application of the seven hundred millions sterling, the dividends on which are paid half-yearly at the Bank of England; because it would be too much to say that the expenditure of some of this money—and it is impossible to tell how much—may not have been expedient, or necessary, or unavoidable, and because we can see and feel the benefits which have resulted from the political measures for which so enormous a sacrifice was ostensibly made. We look, however, to a recent example, the expenditure incurred in the expedition into Affghanistan, which, it is now acknowledged, was prompted by misinformation, and (as was lately observed in this Journal) has purchased not one solitary contingent advantage; and it is fair, therefore, as a subject of instructive speculation, to consider what might have been done with the money had our Indian army kept within our own territories, and the sum expended in that fruitless expedition been devoted to other purposes.

The cost of this unfortunate political error cannot yet be easily calculated; its exact amount, from the difficulty of collecting the items which properly belong it, will probably never be ascertained. An estimate of the cost, deduced from the best data, at the present moment, would, perhaps, err, on one side or the other, a million or so. The single item of carriage and beasts of burthen for the service of the Army of the Indus, and for General Pollock's and General Nott's armies, would not fall short of, if it does not exceed, one million sterling. It has been stated that the number of camels actually destroyed in the invasion of Afghanistan was 50,000, and the cost of providing carriage-cattle for the army of General Pollock, owing to their scarcity and to the high prices demanded for their hire, must have at least equalled that incurred by the force under Lord Keane. The "Blue Book" tells us that 7,653 camels and 5,026 mules and ponies were purchased in ten weeks for General Pollock's army, besides a vast number hired; and that General England's convoy was accompanied by 10,000 animals. The cost of the camels is not mentioned; but the price of mules is stated at £7 and that of ponies at £5. But exactness in the sum-total is not of essential importance to the object at present in view; it is sufficient that it must be large. Some figures are requisite; it has been calculated at eight or ten millions; let us assume that the expenditure for the Afghan expedition in the four years and a half of its unhappy history was no more than six millions of pounds sterling. The disbursements on account of the Burmese war, it is said, amounted to twelve millions, part of which was repaid in money and territory: for the sake of argument, we take the cost of the Afghan war, which will repay nothing, at one-half that amount.

Suppose these six millions, instead of being sunk, or rather annihilated, had been accumulated in the coffers of the Indian Government, which had the option of applying the sum to any purpose they pleased, what benefits might not have been conferred upon India by a wise appropriation of it!

One of the greatest wants of India, affecting public as well as private objects—political, military, commercial, and domestic operations—is facility of communication by means of good roads. Much has been done in this respect by the Government of late years, as will be seen by reference to the Report of the Board of Public Works at Calcutta.* But the sums devoted to this object are comparatively small in each year, although the aggregate is large, and there being no toll upon the roads, as upon canals, the Government obtain no returns applicable to the increase of means. The annual outlay in 1840, subsequent to which financial difficulties began to interfere, for all the roads, was Rs. 2,86,711, or about £30,000. The cost of making roads in India differs according to local circumstances. The grand trunk road from Calcutta, through Bengal and Hindostan, extending 770 miles, with a general breadth of thirty feet (sometimes forty), having 1,400 bridges, costs (being yet unfinished) at the rate of about Rs. 2,660 the mile, exclusive of convict labour. The Juggannath road, which connects Orissa with Bengal and Hindostan, cost Rs. 5,415 the mile. The

* *As. Journ., Asiat. Intell.*, vol. xxxvi. p. 265.

road from Calcutta to Kishnaghur cost Rs.4,736 the mile. The average outlay may be taken roughly at Rs.4,270, or about £420 the mile. Now, six millions sterling, devoted to this great object, would, at the above rate, complete, with the aid of convict labour, 14,285 miles of additional roads in India.

Another grand desideratum is the multiplication of canals, not merely for water-carriage, itself an object of importance, but for irrigation, which is indispensable to agriculture in India. Here the outlay yields a return of profit, and nothing but the want of capital—that is, the want of that which we now suppose to be lying stagnant in the Government coffers—prevents the extension of canals so as to make the face of India a garden. Let us take the canals east and west of the Jumna as examples of what may be done by the employment of water. Through their means, it appears from the Report of the Board of Works, more than 100,000 acres of land obtained the means of irrigation when other lands were scorched up with drought during the last famine. The sum expended on the canals west of the Jumna, by the British Government, had been in 1840 Rs.15,66,500, or about £150,000; the annual income obtained from the water-rent of these works, cheerfully paid, was upwards of £25,000, or 16 per cent. upon the outlay. In restoring (or rather reconstructing) the Dooab Canal, the British Government expended Rs.5,80,000, or £58,000, and the direct return, up to the end of 1840, had been Rs.5,13,000, or £51,000. At the end of the year 1841, the whole sum expended had been reimbursed, and a large annual income, that is, net profit, was expected in future. The clear profit to the state from canals, in the year 1840, was Rs.2,11,384, or more than £20,000!

Now it is not easy to compute the extent of the canals for carriage and irrigation which might be constructed by the expenditure of six millions sterling, or six hundred lakhs of rupees; we may, however, look at the results of such an outlay in another point of view. As both species of canals yield returns, in the shape of tolls and water-rent, if we take this income at only ten per cent. upon the outlay, here will be a perpetual and constantly-augmenting fund, derived from thence, of £600,000 a year, applicable to the same purposes, and multiplying itself in a compound ratio.

The Grand Ganges Canal, projected by Capt. Cuttley, the commencement of which had been ordered by the Government (having been convinced of its practicability), but was suspended in consequence of financial difficulties connected with the Affghan war; which is intended to be navigable from Cawnpore to Kunkhul, with a water-way of 150 feet broad and ten feet deep, and capable of irrigating the whole of the Dooab, will probably cost less than one-tenth of the six millions squandered in Affghanistan.

In addition to these great works, there are—objects of urgent public necessity or importance—embankments, bridges, tanks, ghauts, serais, staging-bungalows, and other public edifices, for the erection and repair of which the mere interest of six millions sterling would almost afford a sufficient fund.

If we turn from these objects, connected with the wants, the comforts, and the industry of the people, as well as with the exigencies of the Government, to others which relate to their civilization and improvement, to the means of remedying their moral and intellectual wants, what wonders might not be wrought by so large a sum as six millions sterling! Economically disbursed, it would suffice to establish institutions for education in all the principal cities of British India, and to endow them. It would enable the Government to do what the present generation of the natives require—*give* them the elements of sound knowledge; for the purchase of education, at even the lowest rate, seems to be too severe a tax upon their poverty or their selfishness. It would shew that the Government are really anxious to have educated and not ignorant subjects.

Suppose the Christians of India, foreigners and natives, claimed some share of this very large sum, extracted, or to be extracted, in some shape or other, from the soil and the industry of the country, and only one million of pounds were set apart for purposes connected with their religion, how many churches and Christian schools might this portion of the vanished treasure plant in every part of it!

Suppose the state were jealous of diverting so large an amount of "revenue" from fiscal purposes, whilst a public debt remained unliquidated, six millions would extinguish one-fifth part of this debt, and the interest of that sum, set apart as a sinking fund, would extinguish the whole in about twenty years.

We repeat, that the exact amount of dissipated money is not material to the subject now under consideration; whatever be its real amount, whether less or more than we have assumed, the fact is the same, namely, that it has been expended upon a project which has yielded nothing, and that it might have been devoted to purposes which must have realized a certain quantity of good. Let the actual amount range from one million to ten millions, it is only a question of degree; the quantity of good which has been lost will only be less or greater.

But we may be reminded that the money has not been, and will not be, taken from India; that the war was undertaken for British objects, and that Britain will conscientiously pay the whole, or at least a part, of the outlay. This circumstance makes no difference, except in the locality of the good which might have been produced if the money, whencesoever abstracted, had been otherwise applied. It will be seen* that the communications of the Court of Directors to the Board of Control on this subject have "not received a satisfactory answer;" but let the six millions be supposed to be divided between Great Britain and India; that only seven thousand miles of new roads were made in the latter country, and that three millions sterling were appropriated to the relief of the famishing families in our manufacturing districts at home; more than one hundred thousand of these families might be supported, at half-a-guinea a week, for a whole year!

The view we have taken of this question would scarcely be fair and just

* Debate at the East-India House, *post*, p. 263.

if the war with the Affghans had been a national contest into which we had been forced by a due regard for objects that can alone excuse the infliction of so great an evil as war, namely, self-defence, which we are ready to admit is a term of comprehensive import, including the vindication of national honour, as well as the protection of the national territories. But the Affghans neither menaced our Indian empire with invasion, nor evinced any disposition to insult or disparage us. We embarked in the war, not as parties, but as auxiliaries. Their *de facto* ruler, whom we had virtually acknowledged, received our envoy with hospitality, and was eager to form an alliance with us. Peace with him would have secured for us there all that we could hope to gain from war, and war has actually yielded us nothing. We are, therefore, entitled to consider the sum expended in its prosecution as money lost—sacrificed not merely without an equivalent, but without receiving any thing whatever in return—and to reckon up the profit which the same sum might have yielded if otherwise applied. True it is, what is past cannot be mended; that repentance will not reproduce a wasted fortune; but it has often prevented the mispending of another, and if the fruits of this most unjust and most impolitic measure shall teach our Government to be more wary and prudent in their Indian policy, this will be the only advantage gained from it. We had forgotten: it has procured for us a pair of very respectable wooden gates, made of real sandal (it is said, though the scent is lost), and exhibiting some curious specimens of ancient carving!

DIARY OF AN ASSISTANT SURGEON.

No. XIV.

February 10th.—Secundermally.—This morning we reached this place. Here is an immense high, bluff, inland rock. The place is said to receive its name from Alexander the Great, *Secunder* being ‘Alexander,’ and *mally*, ‘a hill’—Alexander’s hill; and native antiquaries maintain that Alexander penetrated thus far to the east and south; but upon what ground this hypothesis is built, I cannot pretend to say. Marching, as I am necessitated to do, in the rear of the regiment, to be ready to attend to any one that may fall back, I have just before me the *recruit boys*, thirty or forty in number, and really these little fellows seem to have very much the advantage over the juvenile bumpkins of Old England. Native children have universally a great deal of *esprit*, intelligence, and amiability; they are never clownish, lubberly, or coarse; and the little fellows in front of me stretch out their stumps at the rate of three miles an hour, singing and gambolling the whole way. On the route, this morning, we passed under an avenue of banyan trees, full of monkeys and flying foxes: the latter are hideous monsters, being in fact enormous bats, having wings that spread when flying nearly thirty inches from tip to tip, and bodies as large as that of a great drake, including his feathers. These creatures may often be seen flying homewards in a bevy at evening.

This portion of Southern India produces much cotton, and some hundreds of thousands of acres are cultivated with it. The plant appears to me very much to resemble an inferior geranium, and the fibres of cotton grow in little

balls, similar in size and appearance to those of the potato. A vast quantity of tobacco is also produced in the southern division of the Madras presidency, there being at Trichinopoly an immense fabrication of cheroots, commonly designated "Trichinopolies." The consumption may be imagined from the simple circumstance that the annual supply required by the —th was *fourteen thousand*—pretty well for one regiment only. There is also in this division a large cultivation of the castor-oil plant; it is, in fact, a highly fertile soil, and might, under European skill, capital, and encouragement, become most abundant in the variety and quality of its productions. We ought not to go to America for cotton and tobacco, to France and Spain for our wines, to Italy for fruits, the Levant for currants and raisins, nor to the Gambia for gums and ivory; India ought to be, as it might be, both our producer and our consumer. I am almost induced to think that ancient Rome, two thousand years ago, transacted as much commercial intercourse with the actual natives as does modern England. Every year, during the summer solstice, a fleet of one hundred and twenty vessels sailed from Myos Normos, an Egyptian port on the Red Sea; by the assistance of the monsoons, they traversed the ocean in about forty days; the coast of Malabar, the coast of this very district, was the usual term of the navigation, and in the markets of this coast the merchants from the remoter parts of India met their customers. The objects of traffic were splendid, but effeminate; silk, a pound of which was worth its equal weight in gold; precious stones, amongst which the pearl stood second only to the diamond; and the two great pearl fisheries were *then*, as *now*, Ormuz, and our neighbouring Cape Comorin. The diamonds are supposed to have come from Jumulpoor, in Bengal; and a variety of aromatics and spices, that were consumed by the Romans in religious worship, in luxurious usage, and in funeral pomps. In return for these, the sellers were content to receive only the precious metals; so that it became at one time a cause of complaint not unworthy of the grave senate, that the wealth of the state was irrecoverably expended in the purchase of feminine gratifications. Tacitus, I think, computes the sum carried yearly to India, and left there, at nearly a million sterling.

20th.—The sons of the prophets exclaimed, "there is death in the pot;" surely there is death either in the air or water with us. The first case of cholera occurred with one of the camp-followers, while we were halting near Trichinopoly; the second day there was another case; each subsequent day brought more than one case, and now the number of cases occurring daily among the sepoys and followers is sometimes twenty. My hands are consequently full—night and day, I am required somewhere or other in the camp; have four hospital-tents filled with fresh, old, recovering, or hopeless cases. At Coilpilly, four marches back from hence, I happened to be vice-president of the mess for the day; Macleay sat upon my right-hand, and he appeared to me in nothing different from his usual state of health, which was good. In the course of dinner, I asked him to take a glass of pale ale with me, which he declined, simply upon the ground that he did not then feel exactly in cue for beer, and should wait till supper for his glass. The mess broke up at five o'clock; at six I was sent for to Macleay's tent; he complained that he felt sick from some water he had drunk. He rapidly grew worse; and in two hours, his case assumed the most decided aspect of spasmodic cholera. I continued with him through the whole night, and nothing that I could do mitigated for a single moment his symptoms, and early on the following morning he died on the march to Tairshewal, where we buried him. Such a sudden blow, falling

upon one of our immediate little society, has produced a feeling of great alarm among the *free livers*. Poor Sam R. trembles now and then; R. looks nervous; and David A. takes the *brandy pawnee* stiffer than his wont. Independent of this melancholy case, I have risen every two hours through the night, for the last week, and we are beginning to be pressed for hospital accommodation and sick carriage.

21st.—This morning we marched into Pullamcottah, the second break in our journey. This is a small military station occupied by the 3rd light infantry; the regiment did not much like at first our entrance, because of the presence of the cholera in the camp. There is here a large old fort occupied by the 3rd, and one or two subordinate civilians reside here. The district is celebrated for its manufacture of fine cotton cloths, known by the name of the locality of their make. We found here Archdeacon Robinson, on his ecclesiastical tour of inspection, and, being Sunday, I was glad of the opportunity of hearing so able and excellent a man preach. The church, built in former times by the government, is very small, and no clergyman has been resident here for many years: there are, however, two missionaries of the Independent persuasion, who have flourishing establishments, and separate villages for their converts, named, Nazareth, Jerusalem, Bethesda, and such like. One of these missionaries has procured to himself a great deal of ill-will, in consequence of his refusing to baptize the child of one of the officers, on the ground of its illegitimacy, and, as one good turn deserves another, the government took away from him an allowance which he received as a sort of acting chaplain. In the afternoon, we dined at seven o'clock with the 3rd, and before dinner we made a hunting party; one of Clarke's dogs broke his leg in throwing at a fox.

28th.—We have now been *en route* more than a month. During the last fortnight, we have had a terrible infliction of cholera, both in the camp and among the followers. What can it arise from? The ground upon which we have encamped has been invariably dry, open, and rather elevated; great pains have been taken by the quarter-master's department in the selection of ground having these qualities; we have never once marched in a fog, or damp state of the atmosphere; our distances *de die in diem* have been remarkably short; guards have been sent on to every known piece of water in the advance, with strict orders to prohibit any individual from drinking unwholesome water; and nothing has occurred to produce fatigue, alarm, or discontent: yet, under all these favourable circumstances, there have already occurred more than 145 cases of this fearful disease, in which two-thirds have died. My first hospital assistant died last night, as have also two of the attendants, so that I have pretty well to do. Every morning I am obliged to start with a quart bottle of medicine, to be ready to administer cases falling into the rear; the mixture is of laudanum, spirits of camphor, and brandy, and a wine-glass is given the moment a case is reported to me: *nostrum* practice is bad, but there is no help for it in the present case. There are five hospital tents crammed full, the dying, the dead, and the recovering, lying side by side, and there is a heat and effluvia equal to 110° at noon in each. Yesterday morning, I chanced to spy an officer's servant carrying into his master's tent a kettle of water, which he had just boiled; in boiling, it had run over the side of the kettle, and after evaporating, had left a palpable white deposit on the side of the vessel; being at the moment very much engaged, I omitted to take the sediment for analysis, but I immediately induced Robson to issue a peremptory order that

no one in camp shall on any consideration use water except it be supplied under the arrangement of the quarter-master's department.

Watts was relating last night a singular monomania under which the young Rajah of Tanjore labours; he fancies that he has lost his caste, and that to recover it he must undergo a thousand transmigrations; two years ago, he began this course of metempsychosis, by being enclosed in a golden egg and sat upon by Brahmins.

March 1st.—Thanks be to God! we have now entered into the Travancore country. I ejaculate this tribute, because we have been assured the whole way that, as soon as we did enter it, we should get rid of the cholera. This morning we passed through a gorge in the range of hills which have been on our right for several days: it is called the Arambooly Pass, and I have never seen any part of India so completely English in aspect as that which we passed over this morning. Putting full credence in the proverbial assurance that we should get rid of the cholera hereabouts, I for the first time since starting quitted the line of march, just to take a survey of the country, and got into a series of well-fenced fields, such as my hunting propensity loveth, and while pushing some bushes out of a prickly pear hedge, up jumped a hare. This is the first morning that for nearly six weeks I have breathed freely; I literally revelled in the similitude of the aspect of the country to that of England. There is an immense quantity of game in every direction. Yesterday, we had fully reckoned upon having sea-fish for dinner, as the news of a regiment passing near soon runs to the sea coast, and almost as soon causes a supply of fish to be sent off by tappaul. I was rather surprised to hear the reason why we had not any:—"Because the fishermen all along the coast refuse to fish on Sunday, being Christians."

March 3rd.—Oh! ye theorists and speculatists on the rise, progress, and decline of cholera, what say ye to this? There has not occurred a single case of cholera since we passed through the Arambooly Pass into the Travancore country. On re-perusing the daily reports of the hospital, I find that up to the 28th February, from the 28th January, inclusive, being thirty-one days, there occurred among the sepoys ninety-three cases, and among the camp-followers one hundred and seventy; of the regimental cases, there died thirty privates, two native officers, the head medical assistant, an officer's child, and poor McLeay. The weather was decidedly favourable, the sort of country through which we passed generally open, the halting-ground carefully selected, the marches short, and the hour of starting always after sun-rise; and yet the cholera harassed us all the way to Arambooly. We are this day pitched in a jungle: the march has been one of the longest; but not one fresh case since we came through the pass into Travancore. This place is a missionary station, and there are resident two missionaries, episcopal. An unfortunate sub, of the 6th, is detached here on command; a happy berth he must have! Johnson mentioned this morning that the amount of Christians in Travancore is 19,000. Smith and I went over the mission establishment after our mess; there is a printing press, a school, and a church in course of erection, which, in truth, I should have thought much too large in scale. I cannot say I think the management of these mission affairs is altogether well arranged; there were some thousands of pamphlet publications, in the Tamil, lying on the shelves in the printing room.

5th.—*Koitally.*—Last night, we walked over an old fort near which we were pitched, and in which we found a desolate Roman Catholic chapel, which, if in good repair, might accommodate 400 persons; there were three or four

grave-stones in the little burial-ground, one of which was engraved as containing the remains of "General Lannoy, who died in 1750, and who commanded from Calicut to Cochin;" his wife lies buried beside him. I suppose he was some French officer in the service of the then Rajah of Travancore. The number of desolated Roman Catholic chapels in Travancore is very considerable. I was greatly surprised yesterday, on coming suddenly on the line of march, to see, standing by the road-side, as good and valid a mile-stone as any commissioner of turnpike trusts might desire to see: it was the first I had ever seen in India, and was marked, "XXXIII to Trevandrum," that being the residence of the Rajah; and as they have accompanied us ever since, we have a much more facile way of ascertaining our distances than by the perambulator.

March 8th.—Trevandrum.—Since the 5th we have passed through a country woody, undulating, and fertile; abundance of pepper, cardamoms, and other spices, growing by the way-side; every evening in our walks we moved quantities of game, hares, partridges, quail, and pea-fowl. If "colonization" could anywhere in India be fully carried out, surely it must be in Travancore. I should be well contented to try the experiment myself. This place is the seat of the native Travancore government; the Rajah has a brigade of troops of his own, with a few artillery, commanded by a European officer; there is also a Company's regiment stationed here. The succession to the musnud or throne of Travancore is through the female line; so that the son does not succeed the father, but the son of the father's sister, and in case of the failure here, the son of the father's aunt.

10th.—We are close to the sea. The whole country abounds with pepper, cardamoms, cinnamon, cloves, and coffee. Slavery is common; the slaves are of the most degraded class; at a certain age, a slave may claim a female of the same class to wife, and the respective owners must make arrangement for their union, that both may serve the same master; they are not allowed to approach within forty paces of a free man. The present Rajah is seventeen years of age, speaks, reads, and writes English well, and understands Sanscrit and Persian.

15th.—A beautiful road this morning the whole way, ten miles and a half, undulating, and edged with jungle. A most offensive stench falling upon our olfactories induced Johnson to leave the line of march and search for the cause, which proved to be the remains of a human body; the villagers said it was the body of a traveller that had been killed by a tiger. Some of the servants saw a leopard in the road; the spotted gentleman stared at them for a few seconds and then fled. We are encamped on a high piece of ground which overlooks miles of hills and valleys of jungle, thronged with elephants, tigers, wolves, leopards, deer, pea-fowl, &c. &c. Travancore abounds in sandal-wood, of which the Government has a monopoly.

18th.—Halt to-day here, Attagherry, to give the men an opportunity of cleaning their accoutrements, previously to marching into Quilon to-morrow. I walked a mile and a half to see a very neat Syrian church; it is sweetly situated on the margin of a sheet of water formed by a backwater of the sea. The priest resides in a neat cottage hard by the church; he seemed a respectable half-caste.

14th.—Marched with "trumpet and drum" and colours flying into Quilon.

Aleppee, May 7th.—So the drama commences its fifth act; or, in plain language, the end of my Indian career has just had its beginning; and here I am with the specific object of finding my way to Madras, being on sick certifi-

cate. The day before yesterday I set out from Quilon for this place, in what is designated an "accommodation" boat, and the omission of the comparative adjective is wise, for if the universal experience of these conveyances were to be given, the prefix must be "*bad*." I embarked at half-past five p.m., and a lovely night ensued, rich in resplendent moonlight. The distance from hence to Quilon is forty miles, and with one set of rowers, this was accomplished in fourteen hours. It is not perhaps so much the actual distance which exemplifies the "patient in toil" character of the natives of India, as the circumstance of their being on this occasion fourteen hours in incessant motion, without refreshment. There is but one European officer at this retired place, Captain R., whose wife has been staying some time at Quilon for the purpose of enjoying a little gaiety; having heard that I intended to go to Aleppée, she said to me, one evening, at a party where I met her, "You will see Captain R. at Aleppée, and I hope you will go to our house." The glory of Anglo-Indian society is its freedom from exclusiveness, the total absence of all frigidity. On rousing up in the morning, I found that the boat had come to, close to the steps of a handsome house on the beach, and finding this to be the captain's location, I put on a bold face, and, crossing the beach, mounted the steps, and entered the verandah, where I found, arrayed in his shirt and long drawers, the worthy functionary, seated at a cheroot; and with him was one Johnny Hill, of the Commissariat, with whom I had the good luck to be acquainted, and who immediately introduced me to R., and in an hour's time we three were cheek by jowl at a hearty breakfast. Here I have found capital quarters until the departure of the good ship *Ernāād* from hence.

Aleppée is one of the principal marts on the Malabar coast for the reception of the produce of Travancore, such as timber, pepper, cardamoms, spices, &c.; the former, however, is the chief article of commerce, the property in the forests being vested in the rajah himself. The *Ernāād* is now loading with teak in bulk, purchased by the Madras Government of the rajah, for the supply of public works. In walking upon the beach to-day, I was greatly struck with the singular docility, intelligence, and precision shewn by the elephants. There were three male and three female elephants engaged in the work; their particular duty was to convey the great logs of wood from the timber-yard over the beach, and far enough into the sea to set them afloat, after which they are taken in tow by boats to the lading ship. The workmen fasten a strong piece of cable to the end of the log; the elephant then immediately, without a single word of command, conveys, by means of his trunk, the loose end of the cable into his mouth, and also coiling the rope once round his trunk, hauls away the log into the surf, resting once or twice on the way. Having conveyed his burden a certain distance into the sea, he disengages himself from the rope; but if he should find that the timber does not quite float as soon as let go, he shoves it further and further with his trunk, until he perceives it to float readily. The precision of each animal is really beautiful; he never takes a false hold, never knocks his legs against the log, never jams his burden, seldom even knocking one piece against another. At the least word, the elephant will kneel down, and with his tusks turn over any log, or lift up one piece on to another. I was expressing my surprise at the intelligence of the animals to one of the attendants, who replied, "Yes, Sir, they understand perfectly every word the keeper says." These elephants are very tenacious of their rice, and will discover the least deficiency in their accustomed allowance, and are sure to resent it sooner or later on the keeper. A short time since, at this place, an elephant and his keeper quarrelled, in consequence of

which the man became ill-tempered, frequently struck the animal, and used abusive language to him. Going one morning, as usual, to unpicket his charge, and being, it is said, half-drunk, he commenced a volley of abuse; the elephant neither moved nor shewed the least sign of emotion, but waited quietly until the fellow approached his head, when he struck him one blow with his trunk, and killed him in a moment.

9th.—In the moments of our own security and peace, we little think of the dreadful sufferings which others, not very far removed from us, may be enduring. It has been said, that such is the necessary selfishness of our mundane condition, that a man suffers more actual pain and inconvenience from a scratch on his little finger, than he would from *hearing* of the destruction of a city by an earthquake. Almost at the moment that I was shaking hands the other day with H. and B., and bidding them good-bye, poor young Bromwick, of the 29th, was suffering all the horrors of a fearful and horrible death. A party of officers, who are staying at St. Thomé, a favourite resort for *sick certificaters* and *leave of absencers*, had dined together last Friday, about half-past three; they spent a couple of hours together in moderate enjoyment, little heedful of any danger impending over one of them. About half-past five, one of the party proposed that they should all go down, and take a swim in the surf. Along a great extent of this part of the coast the surf is of *itself* exceedingly dangerous, and requires a strong swimmer to contend safely with it. All the party upon this occasion were excellent swimmers, and they were soon stripped and “buffetting the waves;” in the very height of their enjoyment, a sudden cry of terror and agony was heard from young Bromwick, who had advanced foremost into the surf. It was at first supposed by his companions that he had been seized with cramp, and was struggling to reach the sandy footing nearer shore. Brodie, a brother officer of Bromwick, seeing his distress, instantly swam out to his succour, but in the meanwhile the poor youth continued to put forth the most agonizing cries, and as Brodie approached the scene of suffering, he found the water discoloured with blood, and his unfortunate friend shrieked out in the most distressing manner, “Oh, help! help! a shark has seized me!” Undismayed by this fearful announcement of the risk and danger which in all probability must ensue to himself in interfering in such a deadly strife, Brodie, with that cool determination for which he was remarkable, struck out with redoubled strokes until he was able to lay hold of the hapless victim’s arm; grasping this vigorously, he turned round, and dragging his friend with one hand, and swimming with the other, he made for the shore. The shark, however, which had seized young Bromwick by the opposite hip, refused to loose his hold of the prey, and thus a terrible struggle arose between the rescuer and the enemy, in which, by dint of almost super-human energy, the *former* prevailed: he succeeded in bringing his charge close on the sandy beach, at which point the savage monster, lushing first of all the water with his tail until it foamed again, rushed back into the surf. Poor Bromwick expired on the instant of his deliverance; his companions, on gathering round his body, found that the shark had seized him by the right hip, and in the tenacity of his gripe, had caused a most fearful laceration, extending into the abdomen. Overcome by his exertion and the excitement of such a contest, Brodie fainted immediately on reaching the shore. I may here mention that, in the course of a few months after this affair, Brodie died of fever, and that, prior to his death in India, the Humane Society in London had awarded him one of their honorary medals, but he being dead, it was presented, at the ensuing annual meeting, to his father.

Singular enough, Bayly, with whom I had shaken hands in saying good-bye at Quilon, at the very hour of poor Bromwick's death at Madras, had witnessed the almost as fearful destruction of Major Haddock by an elephant in Ceylon. Haddock, Bayly, and his cousin were beating a large clump of jungle, with the view of driving out a wounded elephant which had taken refuge in it. At a turn or opening of the jungle, the beast suddenly issued forth directly at the spot where Haddock was standing, whom he seized with his trunk, threw him on the ground, and in an instant trampled him to death.

Monday, 10th.—I was a good deal surprised yesterday morning to hear "the sound of the church-going bell." I had in my few days' sojourn here not as yet discovered that there existed a place of worship, and from the extremely limited amount of European population resident at or near to Aleppee, I certainly could not have expected to find one here. However, at eleven o'clock, *more Angliæ*, the bell chimed for church. The congregation proved to consist of our party from R.'s, being seven persons, two European artillerymen on duty here, a store serjeant, four half-castes, the minister and clerk; total, sixteen persons. The church, it seems, was built out of the funds of the Church Missionary Society, and is capable of accommodating with seats at least four hundred persons, and possesses an excellent hand-organ. The clergyman is a Mr. N., a canonical-looking person, who might have graced a stall at Toledo, and who certainly does not hold with the Gnostics the doctrine of "a unity of marriage," inasmuch as he has wedded *thrice*. Surely there must be a squandering of money in this case; there seems no possible reason why an edifice so extensive should be erected here; if the Society which built it have money to squander, let them look to the many desolated and dilapidated parochial churches in old England, in which the congregations sit shivering amidst damp and ruin. I am aware that a very able Jesuit is reported once to have said, "give me a fold, and I will engage to find a flock soon to fill it;" but this has not been usually the *modus operandi* of the Anglican church, and in this part of their field of labour I much fear that the churches built by the Church Missionary Society will soon fall into the condition into which all the Romanist churches in Travancore have fallen. I must do the justice which is so eminently due to the American missionaries of every denomination that I have met with in India to say, that they are almost all men of talents, humble, diligent in their vocation, pursuing it unobtrusively and silently, and having none of that vicarial or rectorial *présteige* which too often distinguishes the English missionary.

Cotyam, 12th.—Yesterday morning, Mrs. Salter, Mrs. Menzies, Hill, and I, set out in two boats for this place. Travancore appears to offer excellent opportunities of establishing a thorough water intercommunication. The distance we had to travel by water was twenty miles; the passage throughout the whole course was very pretty and refreshing; and no sooner had I landed and found myself standing on the turfy margin of a river, than I threw myself on the ground, and indulged in that enjoyment to which a newly turned-out horse would have treated himself—a hearty good roll. Cotyam is, without exception, the prettiest place with which I am acquainted in India; the general aspect is of varied undulations, the sides of which are covered in some spots with lofty trees, and in others with flowering shrubs; between the principal ranges of these hill-ets runs the river, throwing off on either side little armlets and bays. The houses of the missionaries, the schools, the college, the church, are situated upon eminent situations. This location is the headquarters of the revived Syrian churches, the new management of which is

placed under a committee, consisting of their own metropolitan and the missionaries, three in number, Messrs. Doran, Bailey, and Baker, who occupy capital houses; the former gentleman resides in a large house, which was originally built by a then missionary, Mr. Fenn, who had an independent fortune, and laid out a thousand pounds upon it: Mr. Baker's house is a capital one, and he told me that he had expended £700 upon it out of his own pocket. Mr. D. has also private means of his own; he is a very superior man, a graduate of Trinity College, Dublin, acquainted with Latin, Greek, Hebrew, Syriac, Malayalin, and French. I do not pretend to follow the pursuit of Buchanan, nor to enter upon "Researches" after the manner of his; but I believe the date of the foundation of the Syrian churches may be considered as one of those cases concerning which the sage governor of Barataria would have decided that "much might be said on both sides." It is said that the Apostle Thomas visited this part of India, and here planted the banner of the Cross; he might possibly have come hither as a passenger in one of the half-yearly fleets which, under the auspices of the Roman power, traded with the Malabar coast. It is said that, in the fifth century, a merchant, nation unknown, landed on the Malabar coast, where he found men worshipping after the Christian form; and that he returned to his native country, wherever it was; and thence again went to India, furnished with priests, teachers, and books. The present number of Syrian Christians is said to be about 70,000, and these are nowhere to be found throughout the whole peninsula of India except in Travancore and Cochin; here they appear to thrive, but never to extend a single offshoot beyond this their native soil. Amongst these churches have been, and still are to be, found antique copies of the Gospels, in the pure Syriac; but the ceremonials of the church have sadly fallen off from primitive simplicity by admixture with the forms of the Romish church, with which, as if unintentionally, they became blended. The Syrian church has, from time to time, been endowed by the rajahs of Travancore with grants both of land and money: had these endowments been well managed, the collective church would have been wealthy; but they have been badly managed, and the consequence is that the priesthood is poor; they are also ignorant, and the offspring of poverty and ignorance is generally selfishness. The darkness of the priesthood always involves the people, so that education in this case has been utterly neglected, and no manuscript copies of the Gospels have, as in former ages, been circulated; thus superstition and error have succeeded original simplicity and purity. Some thirteen years since, a negotiation was entered into between the heads of the Syrian churches and the Church Missionary Society, by which the management of the former became vested in the latter, the consequence of which has been a vast improvement. The Society gathered together the different funds of endowment, relet the lands, and cleared away the soil heretofore neglected. This part of the management has been, I believe, in the hands of Mr. Baker of late years, who has wrought great financial improvements. The Society's early work was to found eleemosynary schools throughout the country, and a principal one here at Cotyam; this scholastic department is at present under the management of Mr. Bailey. The Society found themselves in a position to establish a college, in which are educated, fed, and clothed, rather more than a hundred boys, who are mostly Syrians; there are a few Malabarians, and two Nairs of Travancore, *aborigines* of high caste. This establishment is supported entirely by the funds of the native church, and does not derive a single shilling from the Society: it is under the superintendence of Mr. Doran. Yesterday, I went round the col-

lege with him, and saw the different classes engaged in their respective studies. The junior class was engaged in translating the New Testament into Syriac; the next above it from Greek into English; a third class I found reading *Cæsar's Commentaries*. I asked a little lad to construe two or three passages, which he did with the greatest readiness, and then gave the syntactical construction in a manner that made me look back with shame to my own classical acquirements when at the same age. I perceived in one part of the room three boys reading in recitation something, and on looking over the shoulder of one, found it to be the *Andria* of Terence; one lad worked for me a sum in equations, and another a problem in the fifth book of Euclid; and, as a finish, Mr. Doran desired three of the senior boys to read to us their own compositions on texts furnished by the Archdeacon of Madras, as prize compositions. The college contains an excellent library, well furnished with classical, theological, and mathematical works. I confess that I was greatly delighted, as well as surprised, at all I saw. These students belong to a race too commonly designated "a parcel of black boys;" these too-much despised boys were perfectly capable of translating Sophocles and Terence, not only into their own tongue, but into an alien language, itself commonly difficult of acquirement—the purest English. At one o'clock, we went to visit the dinner-scene, which seemed quite as satisfactory to the participants as to the spectators. As these youths become qualified both by age and education, they are admitted into the priesthood of the Syrian Church, and receive ordination at the hands of the Syrian Bishop, who leaves their education entirely in the control of the college authorities, and they are afterwards located at stations throughout Travancore, supported by stipends furnished from the college funds. With such admirable education, sober habits, naturally gentle manners, and with the principles which they have learned, and will have to teach, who can foresee what will be the result of their ministration? No attempt is made to interfere with their peculiar religious tenets; the Scriptures are placed in their hands; these are carefully interpreted to them, they pray after their own fashion, and attend their own neat little Syrian church, which stands at the top of its own little hill. In addition to all this, Mrs. Baker has forty-nine girls under her tuition: she considered it a waste of time to teach them English; they are, therefore, taught to read in Malayalim; to knit, sew, and in the general habits of industry and morality; a course of bringing up well calculated to render them excellent wives for the Syrian youth: and all this great good in the midst of a Malabar jungle! Last Sunday only, four leopards were seen quietly prowling about within a mile of the place; elk and wild hog are often cantering along the little valleys from hill to hill. Some time ago, Mr. Baker had a flock of nearly twenty goats, which he sent out to pasture, under the care of a goatherd, about two miles off; every now and then the fellow came back and reported a goat lost; at length the depredator was discovered, and proved to be a boa constrictor, which the villagers succeeded in killing, and found a whole goat unaltered in his inside. On a former occasion, the villagers found a boa constrictor lying in a state of passive exertion, with a young elk in his jaws, which he could have but recently seized, as he had but ingulphed the hind-quarters, the head and fore-quarters of the young animal lying alive on the ground. After killing the snake, the people delivered the young elk, and took it to Mr. Baker, who reared it, and after two years gave it to a gentleman at Cochin.

THE DISASTERS IN AFFGHANISTAN.

THE INVESTMENT OF GHUZNI.*

THE following extracts from a letter recently received from Lieut. Andrew Crawford, of the 3rd Bombay N.I., and late of the Shah's cavalry, afford a more minute and particular account than we recollect to have seen in print before, of the circumstances under which the great fortress of Ghuzni passed again into the hands of its former possessors:—

I promised that I would send you a full, true, and particular account of all my adventures during the past year, and I now take up my pen to fulfil my promise, and without further preamble commence my narrative at once, from the period of my quitting Candahar.

I left that city on the 30th October, last year, having under my charge three state prisoners and several hostages, to be escorted to Cabul, and for the safeguard of the same, I was accompanied by a troop from my own corps, and about forty Afghan horse, under a chief named Guddoo Khan. It was on the 7th November we reached Oba. We had marched rapidly, but in perfect peace, and as little expected to be attacked on the road as I do at this moment; you may imagine, therefore, how thunder-struck I was when Guddoo Khan entered my tent, bringing with him a native official of that part of the country, styled the Urz Beggie, who gave me an account of the disasters in Cabul on the 2nd of the month, and, as I afterwards found, had as matters really were at the capital, he made them out to be much more so. He strongly pressed my returning to Khelat-i-Ghilzie, saying that there were 20,000 men round Ghuzni, and to go on would be to certain death. I considered, however, it would never do for an officer to turn back on a mere rumour of danger, and that, should the man's story really be true, still I had a better chance of reaching Ghuzni, which was only fifty-four miles off, than Khelat, which was ninety. Tired though my horses were, they might make Ghuzni in one forced march, but they would not be able to get to the other station under a couple of days; the road lay through the barren and hostile country of the Ghiljies, and, as I subsequently discovered, Urz Beggie was a traitor: he wished to get me back through the Ghiljie districts, as he himself was a man of that tribe, and would have raised the whole country about my ears—not a man of us would have escaped to tell the tale.

After duly considering all the *pros* and *cons* of the case, I mounted my detachment at eight p.m., and moved on towards Ghuzni. We marched rapidly the whole night, and by daylight had reached Nancee, about thirteen miles from Ghuzni, but the first streak of dawn shewed us that the people were on the alert; there were videttes on every hill, and, in a very short time, word was passed from fort to fort, and their inhabitants turned out, hanging on my flanks and rear, and firing with their rifles at us. Their horsemen were bolder; they swarmed round us like wasps, riding up, firing their pieces into our troop, and galloping off to reload. We were nearly helpless against such a foe: twice we charged and cut up a few, but the rascals always sought shelter near the numerous forts that covered the plain, and then laughed at us. In addition to not being able to catch the villains, we found that every time we charged or halted to shew a front, it only gave the enemy time to circle round our flanks and head us; and their footmen also came up from the rear. Accordingly, we left the high road altogether, and turned out into the plain, where the foot would scarcely dare to follow us, and, indeed, by proceeding at the trot, we pretty well shook off these gentry; but the horsemen still followed, and, to add to our troubles, I found that the ponies on which the prisoners were mounted were exhausted, and could proceed no further; as they knocked up, I doubled the riders on the other animals, but one after another they gave in. One prisoner was cut down by a horseman of the enemy (plainly shewing there was no collusion between

* From the *Bombay Courier*.

them); two others rolled over in a ditch, where, with their horse a-top of them, and their legs chained under his belly, I left them; indeed, I now found it was impossible I could ever get my charge into Ghuzni alive, and I had only to decide on putting them to death or setting them at liberty. My instructions would have justified my pursuing the former course, but the poor wretches had clearly made no attempt to escape; they were in no manner answerable for the attack made on my party, as was evident from one of their number falling by the sword of our adversaries; and I conceived then, and do now conceive, that, in letting these men go with their lives, I was not only acting according to the strict letter of my instructions, but that justice and humanity required I should not slay them in cold blood: had I put them to death, then Shamsooddeen or Mahomed Uckbar would have been equally justified in taking the lives of all their prisoners on the advance of Pollock and Nott on Cabul. I may add, that the court of inquiry which I called for, after investigating all the circumstances, decided that I had acted perfectly right.

After following and harassing us for miles, the enemy drew off when we got near Ghuzni, and I reached that place about ten A.M. on the 8th, with the loss of all my baggage and prisoners, and fifteen men and twenty horses killed, and several wounded, out of my little party. Every day now brought us bad accounts from Cabul, and the infatuation that appears to have seized the chief authorities there, not only hurried them on to ruin at the capital, but also paralyzed us at Ghuzni. Can you imagine that the necessary repairs and alterations in the citadel were not sanctioned, nor was Palmer permitted to lay in provisions? At the eleventh hour, the colonel took the responsibility upon himself, and set to work; but most invaluable time had been suffered to pass unimproved, and when the enemy made their appearance under our walls, they found us but ill-prepared for a siege, especially when it was not man alone we had to combat with, but the rigours of a winter as intense as that of Canada. The enemy and the snow made their appearance together: on the 20th November the town was surrounded with the one and the ground covered with the other; but in a week afterwards, the insurgents broke up their investment of the place, on a report of McLaren's brigade advancing to our relief. This permitted our destroying the villages and buildings within musket-shot of the walls, and also afforded us a week's skating on the ditch; but on the 7th December, the enemy returned in increased numbers, and we were then closely confined to the walls. The necessity and advantage of turning the inhabitants out of the town was not lost sight of, but, unfortunately for us, an idea had got abroad that the townspeople were strongly attached to us, and that the sending out so many poor people to perish in the snow was an act of cruelty too great to be dreamt of. The consequence was, that the townsmen entered into a correspondence with their countrymen on the outside, and on the night of the 16th December, having dug a hole through the town, they admitted their friends, who poured in by thousands, and compelled us, after fighting all that night and the next day, to retire into the citadel. It so happened that, from this day, the winter set in with increased severity, and its effects soon told fearfully upon the men. The whole garrison, officers and men, were told off into three watches, one of which was constantly on duty, so that every one in the place was eight hours on duty out of twenty-four; and you may imagine that such constant work and exposure to the intense cold very soon rendered the sepoy useless. The snow lay deep, very deep, and often in the course of a single night would fall to the depth of a couple of feet. The thermometer sunk to ten, twelve, and even fourteen degrees below zero! And to such weather were the natives of India exposed, day and night, with no prospect of relief, and with no comforts to enable them to support their sufferings. We were reduced to half-rations of bad flour and raw grain on alternate days, and a seer of wood per man each day was all that could be allowed, either for cooking or warmth. The sepoy, constantly souked and unable to dry themselves, got sickly, and the hospital was crowded with men whose feet had ulcerated from frost-bites. I do think that, if the enemy had had pluck enough to have made a rush upon us, they could at any time, after Christmas-day, have car-

ried the works with very little difficulty. As it was, however, they contented themselves with keeping up a smart fire with their rifles, and not a man could shew his head above the walls for a moment.

Up to the 15th January, this work continued, and we lost three or four men daily from the fire of their marksmen; but on the day mentioned, some sort of a truce was entered into, and active hostilities ceased, it being understood we were to evacuate the place on the arrival of Shumsoodeen Khan. This worthy did not arrive till the middle of the following month, and even then the colonel managed to keep him in play till the beginning of March; but at last he and his chiefs would stand it no longer, and said that, if we did not give up the place immediately, they would recommence hostilities; and we, being utterly helpless, having no water in the citadel, and the snow (on which we had depended for a supply) having all vanished, our provision being exhausted, and there being no prospect of the arrival of succour, had no resource but to make the best terms we could, and trust to Providence that the enemy would abide by them. On the 6th March, we marched out from the citadel, under a treaty signed and solemnly sworn to by all the chiefs, that we should be escorted in safety and honour to Peshawur, with our colours, arms, and baggage, and fifty rounds of ammunition per man.

There was still some snow in the passes between Ghuzni and Cabul, and till that should melt, and the necessary carriage could be procured for us, we were quartered in a portion of the town immediately below the citadel. Scarcely had we entered our new abode, when our enemies flung off the mask, and shewed how much they valued oaths made to infidels. At noon on the 7th, whilst nearly every man of ours was cooking, and we were totally unprepared for an outbreak, the Ghazees rushed upon our lines, and succeeded in carrying the houses in which my squadron had been placed. I was in the next house, with Burnet, of the 54th, and Nicholson of the 27th, there being no decent room for me in my own proper quarters. On hearing the uproar, I ran to the roof, to see what was the matter, and finding what had taken place among my men, and that balls were flying thick, I called up Burnet; he had scarcely joined me, when he was struck down by a rifle-ball, which knocked his eye out, and as he was then rendered *hors de combat*, I assumed command of the two companies of the 27th that had been under him, and Nicholson and myself proceeded to defend ourselves as well as circumstances would permit. We were on the left of the mass of houses occupied by our troops, and the first and sharpest attacks were directed at us. The enemy fired our house, and gradually, as room after room caught fire, we were forced to retreat to the others, till at last, by midnight of the 9th, our house was nearly burnt in halves. We were exhausted with hunger and thirst, having had nothing to eat or drink since the morning of the 7th; our ammunition was expended, the place was filled with dead and dying men, and our position was no longer tenable; but the only entrance, in front of the house, was surrounded by the enemy, and we scarcely knew how to get out and endeavour to join Col. Palmer. At last, we dug a hole through the wall of the back of the house: we had only bayonets to work with, and it cost us much labour to make a hole sufficiently large to admit of one man at a time dropping from it into the street below; but we were fortunate enough to get clear out of our ruined quarters in this way, and join the colonel unperceived by the savages around us. As soon as day broke on the 9th, they occupied our abandoned post, and shortly afterwards attacked and carried the next house, in which were poor Lumsden and his wife, and thirty sepoy, every one of whom, and their servants, were put to death. On the morning of the 10th, Poett and Davis were obliged to retire from their posts, and the survivors here now assembled in the two houses held by Col. Palmer and the head quarters of the corps. You cannot picture to yourself the scene these two houses presented; every room was crammed, not only with sepoy, but camp-followers—men, women, and children—and it is astonishing the slaughter among them was not greater, seeing that the guns of the citadel sent round shot crashing through and through the walls. I saw high-caste men groping in the mud, endea-

vouring to discover pieces of unmelted ice, that, by sucking them, they might relieve the thirst that tormented them. Certainly, when that morning dawned, I thought it was the last I should see on this earth, and so did we all, and proceeded to make a few little arrangements ere the final attack on us took place. The regimental colours were burnt, to prevent their falling into the hands of the enemy; and I destroyed my watch, and flung it and what money I had over the wall into the ditch; I also burnt my poor wife's miniature, first cramming the gold frame of it into a musket, being determined that one of the Ghazees should have his belly-full of gold ere I died. Hour after hour passed on, and still we sat expecting every minute to hear the shout of the final attack, but it came not; from our loop-holes we saw the enemy swarming all around us; every lane and house, and on the hill of the place, was black with their masses, and, as they themselves afterwards told us, there were not less than ten thousand men there thirsting for our blood.

But it appears that Shumsoodeen had been affected with some qualms of conscience, and had held a council of his chiefs on the subject of admitting us to quarter. I should tell you that, during the three previous days' fighting, Shumsoodeen had repeatedly offered us terms, but they were such as we could not accede to, inasmuch as they commenced by desiring we would surrender ourselves to him, and abandon the sepoys to the fury of the Ghazees. The sepoys, it appears, had held a consultation among themselves, and believing they had no chance of their lives, determined on forcing their way out of the town, and endeavouring to get to Peshawur. When we first heard of this mad design, and spoke to the men about it, they denied it; but on the 10th, two native officers came forward and told us they had made up their minds to go off that night; that if we chose to accompany them they would be exceedingly glad, but if otherwise, they would go alone. It was in vain we pointed out the utter impracticability of their plan; they had got an idea among them that Peshawur was not above fifty or sixty miles off, across country, and that there was a short cut to it through the mountains; they immediately commenced digging a hole through the outer wall of the town, by which, as soon as it got dark, they might march out into the country. Seeing that our men had now flung off all authority, and were about to desert us, we had nothing further to do but to make the best bargain we could for our lives. Shumsoodeen and all the Ghazee chiefs again swore by all that was holy, that if we laid down our arms we should be honourably treated, and sent to Cabul to the Shah as soon possible. At ten p.m. we surrendered. The chief sent and begged the officers to come to the citadel immediately, as the Ghazees were yelling for the blood of the feringee kaffirs, and he could not answer for our safety if we delayed till daylight: accordingly, we went up to the citadel and gave up our swords, the chief placing bodies of his men round our late quarters, to keep the Ghazees from molesting the sepoys; a large party of these latter, however, during the night, endeavoured to put their ridiculous plan of flight into execution, and made their way about two or three miles from the town; it came on to snow heavily, they got bewildered in the fields, and in the morning were all cut to pieces or made prisoners.

For the first few days after we had surrendered we were treated pretty tolerably: the chief and his brother used to visit and condole with us on the change of fortune we had experienced, and expressed their sorrow at the violence of their fanatical followers not having permitted their strict observance of the treaty, on which we had yielded up the citadel to them; but gradually they discontinued their visits; every little thing we had managed to secure, such as watches, penknives, money, &c., was taken from us, and we were strictly confined to a small room, eighteen feet by thirteen. In it there were ten of us, so you may imagine we had not much room to spare; indeed, when we lay down at night, we exactly occupied the whole floor, and when we wanted to take a little exercise, we were obliged to walk up and down (six paces) in turn. Few of us had a change of linen, and the consequence was, we were soon swarming with vermin, the catching of which afforded us an hour's employment every morning. I wore my solitary shirt for five weeks, till it

became literally black and rotten, and I am really surprised none of us contracted any loathsome disease, from the state of filth we were compelled to live in. On the 7th of April, we heard of Shah Shooja's murder, and from that date the severities of our confinement were redoubled; they shut and darkened the solitary window from which we had hitherto derived light and air, and they also keep the door of our room constantly closed, so that the air we breathed became perfectly pestiferous. On the 21st of the month, they tortured Col. Palmer with a tent-peg and rope in such a manner, that it is wonderful he ever recovered the use of his foot; I cannot in a letter describe the process of the torture, but we all witnessed it, and it was something on the principle of the Scotch boot described in "Old Mortality." We were told we should each be tortured in our turn, unless we gave up four lacs of rupees, which the rascals swore we had buried, and that if we continued obstinate, they told us we should be blown from guns, beginning with the junior. This was a pleasant sort of a life to lead, never being certain of that life for twenty-four hours together. I think a little similar experience would do some of the newspaper editors a deal of good, and render them not quite so prone to lavish their criticisms on the conduct of unfortunates like ourselves; they sit under their punkahs, drink *la-shrab*, and write leading articles, laying down the law and talking as familiarly on military matters "as maids" do "of puppy dogs," the self-elected, self-constituted judges of mankind.

In the end of April, our guards suddenly became particularly civil to us for a few days, and we found out that they had a report of the advance of our troops; indeed, up to the period of our actual release, we could always form a pretty shrewd guess of what our troops were about, by the treatment we experienced at the hands of our captors: if there was any forward movement among our people—any arrival of reinforcements at Jellalabad or Candahar, &c.—then we were treated well for a few days, and got better food; but if our people appeared to be idle, and things remained *in statu quo* for a week, then our guards taunted us on the unwarlike spirit of feringee armies, and boasted how they would exterminate them if they advanced. Gool Mahomed Khan, the brother of Shumsodeen, who had always behaved more civilly towards us than the big chief, was, unfortunately for us, despatched to Cabul, on business, about the middle of April, but I believe it was owing to the receipt of a letter from him that, on the 12th May, we were permitted to quit our prison-room and walk on the terrace of the citadel for one hour, and we were told that similar kindness would be shewn us once a week, *viz.*, on Friday, when Shumsodeen was wont to make a kind of religious pic-nic to a neighbouring shrine. Even this we thought a great blessing, and used to count the days and hours to each succeeding Friday, anxiously expecting the moment when our guard would tell us we might breathe God's fresh air, and look out on the green fields for the allotted period. I thought I had always been an admirer of the beauties of nature, but I had never imagined that the time would have come that the sight of a few ordinary fields of clover and wheat would have caused me such delight in their contemplation.

On the 15th June, Gool Mahomed returned from Cabul, bringing with him some of the ladies of his brother's family: on their account, we were told, we should be removed to other quarters, and of course we expected a change for the worse, but, as it eventually proved, we were agreeably disappointed. Just at this period, one of our number, Lieut. Davis, 27th N. I., had sickened with typhus fever; we had no medicines, no comforts for him, and he lay on the ground delirious, raving about home and his family, and every hour proving worse, till on the 19th death put an end to his sufferings. We read the burial service over him, and then made his body over to the guard to bury, but I am afraid they merely flung the poor fellow into a ditch outside the gate. It was a melancholy ceremony, that burial service: few among us, I imagine, but thought it might be his turn next, especially now that sickness had broken out in such a shape; however, on the following day, we were removed to another building, where we had three or four rooms to ourselves, and a court-yard to walk about in, and our guard was replaced by a more civil set. This was

a delightful change, and being greedy of fresh air, after so long a deprivation of it, we made the most of our new berth, by always sleeping in the open air in the courtyard: it is true, it was utterly impossible to get a minute's rest in any of the rooms allotted to us, as they were swarming with the foulest vermin, so we thought it no hardship to have the stars for a canopy, and for three months we never slept under a roof, or with any other covering beyond our sheep-skin cloaks.

From this date, the conduct of Shumsooden towards us improved greatly: he came to see us frequently, and chatted in a kind manner, always telling us we should shortly be set at liberty in exchange for Dost Mahomed, who was returning to Cabul, having been freed by our Government. This gave us renewed hopes of soon again becoming free agents, and as our circumstances were improved, and our guards more friendly towards us, our captivity was more easily borne; but still, as time wore on, and nothing definite was learnt regarding our release, we again began to despair, especially when the middle of August arrived, and we seemed as far as ever from the attainment of our wishes. It was on the 19th August, we had as usual wrapped ourselves up in our cloaks and taken lodgings on the cold ground for the night, when the chief suddenly entered the yard, and told us we were to march immediately for Cabul, and, sure enough, in half an hour afterwards, we found ourselves slung in pairs in kuffawahs, on each side of camels, and moving towards the capital. How delighted we were to bid adieu to the walls of Ghuzni! I do believe, if we had known we were going to execution, the change would nevertheless have gladdened us.

We reached Cabul in three days, without meeting with any adventure on the road, but we were abused most grossly by the populace as we proceeded through the streets of the city; fortunately, it was in the dusk of the evening, and but few people witnessed our arrival, otherwise they might not have confined their ill-treatment to words. We were taken direct to Mahomed Akhbar's quarters in the Bala Hissar, and from him we met with the kindest reception. I could not bring myself to believe that the stout, good-humoured, open-hearted-looking young man, who was making such kind inquiries after our health, and how we had borne the fatigues of the journey, could be the murderer of Macnaghten, and the leader of the massacre of our troops. He told us we had come most unexpectedly; that, though he had written repeatedly to have us sent to him (as he had heard we were ill-treated by Shumsooden), yet no attention had been paid to his orders, and now that we had come, it was without any intimation of our approach; he bade us be of good cheer, as our future comfort would be his care, and we should find ourselves treated like officers and gentlemen. After many similarly civil speeches, he ordered dinner, and sent for Troup and Pottinger to see us: when they arrived, the whole of us, Mahomed Akhbar, his chiefs, and ourselves, all sat down to the best meal I had had for many a month. The wuzer (as he always styled himself) chatted and joked away on indifferent subjects during the meal, and shortly after its conclusion, dismissed us, saying he would make us over to the care of Pottinger and Troup for the night, and we might go and have a chat with them in private, as doubtless we were anxious to do so. On the following morning, the arch-fiend sent us an excellent breakfast, and horses to carry us out a few miles to the fort, where the other British prisoners were living; and he desired a list of our wants regarding clothes, &c., might be made out, and they should be furnished. We found our countrymen living in what appeared to us a small paradise; they had comfortable quarters, servants, money, and no little baggage, and a beautiful garden to walk about in. To our great regret, we had only been four or five days in this elysium when we were sent off to Bamean: being thus away from the immediate care of Mahomed Akhbar, we soon found ourselves called on to rough it once more. Tents had been sent for the use of the ladies, but our guards would only pitch them when it suited their convenience, and consequently the poor women and children had frequently to bivouac with us men, and that, too, in the nipping night air of the mountains: none of them, however, I am happy to say, suffered in the least, and they one and all bore their privations most admirably.

THE ENVOY'S MURDER.*

Various accounts have been given to the public of the manner in which Sir W. Macnaghten met his death; the following, related by an eye-witness, may be relied on :

On the forenoon of the 23rd December, there was great excitement in cantonments by the rumour that the Envoy had ordered two regiments to be in readiness, as he was going out to a conference with Mahomed Akhbar, who had promised to deliver Naib Ameenoolah up to him, and to come into cantonments himself. The Envoy proceeded out by the south Sea Sung gate of cantonments, accompanied by twelve sowars of his escort, and Captains Trevor, Lawrence, and Mackenzie. He proceeded along the plain, to a nullah or canal, about a quarter of a mile from the gate, where he was met by Mahomed Akhbar and party; carpets were spread on the sloping bank, and the Envoy and Mahomed Akhbar sat down, surrounded by their respective followers. The Envoy sat on the rising face of the bank, and Mahomed Akhbar opposite him, attended by Mahomed Khan, Mahomed Shah Khan, Uzeez Khan, and a son of Shah Ghazee Khan, and immediately behind him Alee Khan, a son of Sabee Khan, and Surfaraz Khan, brother of the Naib Ameenoolah.

It appears that, the previous night, a letter had been received by Mahomed Akhbar, purporting to be from the Envoy, making most extravagant offers to him, provided he would come over and bring with him the "head and front of the rebellion," Naib Ameenoolah; that this letter was shewn to the sirdars, who could not believe it; and the Naib accordingly sent his brother to be an eye and ear-witness of the truth of it. It was also decided that the Envoy should be seized and brought a prisoner into the city, where they could force him to whatever measures they pleased; but if he resisted, he was to take the consequences; and Mahomed Akhbar declared he should perform the act himself. Accordingly, in the forenoon, Mahomed Akhbar wrote to the Envoy to come out to him, as he had enticed the Naib into Hejats fort, and would deliver him up.

On being seated, and after the usual salutations and compliments, the Envoy hinted to Mahomed Akhbar that he wished the conference to be private, and he immediately ordered his followers out of the circle. Mahomed Akhbar now took a letter out of his breast, and proceeded to read it, paragraph by paragraph, to each of which the Envoy gave his assent. On finishing it, Mahomed Akhbar thrust the letter into his vest, exclaiming with a sneer, "We cannot, sahib, settle the business here; you must come into the city with us." At the same time, giving the signal to his followers, he seized the Envoy by both his wrists, and attempted to drag him forward. This movement was seconded by one of Mahomed Akhbar's followers seizing the Envoy from behind and forcing him on. The Envoy violently resisted, and a severe struggle now ensued, the one party endeavouring to force the Envoy forward, and he using every exertion to extricate himself, exclaiming, "*uz burae khoda, uz burae khoda!*" The Envoy, who was a powerfully strong man, forced himself from Mahomed Akhbar's grasp, and hurled him from him; Mahomed Akhbar reeled back and fell to the ground. He now started up alarmed, and fired his pistol at the Envoy, exclaiming in Pushtoo, "*Wooeia ourutiogheim,*" "kill the rascal!" He hit the Envoy on the left breast; Mahomed Shah Khan now fired his matchlock into the Envoy's side, and Alee Khan fired from behind. It was all the work of a moment, and the Envoy did not fall till he received the third ball. The whole party lost not a moment, but instantly mounting their horses, rode off to the Hejats fort, half-way between the city and cantonment.

Immediately on the signal from Mahomed Akhbar, and his seizing the Envoy by the wrists, Trevor, Lawrence, and Mackenzie were simultaneously seized by his followers, deprived of their arms, hurried forward, mounted on horseback each behind his man, and carried off towards the city. Poor Trevor had made himself particularly obnoxious to the Afghan chiefs by his assiduity in cutting down their allow-

* From the *Delhi Gazette*.

ances wherever the smallest plea offered. He had for a long time been a marked man and denounced by them, and his death determined on. He was seated on horseback behind Mahomed Riza Khan. It so unluckily occurred that they were met on the way by a Ghilzie, Naib Moola Momia, who, riding up, inquired what feringhee he was carrying away. The moment he heard Trevor's name, he drew his sword, dragged him off the horse, cursed him for a "*coost-i-zun*," and literally cut him to pieces.

The Envoy's favourite Hindu jemadar, who accompanied him everywhere, a noble-looking fellow, was cut down by his master's side.

The Envoy's twelve mounted escort, immediately on the shots being fired, turned tail, and came into cantonment at full gallop, declaring that a party of the enemy had come suddenly on them, and made a prisoner of the Envoy and sahibs, and carried them into the city. It will be naturally asked, who commanded the escort, and where was the captain of it at the time? It so unfortunately occurred, that the Envoy, to forward the interest of his nephew, Lieut. Conolly, the captain of the escort, had sent him into the Bala Hissar, to do a little political! and in the mean time, Capt. Lawrence had agreed to take charge. On the fatal morning, instead of his being at the head of his men, he had alighted, and was in attendance on the conference. This fatal error was the death of the Envoy. Had he been at the head of his men, and made a rush at the moment of the attack on the Envoy, it is probable we would have a different tale to tell to-day. The troopers themselves, on being upbraided with cowardice by the people in cantonment, retorted by saying, "they had no sahib to lead them on;" and the Affghans themselves declared that "when violence was first offered to the Envoy, had the sowars rushed forward to the rescue, the Envoy would, in all probability, have escaped." We all know how helpless the Indian soldiery are without an European leader, and how bold with a British officer to command and lead them on. This is but one among many instances of that total want of *esprit de corps* which was, alas! so manifest during the unfortunate transactions of the doomed cantonment.

When Mahomed Akhbar and party had reached the Hejats fort, and observed that no demonstration was made from cantonment, but that all was quiet as usual there, he sent off a couple of sowars, who tied a rope round the Envoy's body, and carried it off. On the way the head was cut off and fastened on a spear, and exhibited through the bazars; the body, with that of Trevor's also, was taken to the market-place, where they were hung up, exposed for many a day to every indignity, and to the lawless gaze of an Affghan populace.

FROM ZAHĪR FĀRYĀBĪ.

اندک اندک از علم حاصل کن
که اندکش مایه فراوانست
آن نه بینی که رودبارِ گران
اصلش از قطره‌های بارانست

DEBATE AT THE EAST-INDIA HOUSE.

East-India House, March 22, 1843.

A quarterly general Court of Proprietors of East-India stock was held this day, at the Company's house, in Leadenhall Street, pursuant to the terms of the Charter.

OFFICIAL DOCUMENTS.

The minutes of the last Court having been read,

The *Chairman* (Sir J. L. Lushington) stated, that certain papers which had been presented to Parliament since the last general Court, were now laid before the proprietors, in conformity with the by-law, cap. x. sec. 5.

The titles were then read as follow :—

Returns of the number of Appointments made by the Court of Directors of the East-India Company in their Civil, Military, Marine, Medical, and Ecclesiastical Services, to each of the Presidencies in India, the Eastern Settlements inclusive, for the eight following years, *viz.* 1834-35, 1835-36, 1836-37, 1837-38, 1838-39, 1839-40, 1840-41, 1841 to the 30th day of June 1842; distinguishing the number of Writers, Cadets, Midshipmen, Steam Engineers, Assistant Surgeons, and Chaplains appointed under each Presidency in each year.

Returns of all Pensions and Retiring Allowances granted to each of those Services during the above years, at each Presidency.

CAPTAIN J. CHARRETIE'S CASE.

The *Chairman* stated that, in conformity with the resolution of the general Court, of the 23rd of March, 1842, the Court of Directors had made further representations to the Board of Commissioners for the Affairs of India, with reference to the case of Capt. John Charretie, in consequence of which representations the sanction of the Board had been obtained for granting to Capt. Charretie a pension of £150 a year, to commence from the 14th of September, 1838. (*Hear, hear !*)

QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. *Lewis* rose to move, pursuant to notice,

That it is not competent to any proprietor, after a motion has been read, to move an adjournment of the Court before such motion has been moved and seconded; that such a practice is objectionable on principle, and contrary to all usage, and, if permitted, would be subversive of the independence and utility of the Court as a component part of the Indian Government.

The hon. proprietor observed that, he considered the Court of Proprietors, emphatically, as forming part and parcel of the Government of India, and he conceived that, standing in such a responsible situation, it was the first, it was the paramount, duty of that Court to take care to preserve, unimpaired and intact, those rights and privileges that legally belonged to them; and, in his opinion, the most important, the most valuable of those rights was, that of free discussion, because it was by the exercise of that privilege alone that they could effectually watch over and protect the interests of the natives of India—because it was by the proper exercise of that right that they were enabled, in that Court, to point out and to expose, and, by exposure, to prevent, any act of oppression meditated against the natives of India, either by the authorities at home or abroad—because it was by the exercise of that right that they had the power to bring forward any measure in that Court for ameliorating the condition of the people of India, whether as respected their commercial, their social, or their religious interests. (*Hear, hear !*) It would be in the recollection of the greater number of proprietors, that a notice was given for holding a special general Court on the 29th of July last, for the purpose of considering a motion relative to the deposed Rajah of Sattara. That Court was legally called under requisition properly signed by the necessary number of qualified proprietors. Certain papers and documents on this subject had been published, in consequence of resolutions agreed to by the Court, and, in connection with them, previous discussions had taken place relative to the case of the rajah. After those discussions, other papers had been

published, and the notice of motion which he had given for the 29th of July, related to those additional documents. His object was to have a farther consideration of the rajah's case, in reference to those other papers which had been recently published. But when the Court met on that day, the hon. Chairman, who was placed in that situation to preserve order, instead of calling their attention to the proposition which they had assembled to discuss, did, without the slightest previous intimation, rise up and propose the immediate adjournment of the Court. What he complained was, that the practice thus sought to be introduced involved a principle that, if not checked, would be most pernicious to the rights and privileges of the proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) And he affirmed, that it was not competent to the hon. Chairman, or any other member of that Court, to propose a motion of adjournment when a question was to be considered, before that question was introduced. He would farther maintain, that such a practice was at variance with the course adopted by all deliberative assemblies, including the Houses of Parliament, and that, if allowed, it would be subversive of the independence of the Court of Proprietors. (*Hear, hear!*) In a pamphlet published some time ago, entitled, *Forms of Proceeding at Public Meetings*, it was observed, "No question can be raised upon a motion until it is seconded." By moving an adjournment, they might supersede the question; but, in the first place, there must be a question before the Court. The mover must bring forward the question, and it must be seconded, otherwise the adjournment could not be moved as an amendment. Now, in the case which he complained of, the adjournment was moved before any question was brought forward. It was clear, from the rules of proceeding referred to in this book, that a mover should introduce the question he advocated regularly, and that it should be seconded before an adjournment could be proposed to meet that question. But, in this instance, no opportunity was given for bringing forward the motion, but the terms of the requisition having been read, the Chairman in the same breath moved the adjournment of the Court. By this proceeding, hon. members, who came to the Court for the purpose of supporting his motion, were prevented from discussing it. His great object was, to have a full and fair discussion of the question; but it would seem that the desire of the gentlemen behind the bar was to have no discussion at all. But what was farther done in the course of this extraordinary proceeding? One hon. member declared that it was not in order to notice the motion of which he (Mr. Lewis) had given notice, because an adjournment was moved. Silence was to be maintained on that subject, because the Chairman had declared it to be irregular. An hon. director quoted the opinion of the Speaker of the House of Commons; and an hon. proprietor appealed strongly to the Chair to preserve order, the Chairman himself having, as he conceived, committed an infraction, a gross infraction, of the rules that ordinarily governed deliberative assemblies. An hon. director (Mr. M. Smith), in the course of the dispute, had hinted that, if they proceeded in resisting the motion of adjournment, and determined on asserting, as at the time they were doing, the right of free discussion, the authority of an Act of Parliament might be called in to alter, in some way, the constitution of the Court. But, whatever hon. directors might think on the subject, they might depend on this, that it would be found of no use to attempt to stifle free discussion. The design evidently was, to prevent the discussion of a particular question. This was a case that ought not to be lightly passed over; because, in the same degree that they caused their rights and privileges to be respected, in that degree would those rights and privileges be useful and efficient in protecting and benefiting the natives of India. (*Hear, hear!*) The destruction of that great right, the right of free discussion, would, of necessity, be subversive of the independence of that Court. It would be for the proprietors to express their opinions on the subject, and to assert their claim to a full exercise of the right of free discussion. Let him remind them that, if they gave way to such an innovation in this instance, it would always be pleaded as a precedent, when some unpleasant but important subject, relative to Indian affairs, was brought forward. They had existed as a Court of Proprietors for many years, and the practice of which he now complained had never before, so far

as he could learn, been acted on. In the correspondence with Government that proceeded the passing of the last Charter Act, it was set forth, in terms, that it was intended, under the new Charter, to give to the Court of Proprietors greater power and control, and to render them more efficient than they ever were before, in the Government of India. (*Hear, hear!*) If they really wished to exercise the power mentioned by Lord Glenelg—if they were desirous to take an active part in the affairs of India—they would prove their determination by resisting to the utmost every invasion of the free exercise of their rights and privileges; and in this instance he would maintain that there had been a direct infringement of the most important privilege of all—the right of free discussion—by the possession of which alone could they hope to give strength and efficiency to their proceedings. (*Hear, hear!*)

Captain *Cogan* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman* said, he would not trouble the Court with many observations on what had fallen from the hon. proprietor. He would leave it to the proprietors themselves to say whether, on every occasion, a disposition had not been shewn by the *Chairman*, and by the gentlemen behind the bar generally, rather to promote than to prevent discussion, with perhaps one exception. (*Hear, hear!*) On this point, they had in their favour the evidence of the hon. proprietor himself, who had stated, that this motion of adjournment, of which he complained, was the only solitary instance he could find of such an occurrence; and under what circumstance was that adjournment moved? The question of the *Rajah* of Sattara had been brought before the proprietors on repeated occasions, with the same fate. (*Hear, hear!*) The proprietors, with the exception of a very few, had unequivocally expressed their desire that the discussion should not be renewed; and, therefore, he felt it to be his duty to the proprietors, and perfectly consistent with those rights and privileges, which he prized as dearly as the hon. gentleman, to move “That this Court do adjourn.” (*Hear!*) He asked, nay he challenged, the hon. proprietor to point out a single instance where any attempt had been made by him, or by any gentleman behind the bar, to put an end to discussion in that Court. If any such attempt were made, he would be the first to oppose it; and he was sure that the Court of Proprietors would, as one man, rise against it. He had asked, when the question of the *Rajah* of Sattara was again and again brought forward, whether those who proclaimed themselves to be his friends were not going beyond the bounds of prudence in renewing those fruitless discussions of a question which had been so often decided? (*Hear, hear!*) When the hon. proprietor quoted from the little work on the forms of proceedings to be observed at public meetings, it would have been as well if he had read a little further. It was there stated, “A motion of adjournment may be made. To supersede the question by this mode, the motion must be general, that is, it must be, ‘That this meeting do now adjourn,’ not ‘that it adjourn to a particular day;’ nor, ‘that this debate be adjourned.’ A general motion for adjournment takes precedence of all other motions, and if made while any other is under consideration, is not open to amendment; but a motion of adjournment, when no other question is under discussion, may be amended.” If, then, as the hon. proprietor asserted, the motion for adjournment was an original motion, it was open to amendment. The rule was clearly stated by his hon. colleague (*Mr. Wigram*). He pointed out, from high authority, that an original motion of adjournment was open to amendment; but that the question of adjournment, if moved as an amendment, could not be met by another amendment. Why, then, did not the hon. proprietor bring forward his motion as an amendment? The discussion did not speedily terminate. It was kept open for a very long period. It was continued till nearly two o’clock in the morning. (*Hear, hear!*) On the whole, he thought it would be extremely wrong to shackle either the Court of Directors or the Court of Proprietors, by agreeing to the resolution now proposed to them with respect to the course which they might deem it fitting and necessary to take under peculiar circumstances. (*Hear, hear!*)

Mr. Weeding said, he had well considered the terms of the motion, and he had

listened attentively to the speech of the hon. proprietor in support of it, and he confessed that he did not think the hon. proprietor had advanced one valid reason to induce the Court to agree to the proposition. He admitted that the proceeding adopted on the occasion alluded to was not in accordance to the usual course pursued; but, looking at the principle on which that proceeding was founded, it appeared to him that it was perfectly justified, and indeed imperatively called for. He would remind gentlemen of the waste of time which followed the proceedings of a few members of that Court; and he thought that they ought to discountenance the practice (a most vexatious and frivolous practice) of suffering the introduction of discussion after discussion in that Court, the question having been previously decided, after long and laborious consideration. (*Hear, hear!*) He, for one, felt that such a practice as had been adopted with respect to the case of the ex-Rajah of Satara, was both frivolous and vexatious. It was frivolous, because the Court had no jurisdiction in the case; and it was vexatious, because, after five days' discussion, the result of which was adverse to the deposed rajah, attempts were still made to set up the opinion of the few, in opposition to the often-declared judgment of the many. (*Hear, hear!*) It was, therefore, on that ground, namely, that the question had been decided, and to prevent useless discussion, that the motion of adjournment had been proposed. The hon. proprietor asserted, in his resolution, that the course which he condemned was calculated to subvert the independence and to destroy the utility of that Court, as a component part of the Indian Government; but when the hon. proprietor spoke of their rights being overturned, and their usefulness destroyed, by the motion of the hon. chairman, he would remind the hon. proprietor of the libels, of the gross and scandalous libels, on absent individuals, that were brought forward on the occasion of which he complained; and he would demand whether such conduct as that was not calculated, in an especial degree, to bring disgrace and discredit on the Court, and to render their proceedings contemptible in the eyes of the public? Such was the course taken by those who declared that their only object was justice. By them atrocious libels were read in that Court, which were afterwards to be diffused all over the country. Was that just? was that fair? was that honest? was that calculated to secure their utility? (*Hear, hear!*) On the occasion when these libels were read, to the disgrace of the Court, one gentleman spoke for more than eight hours, and another gentleman followed with a speech of five hours, contrary to the unequivocally expressed sense and feeling, not merely of the Chairman, but of nearly the whole Court. And that, he supposed, the hon. proprietor would call proper and decorous conduct. When the hon. proprietor observed, that the Chairman was placed in that situation to preserve order in the Court, but that order had not been maintained, he forgot that the voice of the Chairman was repeatedly raised, but raised in vain, to procure order. The hon. proprietor had, however, never assisted the Chairman in enforcing order. He never made a single effort to produce order, when gentlemen behind the bar pointed out the irregularity which prevailed. No, such was not his conduct; but he cheered on those who were out of order, against the sense of the Chairman and of the Court. On these grounds, he should oppose the motion of the hon. proprietor, and move "the previous question." The Court of Directors never attempted to prevent full, free, and fair discussion; but it was not to be allowed, that a very few individuals should oblige the great majority of that Court to listen to the same arguments that had been advanced and refuted over and over again. With that feeling it was, that he held such a practice as tending very much to lower the character of that Court in the idea of the public, and to weaken its authority when great occasions called on them to put forth their strength. Their great object ought to be so to conduct themselves as to render any remonstrance or representation coming from them efficient; by taking that course, when they had any great object to contend for, their privileges might be exercised with advantage and success. His object was, to leave the rules of the Court precisely as they stood. He opposed the original motion because he conceived it to be unnecessary; for he was quite sure, as the hon. Chairman had stated, that neither

he, nor any of the gentlemen behind the bar, had ever wantonly attempted, or ever would attempt, to put an end to useful debate or fair discussion.

Mr. *Marriott* said he would second, with great pleasure, the motion of his hon. friend Mr. *Weeding*. He regretted that the hon. proprietor (Mr. *Lewis*) had brought this question before the Court, because it appeared to him to be uncalled for and unnecessary. During the fifteen or sixteen years he had sat in that Court, he had never seen a disposition manifested on the part of the Court of Directors to stifle discussion; but, in this particular instance, a question had been brought forward, which was generally understood to have been finally settled, after the Court had sat five days in consideration of the subject. Where, then, was the utility of re-opening the discussion? He had heard to-day, that the Chairman was placed in that situation by the Court to preserve order. The Chairman was, at the time of the proceeding which had been adverted to, president in that room, and exerted himself as much as possible to enforce order. Then, on a question of order arising, by whom was the Chairman threatened to be displaced? Was it by a member of that Court, having no right to vote there? This introduced another question—a question for them gravely to consider—namely, whether the Act of 1773, which limited the right of voting to those who possessed a thousand pounds stock, or upwards, did not inferentially, if not expressly, take away the right of *speaking*, as well as of *voting*, from those who only held £500 stock? (*Hear, hear!*) That was a legal question. He did not think that the Court wished it to be decided adversely to the £500 stockholders; but, if all advantages of form were to be taken on one side, it was to be expected that some advantages would also be taken on the other.

Mr. *Fiedler*, in support of the amendment, argued that the Chairman was perfectly justified in taking the course which he had done, and which the necessity of the case imposed upon him. As to the rights and privileges of the proprietors, he revered them as much as any individual who heard him. If any attempt were made to infringe the powers—the just and proper powers—of that Court, he certainly would not be the last man to oppose such a proceeding. He hoped the hon. mover did not suppose that he himself was the only person who had a due regard for the rights and privileges of the proprietors. In his opinion, the plan adopted by the hon. mover and his friends did really tend to fetter and confine the rights and privileges of the Court of Proprietors, who ought to possess some power to enable them to put an end to useless discussions. If a power did not exist to restrain or prevent the constant agitation of decided questions, any proprietor would have a right to occupy the time of that Court, day after day, month after month, and year after year, uselessly and vexatiously. He conceived that the motion proposed by Mr. *Lewis* would have the effect of fettering and impairing their rights, and he should support the previous question.

Mr. *Sullivan* wished to know whether it was really the law or practice of that Court, that any proprietor might, for the purpose of putting an end to a discussion of which he did not approve, move an adjournment? Was it permitted that, on the assembling of a Court, specially summoned for the consideration of a particular subject, any member might prevent their proceeding, by moving the question of adjournment? (*Hear, hear!*) If so, it was a most extraordinary rule; for, according to that rule, it was in the power of any single proprietor—it was in the power of one man alone—to decide whether they should or should not go on with any given motion. (*Hear, hear!*) But then it was said, that this was a weapon only to be used on particular occasions, for the purpose of preventing the discussion of questions which had already been decided upon by large majorities of that Court. In answer to that, he would say, that scarcely a question had been brought before the Court that had not been, in the first instance, defeated by majorities (*hear, hear!*); but those who advocated them had persevered, and they were ultimately successful. Besides, another reason for repeatedly bringing forward the question of the *Rajah of Sattara*, or any other important question, might be found in the fluctuating character of that Court. Because, whether the majority of the Court would remain of the same

opinion for any given time considerably depended on the transfer of stock. Changes were constantly taking place in the members of that Court; and, therefore, those who, upon principle, supported the case of the Rajah of Sattara, were right in keeping up the agitation, since the minority might ultimately, by the transfer of stock to other hands, be converted into a majority. Under these circumstances, he hoped that the proposition of his hon. friend would be adopted.

Mr. *Wigram* observed, that he never saw the Court of Proprietors more unanimous, on almost any occasion, than they were in the expression of their desire to prevent an unnecessary discussion on the occasion referred to. In the course of the proceedings, the hon. mover was informed that it was regular to move an amendment on the question of adjournment, when that was an original question, but not when it was moved as an amendment. He was told that that rule had been received from very high authority—namely, the Speaker of the House of Commons. Why, then, if he considered the question of adjournment to be an original question, did he not avail himself of the rule, and propose his motion as an amendment? He did not take that course; but Mr. *Thompson* proceeded to address the Court on the whole question, and continued to do so for several hours. He therefore thought that what the hon. proprietor complained of was not a matter of very great importance. As to the rights and privileges of the proprietors, he had always stood up for them, and would be ever found ready to defend them. But he thought it would be extremely inconvenient if any and every individual member were allowed the power to give notice, from time to time, of the discussion of questions that had been repeatedly decided, and could thus compel the Court of Directors and Proprietors to sit there without the slightest benefit to any party; but, on the contrary, to the neglect of important business. Therefore he thought, the Chairman was perfectly justified in declaring, as he had done on the occasion referred to, that the subject had been sufficiently discussed, and that it ought to proceed no farther. Under these circumstances, the hon. Chairman had a right to move the question of adjournment, in order to prevent useless discussion. That was his (Mr. *Wigram's*) notion on the subject. The hon. proprietor said in his motion, "That it is not competent to any proprietor, after a motion has been read, to move an adjournment of the Court, before such motion has been moved and seconded." Now, a motion might be read, and, from various circumstances, might neither be moved nor seconded. What were they to do in that case? But he supposed the hon. proprietor meant to say, "That it was not competent for any proprietor, after a Court had been convened on requisition, to move the question of adjournment till the subject to which the requisition related had been debated." This would be intelligible; but so worded as the motion was, he could not understand it. Take the matter in this latter sense, however: were they to wait five minutes or five hours till the mover thought fit to proceed? Under all the circumstances, the hon. proprietor was in error when he asserted that the Chairman had no right to move the adjournment. It turned out distinctly to be a question, whether the hon. proprietor should make his motion before the question of adjournment, or as an amendment upon it. He did not conceive that there was the least necessity for the interference of the proprietors, and therefore he should vote against the motion.

Mr. *Lewis* observed that, at the special general Court on the 29th of July, he rose for the purpose of speaking to the question, and of proposing a motion; but he was met on the instant by the question of adjournment. The proper course, he contended, would have been to have heard him, and then to have moved the adjournment as an amendment to the original motion. He determined, in consequence of this strange proceeding, not to say a single word till the proprietors had decided whether it was right to move the question of adjournment in this most unusual manner. The hon. Chairman, it appeared, conceived that his (Mr. *Lewis's*) motion would take up the time of the Court unnecessarily, and therefore he thought proper to move the question of adjournment. In doing so, he contended that the hon. Chairman took a course that was irregular, opposed to the practice of the Court, and

calculated to subvert the independence of the proprietary body, as a component part of the Indian Government. It was extremely unfair, unjust, and unbecoming, on the part of Mr. Weeding, to insinuate that he wished to disseminate libels against individuals through the medium of that Court. He had steered clear of any such course, and the hon. proprietor was not justified in making any such charge. He had as much right as the hon. proprietor to bring forward what questions he pleased. It was not just for the hon. proprietor to impugn his motives, or to accuse him, as he had done, of adopting a frivolous and vexatious course. He trusted that he should be able again and again to bring the case of the Rajah of Sattara before the Court. The rajah had been most iniquitously deprived of his throne, and again and again would he introduce the case of that much-injured man, until this injustice was atoned for. (*Loud cries of "Order!" and "Question!"*) "The rajah (continued Mr. Lewis, with great warmth) has been deprived of his throne—has been deprived of his liberty—has been deprived of all that renders life valuable, without being heard in his defence; and so long as that injustice continues, so long shall I exert myself, in spite of all opposition, in bringing the subject before this Court." (*Hear, hear! Order, order!*)

The *Chairman* then put the *previous* question, "That the original question be *now* put," which, on a show of hands, was negatived by a large majority.

Mr. Lewis's motion was consequently lost.

IDOLATRY IN INDIA.

The *Chairman* said, he had received a letter from Mr. Poynder, who meant to have attended the Court to-day, but who was prevented by illness from being present, postponing, till the quarterly Court in June, his motion which stood for this day, *viz.*:—

That the despatch of Lord Auckland, of the 17th November, 1838, by which his lordship rejected the proposed plan of the Bengal Government, and recommended the annual money-payment of £6,000 to the temple of Juggernaut (to which recommendation the directors assented by their despatch of the 2nd June, 1840), be considered by the Court of Proprietors on motion for abrogating such money-payment, upon the ground of no original pledge or engagement having ever been given for the same by or on behalf of this Company, as erroneously alleged by Lord Auckland in his despatch.

Mr. *Strachan* would take the liberty of asking, whether the Court of Directors were aware of any original pledge having been given by the Indian Government for a money-payment towards the support of the temple of Juggernaut?

The *Chairman* said, that the subject had been under the consideration of the Court of Directors, and he was sure that neither the hon. proprietor nor the Court of Proprietors generally would wish that any pledge that had been given by the British Government should be departed from or evaded. (*Hear, hear!*) In this case, it was understood that a distinct pledge existed.

Mr. *Strachan* said, if any pledge had been really given, he was, on the part of his hon. friend (Mr. Poynder), ready to say, that his hon. friend, however grieved he might be at the circumstance, would not wish that it should be got rid of by evasion, or any other unworthy means. But, considering the monstrous abomination connected with the temple of Juggernaut—considering the state of public opinion now prevailing on this subject—which was felt in both Houses of Parliament, which was echoed by the whole of the public press, and which, in fact, pervaded all England and India—he did hope that despatches would be sent out to that country containing positive directions that all connection between the British Government and idolatrous worship in India should be completely and entirely withdrawn, and that, too, without delay. (*Hear, hear!*)

An hon. *Proprietor* said, that nearly forty years ago he was at the taking of Juggernaut, and the impression upon his mind was, that a pledge of the nature alluded to had been given by Col. Harcourt and Mr. Melville.

THE INDIAN NAVY.

Capt. *Cogan*, in moving, pursuant to notice, for certain returns relative to the

administration of the Indian Navy, said, he should not trespass on the time of the Court by making those general animadversions on the conduct of the Indian Navy which he had contemplated. It was but fair to those who controlled that service that the judgment of the proprietors should be formed on official records, the production of which, he was quite satisfied, the executive would have no objection to. These papers could not have reference to any secret or political proceedings or negotiation that should be kept in abeyance, but merely to the efficiency and well-being of an important branch of that Government over which they presided. The propriety of producing the papers which he should hereafter move for might be estimated by the fact, that some officers had been suspended, and others dismissed, without giving them the benefit of those laws to which not only their honour and character, but their very lives were made amenable. Now, if those laws were fit for the purposes for which they were intended, they did not require the additional expense of arbitrary power, for there was nothing peculiar in any one of the cases he had referred to. He asked, therefore, could any proceedings be more likely to create discontent, than for a body of officers to be made amenable to stringent military laws on the one hand, and to find, at the same time, in the course of common duties, that they were deprived of their protection on the other? In respect to the employment of adventurers, as appeared, in the Indian Navy, he could not but notice the very proper precaution of the Court of Directors, positively prohibiting it. It was true, the late emergent demands on that branch of the service might have required, in the subordinate grades of officers, more than the service could supply; but certainly not in command, or in any other responsible situation; whilst the contingency appeared to him to have been taken advantage of, to advance the interests of private friends at the expense of the legitimate officers of the service—an assertion which he trusted would require but one example to establish. The *Zenobia*, packet steamer, left Bombay in October last, for Suez, commanded by Mr. Newman, not belonging to the Company's service, whilst Lieut. Nesbit, of the Indian Navy, an officer of twelve years' standing, was sent in her in charge of the mails, on about one-half of the salary of Mr. Newman. Now, could any thing be more insulting or degrading to our Indian Navy than this act? No excuse could be pleaded that Lieut. Nesbit could not command the vessel. Lieut. Nesbit was an officer well known; one who had bled in our service; who was severely wounded at the capture of Aden, and whose gallant conduct had received the especial notice of the Court of Directors. But this was not all. The *Zenobia*, so navigated, was, in his opinion, by the navigation laws, a legal prize to any of her Majesty's ships that might have seized her at sea, for she had no commissioned officer in command to identify her character as a Government vessel, nor did she take out a port-clearance to shew that she was legitimately occupied on her voyage or proceedings. Having stated these few facts, he felt confident there would be no opposition to his motion for papers. Whilst on his legs, he might thank the hon. Chairman (in whose opinions and policy he regretted to say he very seldom concurred) for the boon granted to Commander Rogers, in appointing him to the office of master attendant: such proceedings would do more to conciliate and render the service efficient, than the steps generally pursued in Bombay. The hon. proprietor concluded by moving for the following papers:—

1st. All orders and correspondence connected with the suspension, degradation, and dismissal of several officers of the Indian Navy, without trial by court-martial, during the period Capt. Oliver has presided over that service.

2nd. All correspondence relating to the employment of private adventurers in command of steamers belonging to the Indian naval service, and in other staff appointments on shore, usually held by Indian naval officers; the names and statements of the qualifications of the parties so employed, with the contingencies (if any) that led to their employment.

3rd. All correspondence connected with the dismissal of the following officers (in the year 1842) from their respective commands, without a court-martial or any inquiry into their alleged misconduct, viz.: Commander Young, from the *Berenice*; Commander Kempthorn, from the *Victoria*; Lieut. Bird, from the *Cleopatra*.

4th. All correspondence relative to the dismissal from their offices of the third and fourth assistant-builders in the Bombay Dockyard.

Mr. *Christie* seconded the motion.

The *Chairman*.—I have been a proprietor of East-India stock for a considerable number of years, and have been present at most of the discussions that have taken place in this Court during that period, and I must be permitted to say, that I have never known a motion brought forward more uncalled for, more unnecessary, less likely to be productive of any possible benefit, or more pregnant with mischief to the public service, than that now submitted to your consideration. The preamble to the motion is of the nature of a bill of indictment against the superintendent of the Indian Navy, calling the attention of the Court "to the system of irregularity and apparent oppression which is exercised by the superintendent of the Indian Navy towards the officers of that service," and various documents and correspondence are moved for to be laid before the Court. Now, I imagine this Court will be rather surprised to learn that not a single complaint against the superintendent has been made to the Local Government of Bombay, and that no memorial has been received by the Court of Directors from any individual, complaining either of irregularity or oppression. Upon what ground, therefore, and with what object the hon. proprietor has brought forward this motion, I confess myself at a loss to understand; and I trust this Court will agree with me, that no sufficient reasons have been adduced for a compliance with the motion, and that it will meet with a decided negative. Instead of complaints or memorials, the character and conduct of the superintendent has elicited the highest approbation of the Indian Government, and which is cordially participated in by the Court of Directors. With regard to the observations of the hon. proprietor, that several officers have been dismissed and otherwise punished without trial by court-martial, I would call the attention of the Court to the fact that, till lately, the Indian Navy, or rather I should say the Bombay Marine, was governed by the Mutiny Act of the Army; but from the number of officers required by that Act to form a court-martial, the defective composition of those courts, composed principally if not entirely of military officers, whose opinions in a professional sense in naval trials could be but of little value, it was considered desirable, since the reform and new organization of that branch of the service, that these anomalies should be corrected, and an Act of Parliament was passed, empowering the Governor-General in Council to legislate for the Indian Navy, and a code of Naval Articles of War has been accordingly framed, and is now under consideration of the law officers of the East-India Company, with a view to the said Act being carried into effect. But though courts-martial have not been convened, and indeed it was not possible to do so under the old system, committees of inquiry, composed entirely of naval officers, were assembled to investigate any charges that were preferred against officers of the Indian Navy, the proceedings of such committees being sent home to the Court of Directors, who, in the exercise of their prerogative, prescribed the penalties to be imposed, the Local Government limiting their procedure to suspension; so that, if there has been any oppression, it is rather against the Court of Directors that charge should be made, not against the superintendent. I would submit to you my conviction, that the Court of Proprietors is not a proper or fitting tribunal to decide questions affecting the discipline and subordination of the navy or army, and I feel confident you will coincide with me in the opinion, that it would not be to the advantage or well-doing of either of these branches of the service it should be so. As regards the employment of "private adventurers" in command of steamers, to the prejudice of the officers of the Indian Navy, such has not been the case. If officers of that service were available, they have always been preferred; but when they were not to be had, other persons were necessarily employed, and the selection has been such as to give satisfaction; and these "private adventurers," as the hon. proprietor has thought proper to term them, have well performed the services intrusted to them. If, in the discharge of a very arduous duty, the superintendent of the Indian Navy may have recommended the removal from command of any officers, he has only done that which, as a public functionary, responsible to the Local Government and to the Court of Directors for the good order and discipline of the Indian

Navy, it was his duty to do, and I gladly avail myself of this opportunity to testify, that the manner in which Capt. Oliver has performed the duties required of him has on several occasions been mentioned in terms of high approbation, and that to his skill, energy, and practical knowledge, may be mainly attributed the highly efficient state of the steam-vessels of war of the East-India Company, and that the example he has set to the service, of high-minded zeal and devotion, has infused a spirit of emulation amongst the officers of the Indian Navy which has earned for them high praise for their valuable services during the war in China, both from her Majesty's naval commander-in-chief in that quarter, and of her Majesty's ministers in both Houses of Parliament. I will only add, it is the earnest desire and constant endeavour of the Court of Directors to raise the character and to give a high tone to their naval service. Much has been done by the good conduct of the officers themselves, and by the acknowledged service they have rendered to their country; but I do not believe the motion of the hon. proprietor would be conducive to this end, and I doubt much if the officers of the Indian Navy will feel themselves under any obligation to him for his advocacy in their cause, at least in the manner proposed.

Mr. *Fiedler* did not believe that the Court would sanction, by agreeing to this motion, the publication to the whole world, through the medium of the public papers, of assertions maligning the character of the acting officer under whose superintendence the Indian Navy was placed. What did the preamble to the motion say? Why, that "the hon. proprietor would call the attention of the next general Court to the system of irregularity and apparent oppression which is exercised by the superintendent of the Indian Navy towards the officers of that service!" The hon. proprietor went on afterwards to speak of "correspondence touching the suspension, degradation, and dismissal of several officers of that service, without the benefit of trial:" thus publishing, through all parts of Europe and of India, that the Court of Directors allowed their naval officers to be degraded and oppressed, and borne down by injurious treatment. Again; the hon. proprietor proceeded to say further, "That he would move for all correspondence relating to the dismissal of certain officers from their respective commands without a court martial." Was not this publishing to the world that there was no justice to be found in the Court of Directors, and that the hon. gentleman was in consequence obliged, as a proprietor, to bring forward this question? He would have given credit to the hon. proprietor for good intentions if he had merely moved, generally, for papers, without imputing blame to any one. But instead of that, he had published a direct censure of the Government abroad and at home, and sent it throughout the world. He hoped that, in future, when hon. proprietors gave notice of their intention to move for papers, they would merely proceed on general grounds, and not attempt, as was done in this instance, to make a serious and extensive charge, thus prejudging a case before any papers were produced. He repeated his hope, that hereafter, when papers were to be moved, the notice would proceed on general grounds, and would not be made the vehicle for sending forth libels against individuals or against the Government; for he did think that the accusations contained in the motion were of a libellous character. He trusted that the motion would not be thrown overboard by a side-wind, but would be met by a decided negative.

Mr. *Loch*.—Sir, I beg to be allowed to add a few words to what you have already so very properly observed on this subject. Every one who has had an opportunity of observing the progress of our Indian Navy, must bear testimony to the fact, that the superintendent, Capt. Oliver, has done much to promote its efficiency, as well as to advance the private interests of its officers. (*Hear, hear!*) I have watched Capt. Oliver since his appointment to his present very important trust, and I do not believe that a more active, more intelligent, more indefatigable officer has been in our Indian Navy than he has shewn himself since he went out. The hon. and gallant proprietor has talked of a system of oppression as practised in our Indian Navy towards its officers; but is it not strange, as has been observed by my hon. and

gallant friend in the chair, that not only has no complaint or appeal been sent home, but none has been made to the Local Government in India by any officer? and yet we are told that those officers are oppressively treated. I think this fact a complete answer to the statement of the hon. and gallant proprietor.

Gen. Colville regretted that such a proposition as that of the hon. and gallant proprietor should have been brought under the notice of the Court. He looked upon the whole case as a piece of nonsense, and he was sure the Court would so treat it.

Capt. Cogan.—The hon. Chairman has deprecated all animadversions on personal character, yet he himself had not refrained from personal animadversions. He (Capt. Cogan) had no wish to enter into personalities of any kind. He had no private feeling against Capt. Oliver. He spoke of him only as a public officer—a servant of the Company—who was, in his (Capt. Cogan's) opinion, unfit for the appointment of superintendent of the Indian Navy. But independently of him, the system adopted in our Indian Navy was a vile one. What was Capt. Oliver's first step on his arrival out at Bombay? It was to remove every officer who was engaged in any command on the station there; and, if Capt. Oliver's presence happened to be required elsewhere, and he was obliged to be away for a time, the whole of the Indian Navy at Bombay would have to be commanded by a lieutenant. This was a part of Capt. Oliver's system. He got rid of those officers of whose greater experience and superior knowledge he was afraid, lest his own injurious system should be interfered with. It was well known that he had the entire patronage of the navy at Bombay; and how was it exercised? Why, he sent away old and experienced officers, and put clerks and pursers in their places. What, let him ask, would be thought in the army of placing persons of that description in the situation of old military officers? It would not be tolerated; and why should not equal care be bestowed in the selection of properly-qualified officers for the navy? What would be said if the Government of India appointed an indigo-planter to be adjutant-general? Would that tend to improve the discipline or increase the efficiency of the Indian Army? Yet that appointment would be perfectly analogous to what had been done with impunity in the Indian Navy; and he would repeat that, if any thing were to happen to Capt. Oliver, the Indian Navy would have to be commanded by a lieutenant. The hon. Chairman had remarked that this Court was not a proper place for the discussion of such questions as that which he had brought before the Court. He (Capt. Cogan) was prepared for such an objection, because he was well aware that such discussions were unpalatable to the directors. But were not such questions subjects of discussion, almost daily, in both Houses of Parliament? The fact was notorious to every person who read the papers. The hon. Chairman had laid great stress on the allegation that no complaints had ever been made to the Court of Directors from any officer of the Indian Navy. Now he (Capt. Cogan) had reason to believe that such complaints had been made and withheld, and he could pledge his word as a gentleman, that, if the papers he sought were produced, he should be able to shew that three or four officers of the Indian Navy had been dismissed without trial; but the hon. Chairman had said, with reference to that subject, that the Court of Proprietors was not the proper place for its discussion.

The *Chairman*.—The hon. and gallant proprietor will excuse me for interrupting him. What I said was, that it would be extremely inconvenient to have the Court called upon to decide upon questions relating to the discipline of the Indian Navy.

Capt. Cogan said, he had already met that objection by referring to the notorious fact, that such questions as he had brought under the notice of the Court were subjects of every-day discussion in the Houses of Parliament, and no objection was raised as to the unfitness of those places for their introduction. Let him add that, if Capt. Oliver be the active, intelligent, and able officer which hon. directors had described him, the papers for which he sought could not fail to shew it; but he repeated, that he would pledge himself that dismissals of officers in the Indian Navy took place without trial, and that they felt themselves degraded by their treatment. He would also be able to shew that the service had been materially injured by such

a course of proceeding. He should, he repeated, also be able to shew that, while some of the Company's officers had been overlooked and set aside, one of the vessels which had been sent to China had been commanded by an adventurer. He could assure the Court that he had no personal feeling hostile to Capt. Oliver. He acted solely on public grounds. He had no motive in the introduction of this subject but the good of a service of which he had long been a member, and in the welfare of whose members he was still greatly interested. He trusted, therefore, that there would be no objection to the production of the papers which he called for.

Mr. *Loch* said, the hon. and gallant proprietor had complained of the appointment of strangers by Capt. Oliver, to the exclusion of officers who had belonged to the Indian marine service. Now, in reply to this, it should be known that those officers whom Capt. Oliver had appointed, and who had gone on service to China, had conducted themselves admirably. This was the opinion of all those officers under whom they had served. But this was not the only circumstance in which the Company and the public were indebted to the zeal and ability of Capt. Oliver. It was well known that to his exertions they were indebted for the regularity of the steam-communication between England, which had been kept up in a most extraordinary way, without a failure in any one instance. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Cogan* did not deny the bravery and skill with which the officers appointed by Capt. Oliver had conducted themselves in China, for he thought that the farther they were removed from his (Capt. Oliver's) control, the more efficient they would be.

Mr. *Loch*.—It was placed beyond all doubt, that the officers appointed by Capt. Oliver were amongst the most efficient of those engaged in the Chinese war. So much for the hon. and gallant proprietor's complaint as to the efficiency of his appointments. Another complaint of the hon. proprietor was, that Capt. Oliver had sent away all those whom he had found in the Indian Marine, and had appointed strangers in their places. Now, let the Court see how that fact stood. It was well known that, when steam-navigation was introduced into India, it was at first by no means popular with our Indian Marine, many officers of which preferred retiring from the service to entering upon this new system of navigation. To those officers who desired it on those grounds, permission was given to retire, and their places were supplied as well as circumstances permitted. One result of this was, that there were not as many officers of a certain age in the service as might be desirable, but such was the activity and ability of Capt. Oliver, that in the course of no long time he brought the whole of the Indian Navy into a state of excellent discipline; and this was fully demonstrated by the efficiency of those Indian ships which had formed part of the force sent to China. The hon. proprietor had defended the propriety of introducing such questions as the present to this Court, by referring to analogous cases which were brought under the consideration of the Houses of Parliament; but what, let him ask, would be thought of naval officers, having complaints to make, if they brought them before Parliament, without any application to the Admiralty in the first instance? He was sure that the Houses of Parliament, however disposed to listen to complaints of grievances, would be slow in entertaining such cases, until the parties had first complained to their own proper superiors. In the present instance, there had been no complaint of any kind on the part of the officers said to be aggrieved, either to the executive of the Company at home or any of the authorities in India. The officers who had been alluded to by the hon. proprietor were not in any degree to blame for his reference to them, and he was sure they would not feel obliged to the gallant officer for having obtruded them on the attention of the Court. (*Hear, hear!*)

Capt. *Cogan* said, he was by no means satisfied with the sort of explanation into which the hon. director who had just sat down had entered. Without any personal disrespect to the hon. director, he must say that his speech consisted of mere sophistry, without at all touching the real merits of the case. Had he (Mr. Loch) rebutted the fact that officers had been dismissed without trial? Had he disproved

that adventurers had been employed to the prejudice of commissioned officers of the Indian Navy? Had he, in a word, disproved any of the statements made by him (Capt. Cogan)? When the hon. director did that, he would be ready to withdraw his motion; otherwise, he must press it to a division. Of course, he could have no doubt as to what would be the fate of his motion when put to the Court, but as the subject was one on which he felt much interested, he would take a future opportunity of bringing it again under the notice of the Court, and he hoped it would then receive more attention than was paid to it on this occasion.

The motion was then put, and was negatived by a very large majority.

DUTIES ON THE PRODUCE OF INDIA.

Mr. *M. Martin* rose, pursuant to the notice he gave at a former Court, to bring again under its notice the important subject of the high duties imposed on the produce of British India on its importation into this country. He made a very long speech, full of long extracts from published documents, which (with the speech) would occupy about sixteen pages of this Journal; as the motion raised no discussion, and as, in compliance with the suggestion of the Chairman, it was withdrawn by the mover, we omit it altogether, rather than attempt to abridge it.

The following are the terms of the motion:—

That British India (with its dependencies) deserves to be considered as an integral part of the British Empire, and that a complete reciprocity of trade ought to be adopted between India and England; that ships built in British India, and navigated by our East-India fellow-subjects, ought to be registered and admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom on the same terms as those of our other colonial dependencies; that it is impolitic and unjust to admit the produce and manufactures of foreigners to the markets of England at no higher rates of duties than those levied on the products of our East-India fellow-subjects, whose lives and property are freely devoted to the maintenance of British supremacy and to the advancement of the glory and prosperity of our country; and that a memorial be addressed to her Majesty's ministers, praying,—

1. That wheat, rice, or other grain, ground or unground, the growth and produce of British India, be admitted at all times into the United Kingdom at a nominal rate of duty.
2. That animal food or fish, cured or preserved in British India, be also thus admitted.
3. That the duty on British-India tobacco be reduced from 3s. to 2s. per lb.
4. That the duty on British-India pepper be reduced from 6d. to 2d. per lb., on ginger from 5s. to 1s. per cwt., and on tea to 1s. per lb.
5. That ships built and manned by our East-India fellow-subjects be placed on the same footing as those of other British colonies.
6. That coffee and other produce of Mysore and the dependent states be admitted into the ports of the United Kingdom as the produce of British India.
7. And that discriminating duties be levied on the products of foreign countries which come into competition with the products of British India on their introduction into the markets of the United Kingdom.

Gen. *Colville* begged to ask the Chairman whether the motion agreed to in the general Court in June last, relative to the charges of the war in Afghanistan—that they should be borne equally, at least, by the Exchequer of India and England—had been communicated to the Board of Control, and if so, what had been the result?

The *Chairman* could only say, that the resolution of the Court was duly communicated to the Board of Control almost immediately after the debate. Since that time, further communications had been made on the part of the directors to the President of the Board of Control; but he must say this, that hitherto they had not received a satisfactory answer.

Major *Oliphant*, with reference to the case of Capt. Paterson, which he believed had been before the Court of Directors, being a claim for compensation as a naval officer, gave a notice of motion for the production of the papers connected with the case for the use of the proprietors.

Mr. *Marriott* wished to ask in what state of forwardness the statue of the late Marquess Wellesley was?

The *Chairman* said, he had had the pleasure of seeing a small model of the statue, and when it was completed he had no doubt they would be satisfied with the skill of the artist. He expected that it would be completed in a short time.

The Court then adjourned.

ASIATIC INTELLIGENCE.

Calcutta.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

The Governor-General arrived at Delhi on the 5th February, and made his triumphal entry into the imperial city, amidst the booming of guns, clanking of presented arms, strains of martial music, &c. &c. His arrival was preceded by that of the whole of the native portion of the illustrious garrison, H.M.'s 13th light infantry having proceeded towards their destination. Col. Monteath headed his own gallant corps, which was followed by No. 6 light field battery, under the charge of Lieut. Richardson, of the horse artillery, and Major Broadfoot, with his distinguished little band of Goorkah Sappers. Scarcely had these troops passed, and the military compliments been duly paid, when the Governor-General himself arrived, at the end of the line of troops, in a cocked hat and blue cloak thrown over his shoulders with a military air: he was accompanied by his own staff and a native cortège—nawabs, rajahs, vakeels, &c.—all mounted on elephants. The sight was grand and imposing. There were also a good many officers and their ladies, besides a large number of the gentry and commonalty of the city present, to witness the lord sahib's entry into Delhi. The Bhurtpore and Ulwar rajahs were at Delhi, and though they did not go out to meet his lordship, were received in durbar; in fact, every day witnessed some durbar or other. The Mohurrun being in the course of celebration in the city, his lordship did not make his entry there in any state, but went in several times in a quiet way, to examine the site of certain projected buildings and alterations, and to arrange for certain improvements in the defences and thoroughfares of the city.

Amongst the chiefs expected there on the occasion of the Governor-General's visit are, the Rajah of Bikaner, the Rana of Dhoulpore, and the thakoors of Shekawar; a vakeel from the court of Nepaul had already arrived, and a similar functionary from Gwalior was expected. The Rajah of Jeypore pleaded the heavy expense such an excursion would entail on him, as an excuse for his not presenting himself on the occasion. The Maharajah of Kotah, and the Maharaj Rana of Jhulra Puttun, had already started for the imperial city.

A letter from Delhi says:—"This place is now a scene of *tumasha*, scarcely inferior to that at Ferozepore; a great part of the Governor-General's time seems to be occupied in holding durbars, as there are generally one or two of the chiefs waiting on him daily, and a great expenditure of blank ammunition in consequence."

A slight difference arose between the Rajah of Bhurtpore and the authorities, consequent on an intimation that his highness should not enter the city, at which he was excessively annoyed, and inquired the cause of the prohibition. There appearing, however, on subsequent inquiries, no reason against his visit, the point was conceded, and his highness came in the evening with a retinue of some 3,000 men, all splendidly attired, to see the imperial city. The drums of those celebrating the Mohurrun were hushed by common consent, a circumstance which gave unusual satisfaction to the distinguished visitor.

When his lordship has paid his visits to the city, with a view of looking at the sites of the principal buildings, more particularly at those connected with the alterations and improvements said to be in contemplation, his quiet visits passed almost unnoticed by the Delhi people, who require a long train of half-dressed riff-raff and tom-toms to excite them.

His lordship's arrival created no small alarm in the minds of the old King of Delhi and his Court, but as nothing has been done to interfere with them, and as the ordinary civilities have been mutually exchanged, his Majesty is, it is said, much more easy in his mind, and expects to be permitted to remain in quiet possession of

his palace and all the emblems and prerogatives of his pageant royalty. The *Delhi Gazette* informs us that the following translation from the *Seraj ool-Ukhbar* may be considered as the official contradiction of rumours lately in circulation respecting the doings of his Majesty Bahadur Shah: "It has been stated that some letters written by the Shah to the Chiefs of Bundelkund had been intercepted by the English, and that the Governor-General had in consequence expressed his determination that His Majesty should remove from Delhi to Kurnaul. This intelligence gave much uneasiness to the Badshah, who called to mind that his ancestor Shah Alum had, when at Buxar, bestowed of his good will a sunnud, conferring the Dewanee of Bengal, Behar, and Orissa, on the English, besides other extensive privileges, and that it is necessary this accusation should be inquired into."

On the 9th, intelligence was received by express of the death of Maharajah Alee Jah Junkajee Roa Scindia, at Gwalior. This event effected an immediate change in his lordship's plans, and Meerut and Mussoorie were for the time forgotten: arrangements were immediately made for marching with a large portion of the force assembled at Delhi to Agra, and there watching the turn affairs might take, to be ready to act as occasion might require.

The *Delhi Gazette* contains the following account of these proceedings:—

The news of the sudden death of Scindia has changed his lordship's plans, and instead of going to Meerut, he will move with his suite and escort to Agra on the 19th inst., and will arrive at the last-mentioned station about the 5th of March.

There has been but little stirring in his lordship's camp, beyond the daily dinners and durbars; the Mohorrum, when at its height, prevented many visits to the city; but we believe it is his intention to mature his plans regarding the meditated improvements. We hear a great deal respecting the widening and building of streets, of pulling down and raising up, and two engineer officers are surveying certain portions of the city. We can assure his lordship that he will not find it so easy as in London to compensate the natives for the destruction of their homesteads, to which they cling as firmly as any one of ourselves do to a family inheritance; the spirit of improvement is a very commendable one, but if money is to be spent, it should be upon something that will do a real benefit to the country. However praiseworthy his efforts are to lead the natives of large towns to appreciate such innovations, they will scarcely thank him for what militates against their confirmed habits, and we will undertake to say, that were the finest street that it were possible to build to spring up in Delhi, it would be disfigured by the opening of petty shops and the building of bazaars in its vicinity in a very short time. Good roads and canals the natives can appreciate, and may in time be brought also to believe that there is health and respectability beyond a narrow bazaar; but the one improvement is of real utility to the whole native community, and brings to them obvious and tangible advantages; the other they can do without, at least until the state has more money than it can spend.

The ball to his lordship was a very excellent one, for the stewards had done every thing that could be desired, from the illuminations along the road and the front of the house, to the last glass of champagne, drunk at 3 o'clock in the morning. Lord Ellenborough arrived punctually at half-past nine, and found an assemblage of beauty and gallantry awaiting him, such as it will be long ere Delhi again gathers together. He was all affability and smiles, and dispensed his favours with an impartial grace—what more can we say? Col. Swinhoe (after giving "the Queen"), in a most enthusiastic speech, which spoke the feelings of the station, congratulated Lord Ellenborough upon the successes which had attended our arms directed by his councils, and proposed his lordship's health and prosperity to his government. Sir Robert Dick (who had come over from Meerut that evening) proposed the health of Generals Pollock, Nott, and Sale, and the troops who served under them, and cordially was this responded to.

The Rajah of Bhurtpore is about to give a grand dinner to his lordship and the station, and is expending money at a great rate upon his preparations.

The Mohurrum passed off without any *contre-temps*, although with unusual noise and *tumasha*.

The deputation from Lord Ellenborough to the Maharajah Shere Singh left the court for this side of the Sutledge on the 13th instant, all the petty differences which existed having been satisfactorily adjusted. The presents which the maharajah has despatched to the Queen of England are represented as of the most costly description, especially the shawls.

REMOVAL OF THE SEAT OF GOVERNMENT TO AGRA.

We think we may announce it as definitively settled, that the seat of Supreme Government is to be Agra, and that the Sudder, Revenue and Judicial Boards are to be transferred thither from Allahabad. Whether the Home Government has been consulted on the matter we cannot say; we should think not, and that this, among other doings of the present Governor-General, may be undone. But we shall hardly be undone if it is not. They cannot very conveniently take away the fort, or the cathedral, or the Supreme Court, or the river Hoogly, whence we infer that Calcutta will remain head-quarters for the army, the church, the law, and trade. It is just possible that, as Lord Ellenborough won't come to Calcutta, he may think it advisable to send for the council, as some acknowledgment of the presumptuous folly of having discarded them, and run his head into those many dangerous follies which are said not only to have alarmed, but very seriously angered, his friends at home. We suppose the Deputy Governor of Bengal will reside in Calcutta, and we should say without any serious responsibilities it will be rather an agreeable appointment. — *Cal. Star*, Jan. 26.

The *Agra Uhlhar* states, that the Agra presidency is not to be abolished, but to remain in a state of suspended animation till next January, when it will again become the seat of Government, with the addition of the Sudder Court and Board of Revenue, which are to be transferred to it; and that it will then rival Calcutta in every respect except in being a seaport and possessing a Queen's Court.

THE SOMNATH GATES.

The Somnath gate procession did not leave Ferozepore until the 11th January. It is said to have a most imposing effect. A car, which is to trail its crimson and gold trappings on the very ground, was in preparation to bear the Somnath gates into Delhi. The *Delhi Gazette* says: "We were wrong in stating that the Somnath car itself is to be made here; it is only the regal trappings of scarlet and gold, which are in progress at this city. The car itself is about thirteen feet high, and the covering, which is really very handsome, and of course very expensive, will be sent out to meet it, so that it may roll triumphantly into Delhi. It is too bad, and little is the honour reflected upon any one, except, perhaps, the Hindoo sepoy who forms its escort, who has any thing to do with it. It is really to be hoped that the Mohurrum will be over ere it passes through this or any other Mussulman city."

The *Eastern Star* states that the Somnath gates are not to be brought on to Delhi, but to remain at Brindabun; but the *Delhi Gazette* says that they were to make their *entrée* into the city on the 14th February, and would accompany his lordship to Agra.

PUBLIC GRIEVANCES.

Under this head, the Calcutta papers publish a report of "a large and very respectable meeting of native gentlemen," on the 6th February, in the hall of the Sanscrit College, when it was resolved to organize a new society in Calcutta for the acquisition and diffusion of information on all subjects connected with the welfare of British India. Seven Europeans were present; amongst them, Mr. George Thompson. We take the character of the meeting, and the probable effects of such an institution, from the remarks of a friendly writer,—an admirer of Mr. Thompson, and who thinks that "the object of the proposed association is as important as it is

laudable,"—namely, the *Friend of India*: "From the speeches which were delivered at the meeting, we have some small misgivings as to the capacity of the members of the new society for so great a task. We fear that some of them have been led to suppose that nothing is necessary to fit them to legislate for India beyond a disposition to abuse the existing Government. We allude more particularly to the declamation of Baboo Dukhina Mookerjee, in which he poured the vials of his indignation on this unfortunate Government, and charged it with having repeatedly violated engagements the most solemn; in the very hall which that Government had erected for the encouragement of native education. In any other colonial possession but that of Great Britain, this language would have been punished as seditious. Such a speech, at Batavia or Samarang, would have ensured the speaker, as the mildest punishment, transportation to Amboyna. And not twenty years since, a man would no more have dreamt of uttering such sentiments in Calcutta, than he would of engaging in a highway robbery. The best general answer to the objections brought by him against this arbitrary, this perfidious Government is the fact, that he is allowed to abuse it with such perfect impunity in its own metropolis. The only instance which the Baboo brings forward of this perfidy and this solemn violation of pledges, is the question of resurreptions. They have now been brought nearly to a close, and any attempt to defend the measure, though it may be done by a simple reference to the printed declarations of Government from the time when it took the collections into its own hand, in 1772, to the year 1828, would appear redundant. The only censure with which Government is really chargeable on this subject is, that it did not resume these lands earlier, and thus restore to the state the resources of which it had been deprived by the rapacity and villany of the zemindars, between 1765 and 1772, during its own minority."

It appears that this same native agitator, encouraged by the presence and tacit co-operation of Europeans, vented his seditious sentiments elsewhere. A meeting was held of the "enlightened native youth of Calcutta," in the hall of the Hindoo College, at which Capt. Richardson, the Principal of that institution, was invited to be present. The business of the evening appears to have consisted in listening to an Essay of this same Baboo Dukhina Mookerjee, which was of the same complexion as the speech. It was filled with the most unqualified abuse of the Government of India and its institutions, "and was calculated," says the same *Friend of India*, "to sow the seeds of dissatisfaction towards the British administration in the minds of the youths who surrounded him." It was loudly and repeatedly applauded by the auditory, more especially in those passages which denounced the public authorities with particular acrimony. Capt. Richardson, after having listened for some time to this tirade, at length rose and expressed his regret that the youths of the Hindoo College should make so ill a use of the education they had received from Government as to join so heartily in the abuse of it. He maintained that the sentiments in the Essay bordered closely on treason, and that, if this course was persisted in, he could not allow them the farther use of the Hall. This interruption exasperated the patriots, and the chairman rebuked the Principal in severe language for his conduct, and called upon him to apologize for it. In the report furnished by the *Hurkaru* of the proceedings, it is asserted that Capt. Richardson expressed his regret for what he had said, and retracted his censure! A letter under his own signature, however, assures us that, while he expressed his regret for having, as they asserted, wounded their feelings, he refused to qualify his opinion of the impropriety of such addresses.

We subjoin a specimen of the rampant Baboo's speech, uttered in the presence of Mr. George Thompson, and the other European gentlemen, at the Sanscrit College. After lauding, in terms of nauseous flattery, Mr. Thompson, whom the speaker claimed as a brother, and said he should call "Hindu Thompson," he proceeded thus:—"An organization had been spoken of, and no native who knew any thing of the state of his country could doubt the necessity for such a step. Had not the Go-

vernment repeatedly violated engagements the most solemn, the observance of which was essential to the security of property, and the improvement and prosperity of the people? (*Hear, hear!*) Was it necessary to point to the manner in which justice was administered? Justice! no: out of Calcutta it was not justice. The streams of justice had been poisoned even if the fountain-head remained pure. It was a system of bribery and corruption throughout, and must remain so unless the natives, to whom justice was so dear, undertook the work of exposure and reformation. The last charter had ordained that no native of India should by reason only of religion, place of birth, descent, or colour, be disabled from holding any place, office, or employment under the Company; but of what use was such a clause, while at the same time an education at one of the Company's colleges in England was deemed an indispensable pre-requisite for all the higher situations in the gift of the government? The law was a dead letter. Its benefits were unattainable. It opened the door with one hand, but effectually closed it with the other. And so it would be with regard to every similar law, unless the people themselves took up their own cause. Was it not right and proper that those who necessarily knew so much of the country in consequence of their having been born and educated on the soil, should be permitted to share the places of trust and emolument now monopolized by Europeans, and contribute their aid in the due administration of the law? He had been much affected by Mr. Thompson's statement respecting the good feeling of many persons in England. They were bound to co-operate with such disinterested friends. They would be unworthy of the aid of those at a distance if they made no effort to serve their own cause. He trusted the time would soon come when such an amount of public opinion would exist as would remove the evils of which they complained. (*Cheers*)."

The *Eastern Star* has some pointed remarks upon the ingratitude of these young Baboos: "The Government has done, at any rate, something for the people, while the people have done nothing for themselves. The Government educates, and those who are taught return the favour by assailing their benefactors. We do not say that it is not our duty to lift the mass of the people from the state of brutal ignorance in which their own better classes would have allowed them to remain, but it must be remembered, and told these quarter-educated demagogues, that knowledge is power, and that *that* we are giving to the people— for what? to enable them to appreciate at their just value the tyrants who rule them! This native gentleman talks of the notorious corruption of the courts, and the abuse of power by civil servants. What does he mean by this mere declamation? If he means that the civil service is corrupt, why does he not bring forward his instances of corruption; if he means that all his countrymen connected with the courts are corrupt, we will not trouble him for any evidence. These native grievance-mongers must be exposed, when they trench on the limits of just complaint. India has much to complain of, but not through her children, for whom (looking to the time we have ruled them) more has been done than for any people who were ever brought under subjection. England may quarrel with a rule that has repressed instead of encouraging the resources of our Eastern possessions, and true it is, a larger policy might have raised the condition of the people of this country; but there are no grounds for assailing the Government or its servants in terms of unmeasured abuse. One would imagine there would have been something like gratitude towards our country for what she has done for *this*. We have an indistinct recollection of Dwarkanath Tagore having expressed not a little at the Lord Mayor's table. But where is it? In what shewn? Does their language know the word? Let us test it in a small way. David Hare was the idol of the native community. He had done good service in the great cause of education; had sacrificed his fortune to the children of his adoption. He died. What lamentations! what troops of mourners at his funeral! A statue to his memory was not enough; there must be a noble building also: *Hare's Lyceum* for the education of the native youth. Where is the Lyceum? Where even is the statue? Nay,

where is the money to pay for the monument over his remains? We believe the Committee of the Hindoo College would be very happy to know."

THE ABOLITION OF SLAVERY.

An "Assistant Magistrate," writing to the *Friend of India*, on the subject of the recent Act abolishing slavery (p. 270), observes:—"The abolition of slavery is one thing, and the non-recognition of it by the Legislature another. Under this new Act, hundreds of starving infants will still be cherished in humane servitude; but, as it should be, all social disabilities with regard to such on their arriving at an age of discretion will cease. Adults will no longer be bought and sold like household furniture and cattle (plough-bullocks are exempted by law from such sales!), in liquidation of debt; and if they fly from a hard master, their restoration will not be enforced by a Court of Civil law. So far so good: but, on such being known, will not the rich be probably more chary of supporting the children of the starving poor; and the magistrates in future find persons less willing to bring up without reward the hundreds of deserted infants they yearly find deserted in their paths? With respect to the provisions of this particular Act, I will state, first, that no slave has ever been bought and sold in enforcing demands for rent and revenue: secondly, that no rights in the person and services of a slave have ever (legally at all events,) been enforced by a Criminal Court; and thirdly, very very seldom, not once, perhaps, in twenty years, in each of the Behar and Ceded districts, by a Civil Court; and fourthly, that for the last forty years, no act of violence, however trifling, has ever been committed on a slave with the knowledge of a European magistrate where the offence has *not* been regarded a penal one, and treated accordingly."

The *Friend of India* acknowledges the evils of slavery in India have been much over-rated. "At the Madras Presidency, slavery appears in its severest character and to its largest extent. Still, the number of men who are subjected to compulsory labour, in the house and the field, throughout the British dominions in India, cannot possibly exceed 300,000."

ASSAM.

A letter from Assam, dated 21st January, says:—"There has been an outbreak in Upper Assam amongst the Singphoos, who attacked the post of Ningroo, on the Bori Dehing, where Lieut. Holroyd of the 2nd Scundies commands, on the morning of the 3rd inst., and though repulsed and driven off, killed and wounded several of our men, a subadar amongst the number. Since then, several other posts and parties have been attacked and troops have been summoned up express from Bishnath, under Capt. Smith and Warden, who will with their detachment soon be on the spot. Of the cause of this outbreak I can form no idea; every thing was considered quiet, and a reduction of troops talked of. Capt. Vetch, pol. agent had gone to Ningroo, and I hope the chief may be so far implicated that he may, if caught, be removed to a distance; he has ever been a foe to us, and is a treacherous villain, who should have been hanged or driven out long ago.

"26th Jan.—The latest accounts from our frontier state that a guard stationed at Busa, about forty miles S.E. from the old station of Suddyah in Upper Assam, was attacked a few days ago, by a party of Singphoos. The guard gallantly held out *without water* for three days, when, their ammunition failing, they surrendered, and the jemadar was immediately tied to a tree and barbarously murdered."

A Bengallee letter gives the following, on the same subject:—"Debragur, at the east of Assam, a little above Bessa and Upper Bessa, was attacked and plundered by a tribe of mountaineers, but, by the assistance of the commanding officer of that district, they were driven back only, without having a lesson of their misconduct; again, a party of 5,000 or 6,000 of those mountaineers appeared, and were receiving reinforcements daily, to do more mischief."

TORTURES BY THE MOFUSSIL POLICE.

There is not a worse feature of the Mofussil police, than the atrocities which are perpetrated on accused persons, often with entire impunity. From a criminal trial

recently revised by the Nizamut Adawlut, it appears that a darogah and four other police officers of Moorshedabad tortured a prisoner, by tying his fingers together and forcing wooden pins between them, by which the thumb and forefinger of each hand sloughed off, so that his life was in danger for some months, and he has been rendered a cripple. The principal offenders have been sentenced to fourteen years' imprisonment each; and a recommendation has been addressed to the Government to grant the poor victim of these diabolical practices an allowance for his support. We have heard of another, if possible, still more atrocious. A darogah and burkundaz in Tipperah have been convicted, by the session judge and the Nizamut Adawlut, of having caused the death of a prisoner by maltreatment, which was practised to induce a discovery of stolen property. The prisoner was laid on his back, with a bamboo under him, and a heavy piece of wood was placed on his chest and pressed down by men on each side of him, a cruelty which resulted in his death, on the same night. The darogah reported to the magistrate that the death was from cholera, the usual cause assigned for all violent deaths. The darogah had a brother in the magistrate's office, and hoped to baffle detection. Another native officer of the magistrate was deputed to make a local investigation, and succeeded in bringing the offenders to punishment. The superintendent of police proposed to the Government to reward this officer. In making this suggestion, he said that, though morally certain that torture was much used by police officers to extort confessions, he had found it difficult to obtain legal evidence of such acts.—*Hurk.*, Feb. 3.

THE UNION BANK.

The Calcutta papers have published the report of the Union bank for the half year ending the 31st December last, which admits a probable loss of 4 lacs of rupees, but proposes to set aside Rs. 2,13,000 only to meet it, while it recommends a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum. This recommendation was approved of by the meeting of shareholders. The amount advanced on the security of indigo factories and sugar works is stated at Rs. 62,40,260; but although expressing perfect confidence in the security of such credits, the directors propose in future to limit them to 50 lacs, or one half the capital. On this proposal, a dissention arose at the meeting, and speeches were made on this subject in particular, and banking principles in general,—the result of which was, that the question should be postponed until the special meeting of the 21st February, in order that proprietors might have time and opportunity for duly considering it.

THE RETURN OF THE TROOPS FROM CHINA.

Calcutta has been in an unusual state of military excitement, caused by the advent of Sir Hugh Gough and the troops from China. A ball and supper was given by the society at the Town Hall, on the 16th Feb., to his Excellency and his gallant comrades, which was numerously attended, and was the most splendid and successful that has been seen in Calcutta for many years. There were about 800 persons present, and among them nearly all the rank and fashion of the city, Barrackpore, Dum-Dum, &c. Another was to be given on the 21st by the deputy governor.

PILGRIMS TO ALLAHABAD.

The Raja of Rawah arrived at Allahabad on the 29th January, to bathe and present his offerings at the junction of the Ganges and Jumna, on the holy *Amawas*. He was saluted with fifteen guns on his arrival and departure. The pilgrims have been annually increasing in number since the Government withdrew the pilgrim-tax, and this year the crowd was immense. Multitudes for days covered every road leading to Allahabad, and on the last day, the 30th, the rush to get across the bridges of boats was at one time nearly causing one of them to break, when the consequences would have been most serious. As it was, but for the humane exertions of the magistrate, who was on the spot, the loss of life might have been great. No other consideration weighed with the pilgrims than to arrive at the proper time fixed

on by the Brahmins for the sacred dip. Pain, fatigue—life itself, were as nothing in the scale. The magistrate permitted them to pass for five hours over the bridges without paying fare. All his arrangements for preserving the peace, as well as the safety of the people, were excellent, and crowned with complete success. The *Mela* has passed off without accident or serious offence, and the people are now returning. There are yet fifteen days ere the holy tide closes.—*Agra Ukhar, Feb. 9.*

BUNDELKHAND.

A letter from "Camp, Mulhara, 24th of January," says: "The force under Brig. Young left Gohra yesterday morning, on its return towards Chatterpoor. An express from Major Thornton, 13th N.I., commanding the detachment at Teitpore, arrived in camp, to the effect, that he had received intelligence of the Rajah of that place having again collected followers, and taken up a position in the direction of Bhagorah, and that he (Major T.) had determined upon sallying forth and attacking him. It is to be feared, that it will be a wild-goose chase, like several others that we have been sent upon of late. Government have now hit upon the right plan of taking him, by offering a reward of Rs. 10,000 for his apprehension. We are quite tired of the campaign, in consequence of being so stationary. We have all been much gratified with the beautiful scenery in the interior of Bundelkhand; it surpassed any thing I have ever seen in the plains—while at Gohra, most of us visited the Dawson river, a splendid stream in the rocky bed."

Extract of a letter, dated "Camp Singhone, 1st Feb." "The head-quarters reached Chatterpoor on the 27th. On the night of the 27th, the vakeel of the Bijowur chief arrived in camp with information that a party of the insurgents had taken up a position at the village of Purra in his master's territory, and about thirteen or fourteen miles north-west of Chatterpoor. At midnight, a party, consisting of one company 11th, two companies 40th, and two resallahs 8th light cavalry, the whole under Brevet Capt. Mackenzie, of the former corps, marched for Purra. The vakeel accompanied, and stated that his master had sent a *fauj* to co-operate with any body of our troops whom the brigadier might send on this expedition. The detachment reached Purra about nine a.m., but none of the insurgents were to be met with. When the village was reached and being reconnoitred, the vakeel was not at hand, and as the Bijowur *fauj* began to take to their legs, a few of the resallah were sent after them. This caused dissatisfaction on the part of the Bijowur commander-in-chief, who began to speak angrily about his people being chased, &c. At length he was pacified. No authentic information could be obtained as to the whereabouts of the insurgents, so the detachment returned to head-quarters. A detachment, consisting of two companies from each of the 11th and 40th, and one resallah, marched to Jeitpoor on the 28th, under Major Hepburn, 11th N.I. The assistant in charge at Jeitpoor intimated to the officer commanding there, that a body of the insurgents had arrived at Bughora, with the intention of plundering some of the neighbouring villages, and that they amounted to some 500 armed men. The then Jeitpoor detachment was too small to admit of a party being taken to rouse these refractory gentry out of the dense jungle about Bughora. On the night of the 26th, a party of them attacked the village of Lurpoora, and having plundered it of all they could get, and killed three men, one a chupprasse, burnt it to the ground. Lurpoora is one of the Company's villages, and belongs to the Humeerpore district. The villages thereabouts are deserted, the people having taken up their abode in the hills overhanging their houses. During the daytime, they come down from their hiding places and transact what business they have to do, such as superintending their crops, &c., and at close of day return to the hills. We are commencing to get some of the followers of the ex-rajah. Two small parties from the small force at Jeitpoor went out one night lately and brought in two men, with a few adherents. One was (so report has it) an uncle of the ex-rajah's dewan, Durjun Singh, the other the commander-in-chief. This morning (1st February) Major Hepburn's detachment

brought in Purekchie, zemindar of Ari, a Jeitpoor village. He and another man, Dhokul Singh, communicated with the major twice or thrice, and when a party was sent to bring them in, the one trusted us, the other fled.

"On the 30th, head-quarters left Chatterpoor, and by two stages reached Singhone. Bughora is in view, burning away capitally. The puckah houses are to be blown up under the direction of the Assist. Field Engineer. The Commander-in-Chief has directed that four men of the 13th be arraigned before a native general court-martial, on charges arising out of the unwillingness of the sepoys of that corps to carry on the march their great coats strapped on their knapsacks. Major Sleeman, who has been as far south as Burra Gurrawarra, on the left bank of the Nerbudda, and where there is to be some sort of a cantonment, will be at Chatterpoor on or about the 7th instant. It is said that he has authority to dissolve the force if we are no longer wanted in so large a body. Progress reports have been received from both the 39th and 74th, which corps are to be stationed, agreeably to the relief, in Bundelcund. The Governor-General has offered rewards for the capture of fourteen of the ringleaders in the disturbances in these parts. Among the fourteen is the ex-Rajah, for whom, alive, Rs. 10,000 is to be given. The 5,000 was taken off and this 10,000 placed in its room, with this exception, that the former was for the ex-Rajah's head, the latter as above stated."

The *Delhi Gazette* says:—"Our latest letters from Bundelkhund are from Tehree, 26th Jan.; they state that the country is very far from being settled, and intimate that the presence of a still larger force may ultimately be necessary. It is important, however, to know that the Chanderee Rajah is dead, and that his eldest son, on succeeding to the guddee, with a view of courting popularity with our Government, has delivered over certain outlawed thakoors to Brig. Stubbs."

The following extract from the *Calcutta Star* contains the latest intelligence from this quarter:—"When first the troops took the field this cold weather, a list was furnished for some twenty insurgent thakoors, for whose apprehension large rewards were offered; as yet, only two or three of them have been caught, although many of the sums have been more than doubled; the fact is, that the fellows will never be found except the native states (Gwalior, Shah Gurl, and Tehree) are made to give them up, and this they will not do except they are obliged; and it is next to impossible for us to seize them; the hills are covered with thick jungle, and if a Boondeela has the start of us by only a few yards, the chances are against our seeing him."

Sir Richmond Shakespeare, of the artillery, late Military Secretary to Gen. Pollock, has been appointed assistant to Major Sleeman in Bundelkhund.

NATIVE STATES.

Cabul.—There appears some probability of our being again involved in hostilities, if not in Afghanistan, at least with the Affghans. Mahomed Akhbar Khan, it is reported, has completely re-established his ascendancy in Cabul, having overcome all opposition, and put to death or imprisoned all the influential chiefs opposed to him, and now, having invited his uncles, the Candahar Sirdars, to return from Persia, and called upon the Wullee of Kooloom and the King of Bokhara for assistance, he has proclaimed a religious war against the Sikhs, with the ostensible object of driving them across the Indus, but most probably with the view of occupying the attention of his own nation, and linking the discordant elements of which it is composed in one common cause, in which he will occupy the most conspicuous position, gain the chief honour and advantage, and secure the acknowledgment of his supremacy with less chance of opposition. The opinion was gaining ground, that Akhbar Khan will come down in force upon Peshawur. The Sikh Durbar had taken the alarm, and was sending considerable reinforcements to that place, under the command of Sirdar Lehna Singh, one of the best officers in the Punjab, a chief of great natural talent, and possessed of much scientific knowledge. A Sikh cantonment is to be formed on the north bank of the Sutledge, immediately opposite Ferozepore.

The Kuzzilbashs have been cut up by Akhbar Khan, at Cabul, for their double

dealing and treachery. Khan Shereen Khan has fled to Peshawur; and with him, Futteh Jung and Shahpoor.

Dost Mahomed continued to linger on the British territories. He had not crossed the Sutledge; and it is not altogether certain that his ambitious son would willingly resign the sceptre into his hands.

The Punjab.—We give a prominent place, says the *Delhi Gazette*, to the annexed items from Lahore, which may be depended upon, conveying as they do the intelligence we have long since anticipated, of a projected attack by Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar on the possessions of Shere Singh, west of the Indus. It is the necessary result of late proceedings, and may involve us, as the most thoughtless must have foreseen, in renewed operations on the other side of that river; for to say that we can refuse the sovereign of the Punjab our assistance in the emergency which will arise, is to suppose a degree of political guilt in our rulers which we should be grieved indeed to see attached to them. Shere Singh will solicit our aid, and it would be the basest ingratitude to deny him assistance, after the really efficient manner in which he stood by us in our late invasion of Cabul.

An *urzee* was received from Peshawur, stating that Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan had marched from Kooloom to Cabul, where he had been opposed by the Kuzzilbashes, and fought with them on the 19th December, when a number of them were killed, wounded, and taken prisoners; the rest fled. Of the prisoners the greatest number were thrown into dungeons with chains on, and others blown away from guns. The consequence was, that he firmly established his rule from Cabul to the Khyber, and that Shahzadeh Shahpoor fled from the capital. He was traced by several hundreds of the Sirdar's sowars, who went in pursuit, but they returned unsuccessful. The last intelligence thence represented Mahomed Akhbar Khan as being prepared to advance on Jellalabad; and that he had written urgent letters to the rulers of Bulkh, Bokhara, and Koondooz, also to the sovereigns of Herat and Persia, to join him in a war of religion. The Maharajah sent immediate orders to the Nazim of Peshawur to despatch two trusty Mussulmans towards Cabul, to ascertain what were the real intentions of the Sirdar.

Jan. 11th.—Khvaje Mahomed Khan, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Peshawur, again presented himself at the durbar, and stated that his father had received letters from Mahomed Akhbar (his nephew), to the effect that he was no longer to pay obedience to the ruler of Lahore, but, like a good son of Islam, at once to renounce his allegiance and proceed to join him (Akhbar Khan), as he was about to march on Peshawur with 50,000 men, and when it was conquered, he would make it over to him again. The original letter was laid before the Maharajah by Khwaje Mahomed Khan, on which his highness observed to Rajah Dhyan Singh, that Mahomed Akhbar had at once assumed a very lofty tone, but that it would be considerably lowered when he came to encounter the armies of the Khalsa.

Jan. 13th.—An *urzee* arrived from Cabul, with news to the effect that Mahomed Akhbar had written to his uncles, Kohun-dil Khan, Reheem-dil Khan, and Poor-dil Khan, stating that the English army, before which they had fled into Persia, having returned to Hindoostan, and Shahzadeh Shahpoor having abandoned Cabul, he had assumed the sovereignty, putting to death and imprisoning the sirdars his enemies, and that they were now at liberty to return to Affghanistan; he also informed them of his intention to turn his arms against Peshawur, and take that province from the Sikhs.

Jan. 18th.—The Maharajah, by the advice of his minister, despatched two trusty Mussulmans towards Cabul, to make inquiries into the proceedings of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan.

Jan. 19th.—The Maharajah was informed that the wives of Ameer Dost Mahomed Khan had arrived, and would shortly take their departure for Affghanistan.

Jan. 20th.—Rajah Dhyan Singh announced the arrival of Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan, from Loodeeanah; on which the Maharajah ordered him a present of twenty-

five dishes of refreshment and 1,100 rupees, and as much rice, atta, and sugar, to his attendants as they might require. He informed Azeez-ed-deen that he would on the morrow receive the sirdar in court; for which purpose Mishr Belee Ram was instructed to prepare a handsome illumination with fire-works.

Jan. 21st.—The durbar was this day held in the Huzzoorree Bagh, and Dost Mahomed, having presented two horses, a tulwar, and 500 rupees, was received with all honour and seated by the Maharajah, who was very particular in his inquiries as to the age of Sirdar Mahomed Akhbar Khan. The Dost said he was twenty-two years old. The Maharajah observed that Akhbar Khan had collected an army, and it would have to be seen how he would conduct himself on his father's arrival. The interview concluded by his highness presenting the sirdar with two horses and a number of shawls, &c.

Jan. 22nd.—Dhyan Singh reported his having addressed the chiefs of the Khyber tribes in the name of his highness and informed them that, if they would submit themselves quietly, and become subject to the government of the Punjab, they would all receive jagheers. After this the Maharajah rode out to the camp, and having sent for Dost Mahomed Khan, they inspected the troops and afterwards adjourned to the Huzzoorree Bagh, where illuminations of a brilliant description were exhibited.

Jan. 23rd.—Orders were issued to present to the Maharajah daily the present state of the army encamped near the capital. Ten Goorkha Golundaz offered themselves, and were enlisted into the artillery corps. Juwahir Singh, son of the Sirdar Hurree Singh deceased, presented himself before the Maharajah and said that if 20,000 men were placed under his command, he would undertake to keep the Affghans in check. The courtiers around commended Juwahir Singh to the Maharajah. The vakeel of Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan mentioned his principal's desire to take leave, on which the Maharajah observed he did not wish the sirdar to leave Lahore for some days; but in the meantime gave orders to Mishr Belee Ram to prepare every thing for his departure.

Jan. 24th.—Tej Singh was this day invested with the additional command of eight regiments of infantry and four of cavalry. Rajah Dhyan Singh solicited eight days' leave to proceed to Jumboo, but the Maharajah said he could not go from Lahore until Sirdar Dost Mahomed Khan had taken his departure.

Jan. 25th.—Ram Chund reported the departure, in compliance with orders previously received, of four regiments of infantry for Peshawur, when the Maharajah informed Sirdar Lena Singh that he had been appointed to the command of the troops proceeding towards Peshawur, and was on his arrival there to place himself under the orders of General Avitabile.

Jan. 27th.—Sirdar Ittur Singh, Sindhan Wallah, represented that Sirdar Sultan Mahomed Khan, uncle of Mahomed Akhbar Khan, had kept to himself the tribute of the province of Peshawur in jagheer, and gave no proper account of his income, disbursements, &c.; further, that apprehensions might be entertained of his joining his nephew against the Khalsa. The Maharajah thought, in reply, there was not much to fear, as he had a son at Lahore as a hostage for his good conduct, and should certainly imprison him if any thing of the kind was likely to occur.

An *urzee* arrived from the Akhbar Nuveez at Jellalabad, stating that very great disorders prevailed at Candahar, where the people were engaged daily in battles; while Abdoolla Khan, Atchukzye, was plundering the country in all directions, and closing all the high roads against travellers of every description. Sufur Jung had endeavoured to bring the people into order, but without success.

Jan. 31st.—Two hundred men of the tribe of Yoosocfzys presented themselves as soldiers, and were immediately entertained by the Maharajah at the rate of Rs. 9 a month each. His Highness informed them that he would be glad to engage 5,000 or 6,000 men of their tribe if they would make his wish known amongst their friends. Khwaje Mahomed, son of Sultan Mahomed Khan of Peshawur, went to pay his respects to his uncle Dost Mahomed Khan, but the sirdar refused to receive him.

Feb. 1st.—A Hurkaru arrived with a letter from the news-writer at Jellalabad,

dated 18th January, stating that a Kuzzilbash, having attempted to shoot Mahomed Akhbar Khan, had been seized and trampled to death by elephants.

Gwalior.—The Governor-General of India has published the following notification :

Camp Delhi, Feb. 11, 1843.—The Governor-General, having received from the resident at Gwalior intelligence of the demise, on the 7th inst., of his highness Junkojee Rao Scindiah, has been pleased to direct that minute guns, to the number of 27, corresponding with the age of the deceased, be fired in honour of his memory, at the principal military stations in Bengal, and the north-west provinces. The Governor-General has also received information of the adoption, by the widow of the late Maharajah, with the assent of the chiefs and people, of Bhageerut Rao, the person nearest in blood to the late Maharajah. The title assumed by his highness will hereafter be made known, and orders will then be issued for paying the accustomed honours to his highness.

A private letter in the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following account of the public adoption of the young Bhageerut Rao, by the Bacc, in consequence of the above notification, dated Gwalior, Feb. 14 :—

“ The express which was despatched by the resident (Col. Speirs), on the evening of the Maharajah's demise, is said to have reached the Governor-General in 26 hours. The sanction to the accession by the Governor-General was announced to the vakeel by the resident on the evening of the 12th, and proclaimed, in full durbar, by Rajah Moonsee Bulwunt Rao, chief secretary of state affairs, on the ensuing morning, the 13th. The Bacc, after the customary ceremonies, received and adopted Bhageerut Rao, a lad of nine years, of the Scindiah race, as her son and heir to the Gwalior musnud, under the name and title of Jeeahjee Rao Scindiah ; the Bacc (though only a minor herself of 12 years) will act as regent during the minority of the lad. The coronation of the young rajah will take place on Sunday, the 19th, under the usual salutations and honours observed by the Mahrattas on all such occasions, when the mourning for the late Maharajah will cease. When the proclamation was announced in the Shurrafah yesterday, at 12 A.M., the whole of the shops where any thing of value was seen were plundered by the tamashabeens, and the proclaimer and many of the spectators were deprived of their turbans, and in return received a good shoe-beating over their naked skulls. The troops are clamorous for their arrears in full, which, it is rumoured, they will receive after the Juloos. The Hoozooriah in charge of the Gunga Jullee has been apprehended. The enormous sum of 3 crores of rupees is missing. Dada Khasjee, in conjunction with others, has embezzled this sum. Mama Sahib, uncle to the late rajah, has recovered a great deal of embezzled money and property. The whole of the troops look up to him, and a much fitter person the resident could not have selected to look after state affairs. The military chiefs are one and all for him, and are determined that he shall act as sole minister to the state ; but the malignant offenders are in dread of him, and are exerting their strength to the utmost by offering large sums of money. A great deal of intrigue and bribery is going on in some quarters.”

The *Agra Ukhbar* publishes a letter from Gwalior, dated the 8th Feb., to the following effect : “ Maharaja Januckojee Rao Scindiah departed this life at 6 P.M. yesterday. Col. Jacobs and Majors David Jacobs and Filose immediately, at the announcement of his highness's demise, adopted the necessary precautions to prevent disturbance in the palace, as well as for the security of the Gunga Jullee (state treasury), at the suggestion of the Mama Sahib. Every avenue round the Lushkur has been strongly guarded, and not a single soul allowed egress or ingress. The body of the Maharaja was this morning, at sun-rise, after the usual Mahratta custom, committed to the flames, close to the Chuttree of the late Maharaj Dowlut Rao. The resident was at the palace last night, and after giving every consolation to the young Bacc and advice to the Mama Sahib and Baboo Sitoolleah to look after state affairs, and see that no disturbances took place, quitted the palace. The chief of the Hoozoor-

riahs, Nunhajee, and about sixteen of his accomplices, have been taken into custody. There is a rumour that Dada Khasjeevallah and Sambahjee Angrial are also to be taken and confined. Every thing in the Lushkur is in great confusion, and a breaking-out of the troops is much apprehended if proper measures be not speedily adopted."

EXCERPTA.

A letter of the late Major Gen. Elphinstone to the Secretary of Government, dated "Baddeeahad, 23rd February, 1842," has been published. It consists almost exclusively of encomia upon Brig. Shelton, Major Pottinger, and a long list of officers. The General says:—"The state of my health and mental sufferings, previous to and consequent on these unfortunate occurrences, render me little competent to furnish such complete information as I might have done, had it not been for the total destruction of my entire staff and all official documents and memoranda, and I have only been able to remedy the deficiency, through the kind assistance of Major Pottinger and Capt. Lawrence, who having aided me with facts and dates, I trust, however meagre the account may be, that its tenor is upon the whole perfectly correct."

A charge of forgery has been brought against the Editor of the *Englishman*, and he has been held to bail to answer any bill which might be found against him by the grand jury. The charge appears, from the proceedings in the Supreme Court, utterly groundless. Indeed, the chief justice himself said that there was not enough to commit on such a charge. It appears that a native sirkar took a bill, drawn by Mr. Stocqueler and accepted by Mr. Hurry, to this latter gentleman, who declared it a forgery. The native went to the police, and the magistrate, without sending for Mr. Hurry or Mr. Stocqueler, issued a warrant for the apprehension of the latter. Mr. Stocqueler had written Mr. Hurry's name across the bill, in the presence of the native, in consequence of permission which Mr. Hurry had given him to that effect. Mr. Hurry, who subsequently paid the bill, confessed that he might have given Mr. Stocqueler leave to sign for him as acceptor. The Court, however, refused to discharge Mr. Stocqueler's bail.

As a proof that the feeling of good comradeship between the 13th light infantry and the 35th N.I. is genuine, four of the former carried a sick sepoy of the latter corps several miles on their shoulders, he being left behind on one of the marches by some mistake, the poor fellow being in the last stage of confluent small-pox.

The result of the opium sale of February 6th was as satisfactory to Government as that of the previous sale. The quantity sold was 1,790 chests; the sum realized Rs. 22,14,650, another clear profit of about sixteen lacs of rupees to the exchequer.

The *Calcutta Christian Intelligencer* informs us, that the Vedant will in future form no part of the public course of study in the Government Sanscrit College.

Mr. Dampier, the superintendent of police, has been ordered by the Government to proceed to Jessore, to inquire into the causes of the disturbed state of the district.

Another batch of coolies was under despatch to the Mauritius on the *Isabella Watson*. It is said that a great number of them consist of coolies who had returned to India after having served their time on the island. If this be the case, it speaks strongly in favour of the treatment they received there.

A Mofussil letter states: "You will be glad to hear that the Goorkha regiment of Charekur has not been so utterly destroyed as was at first imagined. Some two hundred have at different times escaped, and reached the provinces. There are now 120 of them at Loodianah."

A controversy between Mr. Pattle, of the civil service, and the managers of the Bengal Civil Annuity Fund, was exciting much attention in the Calcutta community, and is the subject of very conflicting opinions. Mr. Pattle, who considers himself aggrieved by the proceedings of the managers, has printed the correspondence, and made an appeal to the service.

The *Delhi Gazette* states that Hadji Khan Kakur, who was released with the

other Afghan prisoners, is a *detenu* again; not content with his release, he had determined to come to Delhi, to attempt, among other views, to obtain an interview with the Governor-General; orders, were, however, sent to the magistrate there to place him under arrest, on his crossing the Jumna, which has been done; and he goes, or has gone, towards Bukkur as a state prisoner.

Madras.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SHORAPORE.

We have a letter from Shorapore, stating that the 26th Madras N. I., *en route* from Belgaum to Secunderabad, had been ordered to proceed with the 2nd Nizam's Infantry and a detachment of the 5th regt. Nizam's Cavalry, from Muktlul to Shorapore, under the command of Brig. Tomkyns, in order to compel the Ranee of Shorapore to accede to the demands made on her by Capt. Meadows Taylor, the officer employed to settle the disagreements which have arisen between the Ranee and Pid Naick, the dewan appointed by Gen. Fraser, during the minority of the present Rajah. Those demands were, that she should pay over to Pid Naick all the collections made by her from the talookas since the death of her husband, Kistnapah Naick, the late Rajah of Shorapore; as also that she should discharge the sebundies and other armed men in her service, and make them over to the State. They, however, she said, refused to leave her, and she declared that she had no power over them, and denied having in her possession any money whatever. Affairs having been in this unsatisfactory state for several months, and Capt. Taylor, finding that mild and conciliatory measures were of no avail, deemed it expedient to apply for troops to enforce his authority; and the appearance of Brig. Tomkyns' force before Shorapore had at once a marvellous effect, for to the long line of tents in his encampment, well within sight of the Ranee, may be attributed the sudden change that took place in her resolves; her highness being at once all submission to the British authorities, and her troops, who had just sworn that they would die in her service, becoming immediately the most faithful followers of Pid Naick; the money, too, was discovered, and every one of Capt. Taylor's propositions cheerfully acceded to! The Ranee is, by all accounts, a very superior person, about eight and twenty years of age, clever and shrewd, far beyond the generality or her sex in India; in fact, no one, male or female, has any chance with her in argument, which circumstances, however, may possibly have operated detrimentally to her own interests, as she is considered a most dangerous person to intrust with any degree of authority. Pid Naick, the dewan, is represented as a fat, sleepy, indolent fellow, but is supposed to be an honest man, unlikely to do much harm to the country intrusted to him, however little good may arise from his administration. The force was to remain at Shorapore till about the 22nd instant, when the Nizam's troops would return to Muktlul, and the 26th proceed on their way to Secunderabad.—*U. S. Gaz., Jan. 27.*

“Independent of the capital, which is well protected, both by nature and by art, against any assailing force, there are several strongholds throughout her ladyship's country. The Fort of Woundroog, especially, distant about ten miles from this place, is likely to cost considerable labour in reducing it. It is surrounded by a wet ditch, the depth of water in which is in no place under ten feet, and its guns command an extensive range on all sides. Our encamping ground is not above a mile from the thickly peopled city of Shorapore, and still not one house can be seen. It is built in a saucer-shaped valley, surrounded on all sides by irregular rocky hills, from which the rascals may hit us nicely as we advance to the entrance placed in a gorge between two hills. But I suspect they have too much sense to come to blows.”—*Spectator, Jan. 21.*

HYDERABAD.

From Hyderabad we learn that Balapersaud, the minister's son, has been conspiring with the Nizam to turn his father out of office, which has caused a great ferment in the city, where the Laie Wallahs and Arabs are at daggers drawn; each nobleman is opposed to his neighbour, and in short all is ripe for an outbreak, which, sooner or later, is expected to occur, and every passing day increases the danger, says our correspondent, "by giving time to the weak to strengthen themselves, as they would otherwise at once go to the wall, and this is supposed in a great measure to arise from the known dislike of the resident to Chundoo Laul, as such consequently fosters the intrigues in progress against that personage, for intrigue has its dwelling-place in every native community, and the slightest hint thrown out by us, will set all at work to accomplish what is thought to be agreeable to the head, or to satisfy private or public ends." In Hyderabad too, every man's hand, as is well known, is against his neighbour; no one's life is safe; and the smallest prospect of gain will produce an out-burst of every angry feeling, and plunge the whole city into a tumult which could not end without bloodshed and murder. This we are assured is the present state of feeling at Hyderabad, a city where every human vice and evil passion riots, we believe, unrestrained, and where all is said to be now ripe for rebellion; one party being ready to protect the father, another to support the son, each having its own private ends in view, which must be gained or totally lost sight of ere a stop will be put to the existing state of public feeling at the capital of the Deccan.—*U. S. Gaz.*, Jun. 27.

THE SUPREME COURT AND THE NAWAB'S HOUSEHOLD.

We believe it is pretty generally known that the sentiments of the Madras Government have been, all along, entirely opposed to the decision, delivered (after hearing long and repeated arguments from counsel on both sides) by the Chief Justice, supported by Sir J. Norton, upon the question, whether the Nawab's relatives were, or were not, subject to the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court. This could have surprised no one; civilians not only constitute the majority in Indian Governments, but are the persons to whom governors for the time being are generally indebted for all their information; and from whom, the latter but too often take their bias and view of affairs; and it is notorious, that civilians have never neglected any opportunity of trying, at least, to curtail the jurisdiction of her Majesty's Supreme Courts of Judicature. But when unprejudiced people consider that the judges are her Majesty's judges—that their deliberate decision is law until legally set aside, and that the governor, as representing her Majesty, must be supposed desirous to set an example of obedience to the law, the propriety of the subsequent steps taken by Government in the matter, may appear somewhat questionable. Their first act was to prohibit the Government agent, at Chepauk, from serving, or even receiving, any of the legal documents, as summonses, notices, &c., which for the sake of courtesy, convenience, and deference to the Nawab, it had been usual to transmit through his office, when addressed to persons residing in or about the Chepauk Palace; after which they were sent to the Nawab's officers, who served them without any injury to the feelings of the parties, or the violation of any prejudices. Government, however, immediately on the decision of the Supreme Court, directed the Chepauk agent to receive no more of such documents, but to return them all to the parties sending them. Their next step was more objectionable. After Capt. Biden was made sheriff, he received orders from Government, that in case any process should be delivered to him, to be executed against any of the Nawab's relatives, or any one residing in or about the Chepauk Palace, he was immediately to give notice of the same to Government. Thus, if ordered to put in force a *Ca. Sa.* against any of the hundred relatives of the Nawab who are over head and ears in debt, the sheriff was to give notice to the Government, who were to give notice to the individual to be seized, and thus the law was to be defeated, and the innocent creditor defrauded, by the direct agency of Government.—*Examiner*, Feb. 16.

EXCERPTA.

Government is again exerting itself to suppress the *Meriah*, or human sacrifices of the hill tribes of Goomsoor.

All the officers of the 2nd and 41st regts. N. I. on the staff, who returned to Madras, in the hope of re-assuming their staff appointments, have been ordered to hold themselves in readiness to return and rejoin their respective corps in China, when furnished with a passage by the quartermaster-general.

The abolition of the office of resident at Mysore having taken place, the duties are now to be conducted by the commissioner for the affairs of Mysore, Major-Gen. Cubbon, and that officer is about leaving this to visit his highness the rajah.

Rumour has it, that two companies of H. M. 4th or K. O. were ordered on field service to Kolapore, but subsequently countermanded, and a similar detachment ordered from H. M. 86th regt. at Belgaum, symptoms of an insurrection being meditated in the Kolapore rajah's territories situate in the southern Mahratta country. This petty independent state is governed by a native prince, who is reported as imbecile, and wanting energy in governing his territories; the sceptre is swayed by his dewan and factotum, Chintamunee Row, whose caprice has often involved his master in trouble and expense. What the present insurrection is caused by is still a mystery; time will out with it. — *Athenæum*, Jan. 31.

Bombay.

MISCELLANEOUS.

OPERATIONS IN SCINDE.

The following "Notification" has been published:—

"Bombay Castle, Feb. 27.

"The Right Hon. the Governor in Council has the highest gratification in announcing, for general information, that Major James Outram, commissioner in Scinde, has this day arrived in Bombay with despatches from Major-Gen. Sir Chas. Napier, K. C. B., commanding the forces in Scinde and Beloochistan, dated Hyderabad, the 20th inst., announcing a most complete and signal victory which was gained on the 17th inst. by the European and native troops (9th regt. Bengal light cavalry, Scinde irregular horse, detail Poona irregular horse, 2nd comp. 2nd bat. camel battery, 3rd comp. 3rd bat. Goolundauze horse and mule battery, C. comp. Madras sappers and miners, H. M.'s 22nd regt., 1st grenadier regt. Bombay N. I., 12th grenadier regt. Bombay N. I., 25th grenadier regt. Bombay N. I.), under the command of that distinguished and gallant officer, over the combined armies of the Ameers of Upper and Lower Scinde.

"On the morning of the 15th inst., a body of 8,000 men, with six guns, under the command of Meer Shadad (Soobdar?) Khan, one of the principal Ameers, his cousin Meer Mahomed Khan, and many of the principal chiefs, took up a position on three sides of the British residency at Hyderabad, and attempted to force an entrance into the enclosure, which was surrounded by a low wall of from four to five feet in height, and defended by Major Outram's escort, composed of 100 men: the light company of H. M.'s 22nd regt. under the command of Capt. Conway, of that regiment, assisted by Lieut. Harding, of H. M.'s 22nd regt.; Ens. Pennesfather, of H. M.'s 22nd regt.; Capt. Green, of the 21st regt. Bombay N. I.; Capt. Wells, of the 15th regt. Bombay N. I.; and Capt. Brown, of the Bengal engineers. After keeping the enemy at bay for nearly four hours, and after almost the whole of their ammunition was expended, Major Outram and his brave associates effected their retreat in the best possible order to the iron steamers *Planet* and *Satellite*, and ultimately formed a junction with Major-Gen. Sir Charles Napier, K. C. B., at Hala. The loss sustained in this heroic defence reflects much honour on the defenders, and is stated to amount on the side of the enemy to 90 killed, and many wounded.

"On the following day, the 16th inst., Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier marched to Mutharee, and on his arrival there, ascertained that the Ameers were in position at

Meeanee, distant about ten miles, to the number of 22,000 men. Being aware that any delay for reinforcements would both strengthen the confidence of the enemy and add to their numbers, although his own force was not one-seventh part of that of the enemy, Sir C. Napier resolved upon making an immediate attack, and accordingly marched towards Meeanee at four o'clock in the morning of the 17th. At eight o'clock A.M., the advanced guard of Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier's force discovered the enemy's camp, and at nine o'clock the British troops formed in order of battle, being composed of about 2,800 men of all arms, and twelve pieces of artillery. The enemy opened a most determined and destructive fire upon the British troops, and during the action which ensued, with the most undaunted bravery, repeatedly rushed upon them sword in hand. After a most resolute and desperate contest, which lasted for upwards of three hours, the enemy was completely defeated and put to flight, with the estimated loss of about 5,000 men, 1,000 of whom were left dead on the field, together with the whole of their artillery, ammunition, and standards, a considerable quantity of stores, and some treasure. Nusseer Khan, and Meer Wullee Mahomed of Khyrpore, Meer Nusseer Khan, Meer Shadad Khan, and Meer Hussein Khan of Hyderabad, came into the camp of Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier, and unconditionally gave themselves up as prisoners of war, and the British colours were hoisted over the city of Hyderabad on the 20th inst.

"It belongs to the Right Hon. the Governor-General of India to eulogise in suitable terms the gallantry and devotion displayed by the British troops engaged on this occasion; but the Hon. the Governor in Council cannot now refrain from stating, that Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier speaks in the highest terms of the heroism and distinguished bravery which were evinced by the troops of all arms, and which enabled that gallant officer, after a most desperate and hard-fought battle, to add to his former high character and renown by the achievement of one of the most decisive victories recorded in the history of India. The Hon. the Governor in Council deeply laments to state that considerable loss* has attended this brilliant victory; in particular, he has to deplore the following gallant officers, who, after having conspicuously distinguished themselves, nobly died on the field of battle:—Major H. C. Teasdale, commanding 25th regt. Bombay N.I.; Capt. W. W. Tew, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Brevet-Capt. and Adj. Cookson, 9th regt. Bengal light cavalry; Capt. and Brevet-Maj. W. H. Jackson, 12th regt. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. and Brevet-Capt. R. N. Meade, 12th regt. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. E. Wood, 12th regt. Bombay N.I. Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier, K. C. B., in particular notices the gallant conduct of the undermentioned officers:—Major J. Outram, commissioner in Scinde; Lieut. Col. W. Pattle; Major P. F. Story; Capt. A. Tucker, 9th regt. Bengal light cavalry; Lieut. Col. J. L. Pennefather; Major J. H. Poole; Capt. T. S. Conway; Lieut. W. M. G. M'Murdo; Lieut. F. P. Harding, H.M.'s 22nd regt.; Major M'Pherson, aide-de-camp; Major A. T. Reid, commanding 12th regt. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. R. Fitzgerald, 12th regt. Bombay N.I. and adj. Scinde irregular horse; Major W. Wyllie, 21st regt. Bombay N.I., assist. adj. gen. Scinde and Beloochistan; Lieut. R. Phayre, 25th regt. Bombay N.I.; Capt. J. Jackson, 25th regt. Bombay N.I.; Lieut. H. J. Pelly, aide-de-camp 8th regt. Bombay N.I.; Capt. J. Jacob, Bombay artillery, commanding Scinde irregular horse; Major C. Waddington, Bombay engineers; Major J. Lloyd; Capt. W. T. Whitley and G. Hutt, Bombay artillery; Capt. Henderson, Madras artillery; Lieuts. Boileau and Outlaw, Madras sappers and miners; Lieut. Brennan; Capt. Tait, Poonah irregular horse.

"The Hon. the Governor in Council directs that a royal salute be fired this day from the garrison of Bombay in honour of this victory, and that a similar salute be fired at all the principal military stations under this presidency on the receipt of this order.

* European commissioned officers killed, 6; European commissioned officers wounded, 13; European non-commissioned officer killed, 1; European non-commissioned officer wounded, 1; European privates of H.M.'s 22nd regt. killed, 22; European privates of H.M.'s 22nd regt. wounded, 48; native commissioned officers wounded, 3; native non-commissioned officers killed, 3; sepoy killed, 30; sepoy wounded, 122.

“Annexed are returns of the killed and wounded, and of the ordnance captured from the enemy, during this action, as furnished to the Government by Major-Gen. Sir C. Napier.”

Return of Killed and Wounded during the Action of the Force under the command of Major-Gen. Sir C. J. Napier, K.C.B., at Meeanee, on the 17th of February.

9th regt. Bengal Light Cavalry.—1 lieutenant and 3 privates killed; 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 native commissioned officer, 1 sergeant, and 28 privates, wounded. Scinde Horse.—17 privates wounded. 2nd comp. 2nd Bengal Camel Battery.—2 privates wounded. 3rd comp. 3rd Bengal Goolundauze Horse and Mule Battery.—1 private killed; 1 havildar and 1 private wounded. C. comp. Madras Sappers and Miners.—1 private wounded. H.M.'s 22nd regt.—1 captain, 1 sergeant, and 22 privates, killed; 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 ensigns, 1 sergeant, and 48 privates, wounded. 1st Grenadier regt. N.I.—1 private killed, and 4 wounded. 12th regt. N.I.—1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 1 havildar, 1 drummer, and 10 privates, killed; 1 ensign, 1 native commissioned officer, 2 havildars, 43 privates, and 1 dooly-bearer, wounded. 25th regt. N.I.—1 major, 2 havildars, and 14 privates, killed; 2 lieutenants, 1 native commissioned officer, 2 havildars, 1 drummer, and 25 privates, wounded. Staff.—1 major wounded, and 1 horse killed. Total killed, 62; ditto wounded, 194; total killed and wounded, 256. Names of Officers:—9th regt. Light Cavalry.—Killed: Lieut. Brev. Capt. and Adj. Cookson. Wounded: Capt. A. Tucker, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. S. Smith, Lieut. H. G. C. Plowden, and Ens. J. H. Firth.—H.M.'s 22nd regt.—Killed: Capt. W. W. Tew. Wounded: Lieut. Col. J. L. Pennefather, Capt. Conway, Lieut. F. P. Harding, Ens. R. Pennefather, and Ens. H. Bowden.—12th regt. N.I.—Killed: Capt. and Brev. Maj. Jackson, Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Meade, and Lieut. Wood. Wounded: Ens. Holbrough.—25th regt. N.I.—Killed: Maj. Teasdale. Wounded: Lieut. and Qu. Master Phayre, and Lieut. Bourdillon.—Staff.—Maj. Wyllie, assist. adj. gen. Scinde and Beeloochistan, wounded.

Return of Ordnance taken from the Enemy in the Action near Hyderabad on the 17th of February, and on the arrival of the Force at Hyderabad on the 20th of February, 1843.

Taken in action:—8 iron guns, 6 brass guns. Taken at Hyderabad:—5 iron guns, 7 brass guns, besides 3 on board steamer, nature and dimensions unknown. A quantity of ammunition of different kinds was also taken. The whole of the carriages of these guns were in such a state as to render them useless.

The following particulars are furnished by the correspondents of the *Bombay Times* of the occurrences previous to the conflict:—

When Gen. Napier left Roree with 3,000 men, the force of the Scindians posted at Deeeje amounted to 7,000. The tribes were at this time flocking from the hills and crossing the river. Those of the Ameers not with the main army were at Emaumghur, in the desert, 100 miles from Deeeje, with a force 2,000 strong. It was supposed that, if Gen. Napier with his army pursued the usual route to Hyderabad, the Scindians would—confident in their numbers, and assured that, if they were beaten, they could retire into the desert, where they believed we would not attempt to follow them—be sure to attack him on his march. The opinion that they could at any time secure themselves a place of refuge, with plenty of food and ammunition, at Emaumghur, where no European, as they supposed, dared to pursue them, has, ever since our troops entered Scinde in 1838, encouraged them in their insolence and perfidy towards us. Sir C. Napier, anxious to avoid bloodshed, determined to deprive them of this ground of confidence by destroying the desert fortress, and cutting off the Deeeje force from all hope of retreat in that direction. Having attained Deeeje—a strong fort belonging to our ally, Moorad Ali—with the original force, it was found that not more than 300 or 400 men could be employed in the contemplated incursion. The second day of their march forage failed, and all the cavalry had to be sent back again. The affair, however, came off on the whole successfully; and as Major Outram was now in the field, matters began to assume a more pacific appearance. The Ameers became so frightened, that their whole army dispersed, and there appeared to be no further apprehension of a conflict.

A letter from Gen. Napier's camp gives some curious particulars of the march. The nature of the ground traversed during the first day of the expedition shews that, with guns, it was impossible to proceed at a rapid rate. About the fourth march the ground became excessively difficult, consisting of rolling sand-hills, from 50 to 250 feet in height, without paths or valleys, and with nothing more than deep isolated basins betwixt them, the walls of which had often to be cut away before the guns could be dragged forward, even after the Europeans had been told off to man the wheels and drag-ropes. The officers had only single rowties allowed them, and in one of these

Gen. Napier doubled up with his own aide-de-camp. Seven officers of H. M.'s 22nd, including Col. Pennefather, had two tents amongst them. They were all reduced to commissariat rations after the third march, the general and the soldier sharing the same fate. They had left on the 5th, and on the 12th they arrived at Emaumghur. It is a strong and well-built fort, with thick walls of burnt brick, situated in a considerable hollow, where a good deal of vegetation prevails. There were numerous well-placed flanking towers around it; and, were the gates well built and skilfully defended, must have offered a formidable resistance. On exploring the interior of this building, it was found that it had been deserted in such haste, that the enemy had left a large quantity of grain and some 15,000 lbs. of gunpowder behind them. Both were appropriated—the former being made over to the commissariat, the latter expended in blowing the fortalice into the air. Four days were spent in carrying out the work of destruction; the guns plied on the walls, and mine after mine was exploded. The gate was blown in after the manner of Ghuzni, and the fort levelled with the dust, to the astonishment of Moorad Ali, who accompanied the expedition. The detachment quitted on the 16th, and reached Peer Abboo Bukkur, where the main army joined them on the 21st. Major Outram, having left them in the desert, went to Khyrpoor, where all the Ameers, either in person or by vakeel, were to meet him.—*Bombay Times*, Feb. 8.

On the 5th of February, Gen. Napier and his army were at Noushoura. Major Outram had proceeded to Hyderabad. The Ameers on one point continued obstinate, and resorted to a species of passive resistance scarcely looked for. They would on no account consent to surrender the strip of ground along the bank of the Indus, which we demanded from them, throughout the entire river boundary of their territory. Their shikargurs, or hunting-forests, which seem far dearer to them than the most populous and fertile of their possessions, extend, in one mass of matted jungle, up to the water's edge. A portion of this we desire to appropriate, with the purpose of clearing away the brushwood forest, alike for the convenience of tracking boats as to prevent the risk of ambush. To every arrangement on these heads the hostility of the Ameers is at present inveterate. They admit that they can offer us no effective resistance; we may strip them of their territory by force without opposition; may occupy Hyderabad, or seize upon their own persons without difficulty; to these things they will submit, knowing how unable they are to help themselves; but they maintain that they will never consent to become parties to the act of degradation we insist upon—to give their enemies even the pretext for charging them with having made over to us by form of treaty, on any consideration whatever, the most valued portion of their territory. They will submit to be plundered, because they know resistance to be hopeless, but they will not surrender: we may gain our ends by violence—no threats will induce them to submit themselves to our wishes.—*Ibid.*, Feb. 23.

EXCERPTA.

Accounts from Aden state that, on the night of the 28th January, that place was visited by an extraordinary fall of rain which did considerable damage in the different lines. Several huts were totally destroyed, and the roads very seriously injured, and it is feared several of the standing buildings have been undermined. The British are not on the best of terms with the Sultan, and a move is contemplated on Lahedge, about fifteen miles from Aden, in the direction of the Turkish wall.

Sir George Arthur declined to accept an invitation to a party at the residence of a native gentleman, on the plea that he was indisposed; but, at the same time, intimated his intention to abstain altogether from being present at parties given by native gentlemen.

Ceylon.

His Exc. the Governor arrived from Kandy on Tuesday, and will return there so soon as the draft ordinance of the charter has been discussed. Lord Elphinstone

and the Hon. F. Villiers left Government House to-day for Galle, to embark in the *Hindustan* the 25th instant. The same steamer will take home Mr. Wright, auditor-general, and Mr. G. R. Mercer, of the civil service.—*Ceylon Herald*, Jan. 21.

The Lord Bishop of Calcutta preached a sermon on Sunday last, in St. Paul's Church, in aid of the funds for erecting a new episcopal church in the pettah. In the course of his sermon, his lordship expressed his deep sorrow at having made use of the terms "devil's ornaments" on a late occasion, and said that having read or heard whilst at Calcutta of "tufts and combs" worn by the Cingalese being connected with idolatry in this island, he had fallen into the error; and hoped this apology would be amply sufficient to restore peace amongst those whom he had thus unintentionally offended. His lordship then proceeded to point out the great deficiency of decent and respectable places of worship in this favoured isle, and as an instance, he said that the building in which he was then preaching was a "disgrace to Christianity;" and, he continued, "St. Peter's Church, in the fort, do you call that a church? No, I call it nothing more than a common dining room." He concluded by an earnest appeal to the congregation to contribute their mite to the proposed new church, and imploring them to "put on charity, which is the bond of perfectness."

The collection amounted to £32. 10s.

His lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Mr. Pratt and Dr. Goodeve, sailed in the *Julia*, for Cochin and Bombay.—*Ibid*.

We gather from the *Colombo Observer*, that the Bishop of Calcutta has publicly denounced the Tractarian doctrines at Ceylon, as he did in Calcutta. The same paper states, that, with perhaps one exception, the colonial chaplains there have imbibed the Oxford doctrines, and that many lay members of their congregation have been led into the same errors.

The *Observer* has seized the opportunity of the metropolitan visitation at the island of Ceylon, to visit the archdeacon with his especial indignation. One of the charges brought against the archdeacon is, that of trafficking in coffee; and there seems to be some ground for the accusation, for we find Bishop Wilson in his charge alluding to it, and stating that he had made it a matter of especial reference to England.

Penang.

The *Penang Gazette*, of January the 14th, publishes a very long memorial to the Governor-General from the planters, merchants, householders and other inhabitants of Prince of Wales Island and Province Wellesley, touching the propositions of the Indian Law Commissioners for certain changes in the administration of justice. The object of the proposed changes would appear to be to divide the business of the Court into matter of fact and matter of law cases, the inducement being economy; questions of fact being left to the adjudication of non-professional men, and of law to a professional judge, who should have besides the power of supervising the whole judicial business of the settlement. This is the substance of their recommendations, as stated by the *Penang Gazette*. The memorial insists that the law of England should be administered as it is in England, and as it has been in the Straits' settlements for thirty-five years, and observes: "They (the memorialists) humbly conceive that this claim is based on their common rights as British subjects, which cannot be curtailed or affected by any deficiency in the local revenue." The memorialists, while they repudiate any new system, suggest the propriety of alterations being made in many departments of the law, particularly the law of succession, marriage, husband and wife, &c., to adapt it better to the circumstances of the settlement.

Singapore.

Two steam ships belonging to the East-India Company have arrived within the last few days from the northward; the *Memnon*, Capt. Powell, on her way to Bom-
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bay, with mails for England, and the *Nemesis*, Capt. Hall, bound to Calcutta. The *Nemesis* paid a visit to the island of Hainan on her way down, where she was detained one whole day by the badness of the weather. She ran into the bay of Liensoy, and also into Galong bay, and likewise into the beautiful harbour of Yin-lin-Kan, all of which afford good anchorage during the north-east monsoon—while Galong bay, which has the advantage of three entrances, is also sheltered in part from the south-west. But the best of all is said to be that of Yin-lin-Kan, at one extremity of which a passage deep enough for large ships leads into a lagoon sheltered from every wind. The whole extent of the lagoon, or rather creek, was examined in boats, and a very pleasant river discovered at the further end, leading up through a fine valley. It was explored for the distance of two miles, and then an excursion into the interior made on foot. The population was by no means dense, but the people were every where civil and goodhumoured. The mountains were covered with wood, often to the very highest points, and deer and pheasants seemed abundant. In every respect this harbour would be a good place for a disabled ship to take refuge in; and as the trade to China is likely to increase, we have endeavoured to obtain all the information about it we could.—*Free Press*, Jan. 12.

Burmah.

A letter from Rangoon of 14th January says: "All is quiet; nothing to report save a tax on the people above Prome to fortify beyond the capital, which will increase his majesty's unpopularity in that quarter. This show of aggressive warlike disposition to bully us out of the Tenasserim provinces having made us play the silly part of an armed neutral at our expense, he is now being acted upon in his turn. The very best plan to accelerate an amicable mercantile arrangement with China, is to relieve Tharrawaddi of the cares of government. This is a proper salutary example to shew to native princes who are refractory; and as to trade, I feel convinced that this country, under our flag, would give employment to at least 500 ships annually, besides pay returns in good cheap ships for their cargoes of British manufactured goods."

Siam.

Letters from Bangkok state that the Siamese are preparing to receive the English with hostility, should the reports of their being about to pay the Siamese a visit prove true. All the officers at Bangkok are down repairing the forts at Pucklat (half way between Bangkok and the sea) and Packnam, and chains are to be thrown across the river at the former place. Between 300 and 400 boat-loads of stones and bricks have passed down the river, besides a large number of old junks, to be sunk on the bar and across the river opposite Packnam, leaving a passage in the middle of the river just wide enough for one ship to pass through. It seems that the king makes every man that is sent down to Packnam pay his majesty six ticals, and then find himself in every thing he may require: 30,000 men are to be stationed at the above-mentioned places. It is said that such a commotion has not been witnessed in Siam for many a day. If his Siamese majesty is so insane as to entertain these hostile designs against the English, it is to be hoped that a few frigates and armed steamers will be despatched on a visit to his majesty, and by blowing all his works to pieces, and sending his men to the right-about, shew him how vain and utterly ridiculous is the idea of successfully resisting the power of the British, and teach him a lesson that may make him more cautious in future of wantonly provoking their anger, and bringing chastisement upon himself.—*Singapore F. P.*, Jan. 12.

China.

Nothing has occurred to interrupt the quiet of Canton, although many of the Chinese merchants seem to fear that disorders are to be apprehended from the many

idlers about. The soldiers have been withdrawn from the front of the factories, and it may be inferred that the Canton authorities no longer consider them as threatened by any danger. Elepoo, the Chinese commissioner, arrived at Canton on the 10th January. He immediately despatched a letter to Sir Henry Pottinger, informing him of his arrival, and an interview was appointed to take place at Whampoa about the 20th or 21st. Elepoo is accompanied by Hwang Ganhing, the judge of Chekeang, and Hanlin, a Shewei (officer of the imperial body-guard), one of the four in immediate and personal attendance on the emperor.

Upon the subject of the tariff, a communication has been made to the merchants at Macao, by Sir H. Pottinger, stating that he expected the imperial commissioner at Canton, with the object of negotiating and finally adjusting the questions as to the tariff and duties to be levied at the five ports; and as the discussion of such matters, and the adjustment of the important questions they involve, are strange to him, owing to his never having had to look much into mercantile matters, he asks their sentiments in writing. He sent copies of the three articles immediately connected with the subject. He says: "I had a great deal of discussion with the imperial commissioners, subsequent to the signing of the treaty, and I forward extracts from five memorandums which passed between those high officers and myself. To the last of these extracts, dated the 17th of September, the imperial commissioners replied, on the 27th of the same month, amongst other matters, in these words:—'Putting aside, however, the question of the duties, which shall hereafter be printed and bound into a large volume, according to the rules established by the Board of Revenue, and published also on a board, that all men may see and the mandarin followers not be permitted to interfere with them; putting aside, too, the question of the various charges, and of examining distinctly which are those that ought to be retained, and which those that ought to be abolished, the result to be fixed by treaty, upon a moderate scale, which end will be worked out after we, the high commissioners, shall have arrived at Canton, where we shall again consult about matters, so as to leave no room for any disagreement or unpleasant discussion; putting aside all this, there only remains, &c.' And as I quitted Nanking the day after the communication reached me, from which the above is a quotation, the matter rests in that state. You will observe that no allusion is made in any of these documents to the subject of the trade in opium. It is only necessary that I should at present tell you that the subject has not been overlooked by me; and that I indulge a hope, a very faint one, I admit, that it will yet be in my power to get the traffic in opium by barter legalized by the Emperor."

By the 16th article of the treaty, the Emperor agrees to establish at all the ports which are to be thrown open for the resort of British merchants, "a fair and regular tariff of export and import customs and other dues; which tariff shall be publicly notified and promulgated for general information, and when British merchandize shall have once paid, at any of the said ports, the regulated customs and dues agreeably to the tariff, to be hereafter fixed, such merchandize may be conveyed by Chinese merchants to any province or city in the interior of the empire of China, on paying a further amount of transit duties, which shall not exceed — per cent on the tariff value of such goods."

A note from the imperial commissioners, dated the 1st of September, is to this effect:—"The five ports of Canton, Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, being thrown open, it will be right, except at Canton (where Hongkong has been given as a place of residence, and no further deliberation on the matter is therefore needed), to build at the four ports of Foochow, Amoy, Ningpo, and Shanghai, only, general factories; whereat, when the English merchant people arrive, they may reside. That they should bring with them their families, is a natural compliance with the constant principles of human nature. But, after commercial affairs are at an end, they should then return again on board their vessels, and go home; it will be unnecessary that they should remain throughout the year, residing in the factories. This is what would appear the right and sure course; and if any really have accounts unsettled

or transactions unfinished, they may, according to the rule at Canton, of leaving merchants to direct the winter purchases (that is, the purchases at the end of the season of goods for the ensuing season), make clear representation to their consular officer, and receive permission still to reside in the factories. With the exception of the debts of the Hong merchants at Canton, settled at three millions of dollars, from the payment of which the government takes the responsibility hereafter, seeing it is now determined that the English may have commercial dealings with any merchants whomsoever they please; so that being able to choose the merchants for themselves, they are nowise in the same position as when dealing with a limited number of Hong merchants, licensed by China; whatever debts, therefore, there may be, they shall only be able to sue for the recovery thereof through the government, and can no longer call for reimbursement by the government itself."

In another note, dated the 13th September, the Commissioners say:—"Another article alludes to the duties being high and low at different ports, and we proposed that the scale of the Canton custom-house should be assumed as a model, and sent in to the Board of Revenue, when, being duly canvassed by them, the same should be respectfully put in force. Your excellency objects to this, as still more perplexing matters, and says that it is, as it were, perpetuating remonstrance and discussion. We find that, in China, the custom-house duties have certain fixed rates, beyond which no extortion is permitted; thus, in the case of the Canton custom-house duties, these are printed and made up in a volume, and the Englishmen who have resided for many years at Canton cannot but know all about them. Where, in any case, has excess of duty been levied? Those extortions and abuses alluded to, which trebled and quadrupled the duties, must have proceeded from the followers and underlings of the hoppo, the Hong merchants, linguists, and compradores. Now we, the high commissioners, looking up, embody in ourselves the kind intentions of our gracious emperor, and how can we permit, that matters be carried on, on any other principle, than that of satisfaction for what is past, and guarding against mischief for the future? Thus, when we spoke of adopting the scale of duties of the custom-house of Canton, and referring it to the Board of Revenue, to be fully canvassed by them and respectfully put in force, we were expressly alluding to the regular imperial duties, and as your imports, such as woollen-cloths, camlets, clocks, watches, &c., and your exports, such as raw silk, piece goods, tea, rhubarb, &c., are not articles, which every year pass through the custom-house of Foochowfoo, Ningpo, and Shanghai, when the matter is submitted to the Board of Revenue for examination and deliberation, they cannot do otherwise than adopt the Canton fixed duties as a standard, and proceed to act upon it accordingly. With reference to those abuses and extortions which amount to three or four times more than the regular duties, not only will the Board of Revenue be unwilling to let those enter into their calculations, but due care will be taken most rigidly to exhibit them; so there is no occasion for your excellency feeling further anxiety on this head; but having created a custom-house, this house has certain current expenses, and the different clerks and writers therein employed, must have food to eat, and some little money wherewith to support themselves; these items are in addition to the regular duties; and afterwards, when the four ports (up the coast) shall be opened, arrangements must be made with the viceroys and governors of the provinces concerned to provide for these extra expenses; but on no account will there be such a paradox as their amounting to three or four times the regular duties. We do not ask more than the fixed rates, that we may have an over-plus, and yet the expenses of the custom must be paid (as your excellency is well aware), some way or other, so that we can only calculate on, and decide upon, what is just enough to cover these expenses, and there stop. If your excellency will consult with those who transact business with this country, and have long resided in China, and if your excellency will carefully examine into particulars, you will clearly comprehend our meaning. British subjects being permitted to trade at five ports, as above specified, a superintendent must of course be established at each place, for the direction of their affairs. All Englishmen whatever ought to be completely under

his control, and the mandarins of the central land will also undertake that our merchants and people be placed under proper restraint. Thus, both parties carrying on their trade on a footing of perfect equality and justice, no insults or deception whatever will be permitted, which might lead again to the involving of the two countries in war. As for the goods, which are to be bought and sold, we can only permit these to be bargained and settled at the public residence, it will never do for them to proceed to distant markets in the country, and such places, thereby causing loss to the revenue by smuggling, be that ever so small."

The committee of merchants appointed to supply Sir Henry Pottinger with information and advice regarding the new tariff and port regulations, have as yet done nothing beyond applying for a copy of the imperial list of duties, which it is stated is to be the basis of the new arrangement. Much anxiety was felt as to the period when these duties were to be brought into operation, and accordingly application was made to his excellency the Plenipotentiary on the subject. In reply he has stated, it would appear, that there is no probability of a change taking place during the present commercial season, as at least one reference to Peking would be requisite.

In the reply of Ke, the Governor of Canton province, to Sir H. Pottinger, on the subject of the claims for indemnification of the pillage sustained by the merchants when the factories were burnt, we find the following passages:—

"Lately the English have made war, and my Emperor, whose bounty is as wide as the heavens, has designed to consent to a peace. For myself, I strive to imitate the feelings of benevolence of my master. It is for this that I exhort by my edicts both the soldiers and people to extirpate enmity to the very last roots; how much more so ought the plenipotentiary, Pottinger, to carefully restrain his merchants, for fear that, confiding too much in their strength, they create trouble! For here in Canton, as soon as the foreign merchants had learnt the conclusion of the peace, they sought no longer to restrain their soldiers (the lascars are probably alluded to); in the market they carried away what they liked, and did not pay. They took up their *femmes de joie*, and, uniting in groups, they struck with sticks those whom they met. Such conduct much displeased the passers-by, and the more so those who personally suffered the painful effects; as to me, by my edicts I have often restrained the people, but much fear that one spark will relight a great conflagration at the moment when we the least think of it. On the 6th (December 7) the merchants of the (Kungso) company's hong having brought up their people to buy goods, these took them as before, and did not pay at all; the irritated people pursued and overwhelmed them with curses; these had the impudence and rashness at last to excite others to fire their arms from above; the people were wounded, and did not fly; the same night a conflagration blazed out; the merchants immediately retired, and sent away their goods. I have heard that the people broke these goods into pieces, and threw them hither and thither about the ground, but that not the least thing had been stolen; the merchants, whether Americans or of other nations, have not suffered any loss, and not one hand was stretched forth on that which belonged to them; and yet there were a multitude of 10,000 men who sent forth outcries, killing their enemies, and doing ourselves justice. The engines hastened to quench the flames, but a barrier of swords and sticks hindered them from advancing; the officers, military as well as civil, were eager to bring soldiers to quiet the *émeute*, but they also were stopped by a shower of stones which flew from all quarters: the merchants of all nations saw this. When I consider that these thousands of men were, by unanimous consent, assembled together in an instant (this is an affair of great consequence), I could not but be seized with fear and astonishment, above all when these people cried, 'Let us kill the robbers, and revenge ourselves on them. I do not know who is the thief, and I cannot explain to myself whence has arisen so great a hatred against the English. If the plenipotentiary knows in what place those persons dwell who excited the *émeute*, and if he knows them by name; if, against the severe prohibitions of the Emperor, he brings troops to Canton; on account of my desire to see the frontiers cleared, I permit him to act, following his desires.'

If the merchants have lost money in the darkness of the night, really it is difficult to distinguish, and very rigorous search must be made. For me, I have already given orders to the officers, both civil and military, and the tribunal of peace, to the authorities and to the judges who are in the north and south, in the east and west of Honam, to search for these men and bring them before the tribunals. If there is war between the two nations, not only will the English suffer, but also the Chinese. As in these past years you have burned our villages, plundered our shops, carried away our money, and to whom shall I address myself to obtain reparation? Also the English merchants, dare they to demand reparation but with a certain fear? Now the peace is about being concluded, and yet the officers on the frontiers have been treated like guilty persons. We know not when Y will return to Canton. I have been degraded, and I know not if I shall be so entirely. If the plenipotentiary was either reasonable or considered times and circumstances, it is because he is bound to preserve the peace. If you wish again to lead on your soldiers to satisfy their cupidity, I doubt whether you will be the conquered or the conqueror. As for the rest, the traitors which the English have bought, they are the refuse of our kingdom, therefore it is much to be feared that these men know the weak and strong points of the English; accustomed for the rest to see their riches, will they not assemble on the coasts of Hong Kong and form themselves into an army? then, perhaps, the plenipotentiary will not sleep tranquilly."

At Canton, some excitement had been produced by a manifesto from a "patriotic" party amongst the Chinese against the English. It is long and contains spirited passages. "These English rebels," it observes, "are barbarians dwelling in a petty island beyond our domains, yet their coming throws myriads of miles of country into turmoil, while their numbers do not exceed a few myriads. What can be easier than for our celestial dynasty to exert its fullness of power, and exterminate these contemptible sea-going imps, just as the blast bends the pliant bamboo! But our highest officers and ministers cherish their precious lives, and civil and military men both dread a dog as they would a tiger; regardless of the enemies of their country or the griefs of the people, they have actually sundered the empire and granted its wealth; acts more flagitious than those of the traitors in the days of the Southern Sung dynasty, and the reasons for which are beyond our comprehension. These English barbarians are at bottom without ability, and yet we have all along seen in the memorials that officers exult and dilate upon their prowess and obstinacy; our people are courageous and enthusiastic, but the officers, on the contrary, say that they are dispirited and scattered: this is for no other reason than to coerce our prince to make peace, and then they will luckily avoid the penalty due for 'deceiving the prince and betraying the country.' Do you doubt? Then look at the memorial of chancellor Kin Yinglin, which says, 'They take the occasion of war to seek for self-aggrandizement,' every word of which directly points at such conduct as this. We have recently read in his majesty's lucid mandate, that 'There is no other way, and what is requested must be granted,' and that, 'We have conferred extraordinary powers upon the ministers, and they have done nothing but deceive us.' Looking up, we perceive his majesty's clear discrimination and divine perception, and that he is fully aware of the imbecility of his ministers; he remembers too the loyal anger of his people. He has accordingly now temporarily settled all the present difficulties, but it is that, having matured his plans, he may hereafter manifest his indignation, and shew to the empire that it had not fathomed the divine awe-inspiring counsels. The dispositions of these rebellious English is like that of the dog or sheep, whose desires can never be satisfied; and, therefore, we need not inquire whether the peace now made be real or pretended. Remember that when they last year made disturbance at Canton, they seized the square fort, and thereupon exhibited their audacity, everywhere plundering and ravishing. If it had not been that the patriotic inhabitants dwelling in Hwaitsing and other hamlets, and those in Shingping, had not killed their leader and destroyed their devilish soldiers, they

would have scrupled at nothing, taking and pillaging the city and then firing it, in order to gratify their vengeance and their greediness: can we imagine that for the paltry sum of six millions of dollars they would, as they did, have raised the siege and retired? How to be regretted! That when the fish was in the frying-pan, the Kwangchow-foo should come and pull away the firewood, let loose the tiger to return to the mountains, and disarm the people's indignation! Letting the enemy thus escape on one occasion has successively brought misery upon many provinces; whenever we speak of it, it wounds the heart, and causes the tears to flow." It concludes in this manner: "We, the people, having received the imperial words, have united ourselves together as troops, and practise the plan of joining hamlets and villages, till we have upwards of a million of troops, whom we have provisioned according to the scale of estimating the produce of respective farms; and now we are fully ready and quite at ease as to the result. If nothing calls us, then each one will return to his own occupation; but if the summons come, joining our strength in force, we will incite each other to effort; our brave sons and brothers are all animated to deeds of arms, and even those who are finical and delicate as jewels, our wives and daughters, have learned to discourse of arms. We here bind ourselves to vengeance, and express these our sincere intentions, in order to exhibit great principle; and also to manifest heaven's retribution and rejoice men's hearts, we now issue this patriotic declaration. The high gods clearly behold; do not lose your first resolution."

The "learned scholars of Canton" have issued a counter manifesto, in which they quote Confucius, to prove that the abuse of the English is unjust. They say:—"Those who have set in motion and carried on this affair have not merely acted upon what they themselves saw and knew to be true, but, hearkening to rumours and dark surmises, they have acted thus impetuously and reckless of all consequences. They have assumed to themselves the name of the patriotic gentry and people, and have everywhere posted up their manifestoes. They have raised the cry 'Guard against the foreigners,' but really they only wish to stir up commotion; they wish to be reckoned as those who quiet the people, but they are in truth no otherwise than public demagogues: every wise man thoroughly sees through their intentions. We have reflected upon this matter, looking at it in all lights; there is, in fact, nothing to cause apprehension in the country, but these factious people themselves are trying to stir up a commotion. Where, then, is the use of making such a buzz about this affair?"

The Governor and Lieut. Governor have issued a "clear proclamation" to all the intelligent gentry, that they do not listen to incendiary reports which may inveigle them. They say:—"It is well known that last year, during hostilities, whoever of the gentry made out plans or devised schemes which could be acted up to, we selected and employed them; and also whoever of the brave militia came forward to be drilled and exercised, we then employed them to the uttermost. We have now respectfully received his Majesty's commands, granting to the English his soothing kindness, and that trade may be conducted as before. All scholars, officers, and common people, ought therefore respectfully to accord with these arrangements of his imperial majesty, and not promulgate different opinions and counsels."

The *Friend of China*, December 22nd, offers the following defence of smuggling:—"We hear it generally reported, that the opium fleet at Whampoa will be ordered out of the Canton river prior to the plenipotentiary proceeding to the southern capital to meet the Imperial Commissioners. Should such an order be issued, which we do not expect, the well-known prudence and judgment of Sir Henry Pottinger is a guarantee for such a course being beneficial to British interests during the pending negotiations. Smuggling forsooth! Great Britain would never have been Great Britain but for its enterprising smugglers. During Napoleon's power, and the enforcement of the Milan decree, was not the whole of our continental trade smuggling? Did not the English smugglers break down the power of Spain in South

America? Where they not always in league with the natives, to mitigate the monstrous tyranny of Spain as exhibited in the commercial restrictions, prohibitions, and penalties, which she imposed on the unfortunate colonists? But not to travel so far from home, if the opium fleet is to be expelled the Canton river on the plea that it is engaged in an illicit trade, is it not true, that in justice, every other, or nearly every other merchant vessel, must or should be driven out at the same time? To our minds, the opium trade as it is now openly conducted in the Canton river, undisguisedly in the face of day, is far less reprehensible than the sneaking evasions of port charges and duties, which take place by the transshipping of goods in vast quantities under cover of the darkness of night. This practice is pursued daily, or rather nightly. It is due to the merchants to say, that they almost unanimously deprecate a system which they hold to be discreditable if not disgraceful, but they allege they have been coerced into it by the force of competition and the example of a leading firm. We repudiate the nonsense which has been uttered at home with respect to the illicit trade in China. The notorious venality of the local authorities, with whose connivance all the smuggling is carried on, renders its suppression wholly impracticable. The only remedy is the exaction of moderate duties, such as would cause smuggling to become unprofitable, and of necessity defunct. That this matter is viewed in the right light in official quarters at home cannot be doubted, seeing that a native of India, whose colossal fortune has been mainly amassed in the smuggling trade, has been singled out from among a hundred millions, to be the sole recipient of his sovereign's honour."

Cape of Good Hope.

A proclamation was issued on the 2nd January, by Lieut.-governor Hare, at Colesberg, to the following effect:—"Information has been received by Government that a body of emigrant farmers, chiefly, if not wholly, composed of those who, at Alleman's Drift, had, some time previous, renounced their allegiance to her Majesty, had recently assembled near Philipolis, with the apparent intention of attacking and destroying the chief, Adam Kok, and his people—had actually seized upon and forcibly possessed themselves of a quantity of fire-arms, the property of Griqua subjects, and had, in a most wanton, cruel, and insulting manner, devastated their fields of corn when ripe. The clearest proof has been received that this their recent attack upon the Griqua nation was wholly unprovoked; that the chief, Adam Kok, had never entertained a thought of molesting or injuring the farmers; the attack, therefore, which was meditated upon that peaceable and harmless people, could only have for its object the extermination of that tribe, and the possession by the invaders of that territory. Such unjust and lawless proceedings on the part of H.M.'s subjects have imperatively called for the instant interference of the Government, and the Lieut.-governor has come himself to the northern border, with a large force of H.M.'s troops, with a firm determination of putting a period to the lawless state of society existing beyond the boundary, and to the constant disorders created by those of the emigrants who have withdrawn themselves from their allegiance to their lawful Government, by enforcing unconditional submission to the Government and the laws from every British subject beyond the boundary. The Lieut.-governor wishes this his declaration to be made known to all—that he will not be diverted from the above object by any consideration of time or of expense, or of the number of troops required to produce such results, namely—a happy return of every emigrant farmer to his allegiance and to peace and to good order; having on these points the full assurance of support from H.M.'s Ministers. In declaring his determination of enforcing unqualified submission to H.M.'s Government, the Lieut.-governor at the same time wishes it to be understood by all, that measures of force and coercion will not be resorted to whilst a hope remains of the voluntary return of the misguided and disobedient to their duty; that in case of such voluntary return, and of a full and satisfactory renunciation of their error, to which he hereby invites every misguided or erring

emigrant, his honour declares himself ready to grant a full and free forgiveness of the past. If, on the contrary, there should unfortunately be any so reckless, or so ill-advised, as to persist in opposing themselves to their lawful Government, towards such it will be his painful duty to act with the utmost severity of the law; they will have acted the part of rebels, and, doubly warned, must expect to suffer accordingly. In the offer of a free pardon, above expressed, the Lieut.-governor cannot, however, include those individuals who have placed themselves at the head of the late movements, and have been principal instruments in misleading so many from their allegiance; of the crime of such persons he will cause cognizance to be taken by the offended laws of their country, and to whose judgment they will have to submit."

Cape papers to the 2nd February contain news from the north-eastern boundary to the middle of January. Major Smith had asked for reinforcements. Col. Hare was on the border of the Orange River, which he proposed to pass on the 17th of January; heavy falls of rain had, however, occurred, and hence the bad state of the weather, it was thought, might possibly delay that enterprise for a few days. He had, up to that time, experienced no opposition. Several of the Boers had claimed British protection at Colesburg, where one division of the troops were recruiting their strength after their late tedious march. The Griqua tribe had openly declared in our favour. The force of the Boers is estimated to be about 1,400 well-accoutred men; their encampment was on the banks of the Caledon River, where 600 are said to be stationed, prepared for any attack, while the remainder are scattered over the mountains in Natal.

The latest intelligence received from Colesberg states that two of Moeke's principal men were on their way to speak to the Lieut.-governor. A number of farmers, it is also said, were anxious to cross into the colony, provided their personal safety were guaranteed.

Several Boers had waited upon the Lieut.-governor, and taken the oath of allegiance. It is said that Col. Hare has demanded that Moeke and Dederickse, the two leaders of the turbulent party, shall be given up. The Boers had returned to the Modder River, and were entrenching themselves on the Caledon River, under (it is said) the direction of a private of the engineer department, who deserted from Fort Beaufort some time ago. The farmers talk of fighting, but it is generally thought to be only talk.

The Lieut.-governor has had several meetings with deputations on the part of the farmers, and with the chiefs of the Griquas and Bastards, listening to their representations and complaints with patience. That the present state of agitation on the frontier has mostly arisen on account of differences between the farmers beyond the boundary and the Griquas, would appear from the complaints and statements which were submitted to the Lieut.-governor.

REGISTER.

Calcutta.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

ARTILLERY AT JELLALABAD.

Camp, Puttokee, Jan. 9, 1843.—The native artillerymen of the 2nd comp. 6th bat. artillery, lately commanded by Major Abbott, C.B., at Jellalabad, and now forming part of the Gov.-Gen.'s escort, having expressed an earnest desire, that whenever they may be again called into active service, they may have the same guns with which they served at Jellalabad; the Governor-General has much gratification in acceding to a desire so worthy of good soldiers, and directs that those guns shall have inscribed upon them the word "Jellalabad," and shall be henceforth considered to belong to the 2nd comp. 6th bat. Art., which has so nobly used them, and be attached to it, when practicable, on all occasions of future service.

RETROSPECTIVE EFFECT OF LEAVES OF ABSENCE LIMITED.

Fort William, Jan. 11, 1843.—The construction published in the resolution of the 14th April, 1841, respecting sec. III. of the Absentee Regulations, dated 29th Jan., 1840, is hereby cancelled.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to notify, for general information, that, under the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, conveyed in their despatch, dated the 12th Oct., 1842, in all future cases, the rule that no leave of absence shall have any retrospective effect, except in cases of severe illness, be held to be applicable to all unauthorized absence, whether antecedent to the grant of leave, or subsequent to its termination.

REDUCTION OF NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS.

Head-Quarters, Jan. 17.—In continuation of G.O. by the Hon. the President in Council, of the 13th ult., it is directed that the present complement of non-commissioned officers of the native infantry of the line be reduced by one havildar and one naick per company, in each regular regiment of the armies of the three presidencies. The juniors of each non-commissioned grade in excess of the prescribed complement will be borne as supernumeraries until they can, as vacancies occur, be brought on the establishment.

MAJOR E. POTTINGER.

Camp, Futtehpoor, Jan. 21.—The Governor-General directs the publication of the following paragraph, concluding the report of the Court of Inquiry into the conduct of Major E. Pottinger, C.B. :—

"The Court, adverting to documents which have been laid before them in the course of this inquiry, cannot conclude its proceedings without expressing a strong conviction, that throughout the whole period of the painful position in which Major Pottinger was so unexpectedly placed, his conduct was marked by a degree of energy and manly firmness that stamps his character as one worthy of high admiration."

THE LATE PRISONERS IN AFGHANISTAN.

Camp, Futtehpoor, Jan. 21.—Numerous applications having been received from officers recently prisoners of war or hostages in Afghanistan for the adjustment of their pay and allowances while detained in captivity, the Right Hon. the Governor-General is pleased to direct the republication of the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, originally published in G.O. by the Governor-General in Council of the 15th of December, 1810, for the information and guidance of parties and departments concerned :

“ When an officer shall be considered by the enemy as a prisoner of war in India, he shall, during his residence on shore in India, receive the pay and half-batta of the rank he may hold at the time of his capture, or may obtain by promotion there, but upon all other occasions during his captivity, whether on board ship in India or ashore, or on board ship in Europe, he shall receive the pay of his rank only.”

No regulation has yet been framed defining the extent to which pay and allowances can be passed to officers who may be placed in the hands of an enemy as hostages for the period of their detention ; but, pending the result of a reference on the subject made to the Court of Directors, the Governor-General directs that the provisions of the foregoing order, fixing the pay and allowances of prisoners of war, shall extend to hostages also.

By this order the claims of every officer concerned will be adjusted, and certain decisions on individual cases, lately passed by the Governor-General, before the General Order of the 15th of December, 1810, was brought to his knowledge, are hereby superseded.

CHAPLAINS' PENSIONS.

Fort William, General Department, Feb. 1, 1843.—The Hon. the President in Council is pleased to direct that the following extract, para. 14, of a letter from the Hon. Court of Directors to the Government of India, No. 6, under date the 26th Oct., 1842, be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*, for the information of the chaplains on the Bengal establishment.

Extract.—We also authorize you to grant to chaplains retiring on pensions, after eighteen years' service, the option of receiving their pensions in India.

QUEEN'S TROOPS—MEDALS.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Kunha-ke-Serai, Jan. 28, 1843.—1. His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief in India has received the authority of his Grace the Com.-in-Chief to promulgate to the army in India, that her Majesty has been graciously pleased to permit such of the officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates of H. M.'s regiments as were engaged in the operations beyond the Indus, to receive respectively medals similar to those which will be issued by the Right Hon. the Gov.-Gen. to the Indian army, in commemoration of the same services, and to wear such medals, suspended by the Indian ribbon, in all parts of her Majesty's dominions.

FATE OF ABSENTEE SOLDIERS—THUGGEE.

Head-Quarters, Camp, Douraha-ke-Serai, Jan. 26, 1843.—His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief, under instructions from Government, directs that rolls of men who obtain leave of absence to visit their homes, and regarding whom no authentic information may be received within a reasonable period after the expiration of their furloughs, shall be furnished by commandants of corps, to the officer of the thuggee department employed nearest to the men's homes, with a view to inquiries into the fate of the absentees being instituted.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

ASSIST. SURG. H. N. NUGENT.

At a general court-martial held in Fort William, 30th Dec. 1842, Assist. Surg. Henry Nicholas Nugent, of the Bengal med. estab., placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charge:—

Charge.—For unbecoming conduct and wilful evasion of his duty, in the following instances:—1st. In not having proceeded on the transport ship *Victoria* to the medical duties of which he had been appointed, when that vessel sailed from Calcutta for China, on the 18th of March, 1842: 2nd. In having neglected to report to the proper authorities the circumstances of his not having proceeded on the said

ship, his unauthorized presence at Calcutta having been accidentally discovered, on or about the 3rd of April, 1842: 3rd. In having disembarked at Singapore, on the 5th of June, 1842, from the transport ship *Shah Allum*, in which he had proceeded from Calcutta, under positive orders to join the transport *Victoria*, on the first favourable opportunity: 4th. In not having proceeded on board the said transport *Shah Allum*, from Singapore to China, with a view to his joining the transport *Victoria*; and in having returned from Singapore to Calcutta, on the 9th July, 1842.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner, upon the 1st instance, not guilty, and acquits him of the same; upon the 2nd instance, guilty; upon the 3rd instance, guilty; upon the 4th instance, guilty. The Court further finds, that the conduct of which it has found the prisoner guilty, upon the 3rd and 4th instances, is unbecoming, and a wilful evasion of his duty; but in the 2nd instance that it amounts only to unbecoming neglect of duty.

Sentence.—The Court sentences the prisoner to be suspended from rank and pay and allowances for six months.

Confirmed.

J. NICOLLS, General and Commander-in-Chief.

MAJOR-GENERAL SHELTON.

Head-Quarters, Camp Sirhind, Jan. 31.—At a general court-martial, assembled at Loodianah, 20th January, 1843, Col. John Shelton, H.M.'s 44th regt. of foot, and Major-General in the East-Indies, placed in arrest by order of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief, was arraigned on the following charges:—

1st.—For having, during the time he was in command of a body of troops in the Bala Hissar of Cabul, between the 2nd and 9th of November, 1841, and subsequently, after his return to the cantonments, on or about the 11th of November, 1841, prematurely, and without authority, given orders for the emptying of ammunition waggons, for the purpose of being refilled with grain for the artillery horses; the making up of bags to contain food for the men, European and native, and the horses of the cavalry, and other preparations for retreat from Afghanistan; no instruction to that effect having been issued either by the chief political or military authorities, and such order being calculated to create alarm and despondency in the troops.

2nd.—For having, on or about the 10th of November, 1841, in the presence and within the hearing of the men of a detachment which had been immediately before dismissed from parade, made use of highly disrespectful language with reference to the late Major-Gen. W. K. Elphinstone, C.B., then commanding the troops in Afghanistan.

3rd.—For having, on or about the period between the 11th and the 23rd of December, 1841, during the time that negotiations were going on between the envoy at the court of Cabul, and the insurgent chiefs, for the cessation of hostilities, unwarrantably entered into a clandestine correspondence with Mahomed Akhbar Khan, one of the said chiefs, with the view to procuring a supply of forage, for his own horses.

4th.—For having, at Jugduluck, on the 12th of January, 1842, during the retreat of the British forces from Cabul towards Hindostan, suffered himself to be taken prisoner by want of due precaution.

Finding.—The court, on the evidence before them, do find as follows:—

On the 1st charge.—That the prisoner, Major-Gen. John Shelton, did give the orders for preparations for a retreat from Afghanistan mentioned in the charge; but the court find, that the orders were not given prematurely, nor without authority, nor in the absence of instructions from the chief authorities; and that the orders given were not calculated to create alarm and despondency in the troops; the court, accordingly, find Major-Gen. Shelton “not guilty” of the charge, and acquit him accordingly.

On the 2nd charge.—That the said Major-Gen. Shelton is “not guilty;” and the court acquit him of the charge accordingly.

1843, after having been directed by his commanding officer to confine himself strictly to the limits of his own camp, broke his arrest and appeared on horseback on the public road, at Loodianah.

Finding.—The Court finds the prisoner, on the first charge, not guilty; on the second charge, guilty; on the third charge, the Court finds the prisoner guilty of having quitted his tent, and proceeded to the camp of his Exc. the Commander-in-Chief; but do not consider his having done so a breach of arrest, as the limits of his arrest were not distinctly defined: on the fourth charge, the Court find the prisoner guilty.

Sentence.—The Court, having found the prisoner guilty to the extent above recorded, do sentence him to be cashiered.

Approved and confirmed.

(Signed) J. NICOLLS, General, and Commander-in-Chief in India:

The sentence to take effect from the date of the publication of this order at the head-quarters of the 72nd regt.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 4, 1843. Mr. J. A. Dorin to be sec. to gov. of India in financial dep., and ex-officio a gov. director of the bank of Bengal, and a member of the mint committee.

9. Mr. H. V. Hathorn to offic. until further orders, as civ. and sess. judge of 24-purannahs, v. Mr. Torrens.

13. Maj. Geo. Broadfoot, c. s., 34th M. N. I., and late com. of sappers and miners in Afghanistan, to be commiss. of Tenasserim provinces, from the 1st inst.

Ukbur Alee Khan, first moonsiff of Zillah Furrackabad, prom. to first grade of moonsiffs, will rec. the higher rate of salary awarded under resolution of gov., dated 2nd Oct. 1837.

16. Mr. T. Sandys to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Purneah.

Mr. W. P. Goad to offic. as coll. of Shahabad.

Mr. S. Fraser to offic. as judge of Mynpoorey.

Capt. C. F. Le Hardy, superint. of Coorg, to be superint. of Nuggur div. of Mysore commiss., v. Hon. H. B. Devereux resigned.

Capt. G. Haines, junior assist. to be superint. of Coorg, v. Capt. Le Hardy.

Lieut. W. A. Halsted, 3rd assist., to be 2nd assist., v. Capt. J. Briggs resigned.

Capt. R. Cannan, 4th assist., to be 3rd assist., v. Lieut. Halsted.

Capt. W. C. Onslow, junior assist., to be 4th assist., v. Capt. Cannan.

Capt. F. Porter, offic. junior assist., to be 4th junior assist. to commiss. in Mysore.

18. Mr. Assist. Surg. J. Dodd, dep. assay master of the Calcutta Mint, reported his arrival at pres. from Agra, on 14th idem.

Mr. Surg. E. T. Downes being relieved of duties he was performing at Calcutta Mint, by the arrival of Mr. Dodd will proceed to join his app. of dep. assay master at Bombay Mint.

Mr. Assist. Surg. T. R. Strover app. to med. duties at Mundlairsir; to have effect from Aug. last.

Capt. G. Ramsay, 25th N. I., assumed charge of his duties as assist. to resident of Nagpore on 26th ult.

Capt. J. D. Shakespear rec. charge of duties of Lucknow Residency, from Lieut.-Col. J. Low, c. s., on 30th Nov. last.

Nuwab S. W. Hossain Khan, appointed a member of Nizamut college committee at Moorshedabad.

Salt.—Mr. R. N. Shore, app. to offic. as salt agent at Pooree, with reference to leave of abs. granted to Mr. H. C. Hamilton, under date 16th inst.

19. Capt. H. M. Lawrence to be an assistant to envoy at Court of Lahore, stationed at Umballa.

Mr. H. Vansittart, to be superint. of Dehra-dhoon.

20. Lieut. T. R. Morse, 1st Bombay Eur. inf., has been app. to offic. in department for suppression of thuggee and dacoitee, in room of Lieut. W. Reynolds, absent on sick cert.

23. Mr. J. E. S. Lillie, assist. to mag. and coll. of Tirhoot, to exercise special powers described in clause 3, section II., Reg. III., of 1824.

Mr. T. Bruce to offic. as mag. and coll. of Pooree (S. D. Cuttack), v. Mr. H. C. Hamilton.

Mr. F. Skipwith to offic. as civil and sess. judge of Tipperah.

Jan. 25. Messrs. S. Wauchope and G. G. Balfour, of civil serv., reported qualified for public service by proficiency in two of the native languages.

Mr. J. Combe, app. by Court of Directors a member of civil serv. on Bengal estab., reported his arrival at pres. on 19th inst.

The duties of agent to the lieut. gov. at Benares are to be transferred to Major Carpenter, superint. of the ex-Rajahs of Coorg and Sattara, and all estabs. of the agent not required by Major Carpenter will be discharged from date of receipt of these orders.

Mr. S. Wauchope, civil serv., reported qualified for public serv., to the Bengal div. of the pres. of Fort William.

The Hon. S. G. Bonham, gov. of Prince of Wales Island, Singapore and Malacca, delivered over charge of the Straits settlements to Mr. S. Garling on the 12th of January.

26. Capt. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., placed at disposal of his exc. the Com.-in-Chief for regt. duty.

Mr. B. Hodgson to be assist. to sub-commiss. at Simla.

27. Mr. C. Allen to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad.

Mr. F. Williams, ditto ditto Bareilly.

The above two apps. to take effect from dates on which Messrs. W. De H. Routh and E. H. C. Monckton respectively leave India on furlough.

Mr. G. F. Edmonstone to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Azimghur.

Mr. A. Roberts, ditto ditto Banda.

Mr. E. M. Wylly, ditto ditto Moozuffurnuggur.

Mr. W. Muir, ditto ditto Futtehpore.

Mr. G. Barnes, ditto ditto Goorgaon.

Mr. C. B. Thornhill, ditto ditto Shahjehanpore.

Mr. J. R. Barnes, ditto ditto Hissar.

Mr. C. Wingfield to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Goorgaon.

Mr. F. B. Pearson, ditto ditto Futtehpore.

Mr. A. Raikes, ditto ditto Moozuffurnuggur.

Mr. G. D. Turnbull, ditto ditto Azimghur.

Mr. A. Shakespear, ditto ditto Paneeput.

Mr. E. T. Colvin to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Rohtuck.

Mr. C. G. Hillersdon to be an assist. under commiss. of the Allahabad div.

Mr. W. J. R. Carnac to be an assist. under commiss. of Benares div.

Mr. J. Craigie to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Etawah.

Mr. J. Brewster to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Paneeput.

Mr. C. Raikes to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Budaon.

Mr. C. G. Mansel to be civil auditor.

Mr. W. H. Belli to offic. as civil aud. until further orders.

Mr. G. Udny to offic. as sub-treasurer until further orders.

Mr. G. Udny app. by gov. of Bengal to offic. as sub-treasurer, to be ex-offic. a government director of bank of Bengal and a member of mint committee.

28. Mr. G. G. Balfour, civil serv., reported qualified for public serv., attached to Bengal div. of pres. of Fort William.

Mr. M. C. Ommanney to offic. as joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allahabad.

Mr. T. Bruce, app. to offic. as salt agent at Pooree, v. Mr. H. C. Hamilton, who has obtained leave of absence in judicial dep., prep. to Europe on furlough.

30. Mr. A. Turnbull to be mag. of East Burdwan, v. Mr. Onslow. This app. to take effect from 15th inst., date on which Mr. Onslow reported his dep. for Europe.

Mr. Furlong to be a member of ferry fund committee at Nuddea, v. Baboo Rajiblochan Sirkar, resigned.

31. Capt. D. Wilkie, offic. 2nd assist. to resident at Indore, to offic. for Capt. J. Abbott, assist. in Nimar, during absence on leave. The above app. to take effect from 9th ult.

Mr. T. Hastings to offic. as civil assist. surg. at Tipperah, v. Mr. E. Foaker, who has obtained leave of abs. on account of ill health.

Feb. 1. Mr. R. N. C. Hamilton, sec. to the late gov. N.W.P. has been app. superint. of the growth of cotton in Bundelcund, retaining the allowances he received as sec.

Mr. Surg. Shaw, civil surgeon, app. member of local committee of education at Agra.

Mr. G. G. Balfour to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Patna.

3. Mr. Maddock, Sec. to Gov. of India, having been nominated by Hon. Court of Directors Prov. Mem. of Council of India, directed to proceed to Calcutta to take his seat in Council, on departure of Hon. Mr. Prinsep for Europe.

Mr. Maddock will make over charge of secret and pol. dep. to Mr. Thomason

Member of Sudder Board of Rev. in N. W. P. Mr. Thomason will likewise have charge of Legislative, Judicial, and Rev. Deps., with Gov.-Gen.

Mr. C. G. Mansel will have charge of general and financial deps., with Gov.-Gen.

All the political duties heretofore discharged by the sec. to lieut.-gov. of N. W. P. are transferred to secret and pol. deps. of Gov. of India, during residence of Gov.-Gen. in N. W. P.

Feb. 4. Mr. W. S. Donnithorne to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Budaon.

Mr. C. Raikes to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Furruckabad.

Mr. D. Robertson to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Allyghur.

6. Lieut.-Col. J. D. Stokes was relieved from duties of resident at court of Mysore by Capt. Porter, assist. to comm. on 2nd Jan.

Mr. S. Wauchope to be an assist. to mag. and coll. of Hooghly.

Mr. Assist.-Surg. G. Saunders to med. charge of civil station of Nowgong in Assam.

Mr. Assist.-Surg. A. J. Kemp to med. charge of civil station of Akyab.

7. Mr. W. H. Benson to be civ. and sess. judge of Futtehpore.

Mr. H. S. Boulderson to be do. of Goruckpoor.

Mr. H. Lushington to be do. of Moradabad.

Mr. C. Macsween to offic. for Mr. Lushington on leave.

Major W. H. Sleeman to be commis. of Saugor div.

Mr. C. M. Caldecott to be civ. and sess. judge of Saugor div.

M. W. S. Cunninghame to offic. as mag. and coll. of Cawnpore until arrival of Mr. Allen.

Mr. C. Allen to be mag. and coll. of Cawnpore.

Mr. D. F. McLeod to be mag. and coll. of Benares.

Mr. A. P. Currie to be mag. and coll. of Mirzapore, continuing to offic. as judge of Mirzapore.

Mr. H. Armstrong to be mag. and coll. of Azimghur.

Mr. H. B. Harington to be mag. and coll. of Futtehpore, continuing to offic. as judge of Jounpoor.

Mr. J. A. Craigie to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of Agra.

Mr. F. R. Davidson to be do. do. of Etawah.

M. R. H. S. Campbell to be do. do. of Benares, offic. as mag. and coll. until arrival of Mr. D. McLeod, at present on sick leave.

8. Capt. J. R. Richardson, 57th N. I., placed temp. at disposal of Gov.-Gen.'s agent in Bundelcund and Saugor and Nerbudda territories.

11. Mr. W. H. Belli delivered over charge of general treasury to Mr. G. Udny 30th ult.

Lieut. S. G. G. Orr, 23d M. N. I., placed at disposal of resident at Hyderabad, for employment in Nizam's service.

Mr. D. Pringle, to be coll. of Tirhoot.

15. E. J. Boldero, civil service, reported qualified for the public service, by proficiency in two of the native languages, attached to N. W. P.

Mr. E. Jackson, attached to College of Fort William, permitted to proceed to Dacca, and prosecute his study of oriental languages at that station under the superint. of commr. of Dacca div.

The hon. A. Amos having reported his departure to England on 5th inst., in the ship *Earl of Hardwick*, by which the seat of the fourth ordinary member of the council of India has become vacant, the hon. the president of council of India in council, with the concurrence of the hon. the gov. gen., has this day app. C. H. Cameron, Esq., to be fourth ord. member of council of India, until pleasure of Court of Directors shall be made known, and the said C. H. Cameron, Esq., has accordingly taken the oaths and his seat in the said council under the usual salute from the ramparts of Fort William.

16.—The hon. R. Forbes to be coll. of 24 pergunnahs, from 11th inst., v. Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell.

Mr. G. C. Cheap to be civil and sess. judge of Rajeshye, from 11th idem, v. Mr. C. G. Udny.

Mr. E. Loutour to be mag. of Bhaugulpore, from 11th idem; and Mr. F. E. Read to be coll. of ditto from ditto, v. Mr. H. F. James.

Mr. R. P. Harrison to be mag. of Midnapore, from ditto, v. Mr. G. T. Shakespear.

Mr. G. Loch to be joint mag. and dep. coll. of West Burdwan, from ditto, v. Mr. R. P. Harrison.

Mr. Loch will continue to offic. as mag. of Nuddea, till further orders.

Mr. A. Littledale to be mag. of Mymensing, from ditto, v. Mr. G. Loch.

Messrs. A. Swinton and J. C. Moore, app. by Court of Directors, members of civ.

serv. on Bengal estab., reported their arrival at pres., the former on the 6th and the latter on 7th Feb. 1843.

Retired from the Service.—Jan. 16. The gov.-general is pleased to accept the resignation by the hon. Mr. Devereux of his app. under Mysore commission, and to grant him leave of absence to Europe, on med. cert. for three years.

18. Mr. J. E. Wilkinson has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service; to take effect from the 1st of May next.

23. Mr. T. B. C. Bayley has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service, from the date of the pilot quitting the ship "*Plantagenet*" at sea.

Feb. 7.—Mr. J. G. B. Lawrell has been permitted to resign the East-India Company's civil service from the date of the pilot quitting the ship "*Prince of Wales*" at sea.

Leaves of Absence.—Jan. 9. Mr. R. Torrens, civ. and scss. judge of 24-pergunnahs, for two years, to Cape of Good Hope, under med. cert.—12. Mr. G. C. Barnes, settlement officer, for one year, from 15th Nov. last, on med. cert. in ext.—16. Mr. C. F. Thompson, judge of Mynpoorey, for one year, on med. cert. from the 20th inst.—23. Mr. J. M. Hay, assist. to mag. and coll. of Bhagulpore, for eighteen months, to straits, for health; Mr. J. B. Lawrell, coll. of 24-pergunnahs, for one month, prep. to Europe. (The leave to commence from date on which he may be relieved by Mr. J. H. Crawford, who will conduct the duties of that collectorate until the arrival of the hon. R. Forbes, app. to offic. as coll. of 24-pergunnahs); Mr. W. Strachey, assist. gov. gen.'s agent in Rajapootana, two months, from 25th Nov. 1842 to 25th Jan. 1843, cancelling thereby former leave granted in orders of 26th Sept. last, for one year to Europe; the unexpired portion of leave of absence granted to Mr. E. T. Colvin, joint mag. and dep. coll. of Delhee, on 19th Nov. last, cancelled, from the date on which he resumed charge of his duties.—28. Mr. C. G. Hillersdon, assist. to commiss. of Saugor div. for one year, on med. cert. from date of his departure from his station; Mr. J. R. Taylor, civ. and sess. judge of Mirzapore, for six months, in ext. on med. cert.—30. Mr. R. T. W. Betts, dep. coll. under reg. IX. of 1833, in Burdwan, three months, from 1st inst.; med. cert.—Feb. 1. The leave of absence granted under date 9th idem to Mr. H. D. H. Fergusson, late offic. coll. of Chittagong, cancelled at his own req.—10. The leave of absence granted to Mr. M. H. Court, assist. to mag. and coll. of Etawah, is cancelled; Mr. E. E. H. Repton, of civil serv., to Europe on furlough, on med. cert.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Jan. 28.—The Rev. J. N. Norgate, app. to be assist. chap. on Bengal estab. has reported his arrival from Malacca, on ship *Juliana*, which reached Kedgerce on the 22nd Jan.

Retirement.—Feb. 7. The hon. the president in council has been pleased to permit the Rev. J. C. Proby to resign E.I.C.'s service, from date on which the pilot may quit the steam ship *India* at sea.

Feb. 4. The leave of abs. for three months, granted to the Rev. H. Pratt, chaplain of Nusseerabad, cancelled at his own req.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, CHANGES, &c.

Fort William, 24th January, 1843.—Admitted to the service as cadets of infantry and assist. surgs. The cadets prom. to ensigns.

Infantry.—Messrs. R. B. Taylor, M. A. F. Thomson, C. Reay, and H. W. Pym. Date of arr., 20th Jan. 1843.

Medical Department.—Messrs. P. G. Lay, H. M. Macpherson, and T. Hastings. Ditto.

27. *Infantry.*—Lieut. Col. R. B. Jenkins to be col., and Major J. Hoggan to be lieut. col.

53rd *N.I.*—Capt. and Brev. Maj. W. E. B. Leadbeter to be maj., and Lieut. F. Talbot to be capt. of a comp., Ens. A. H. Gerrard to be lieut., from 19th Jan. 1843, in succ. to Col. (Maj. Gen.) F. Walker, dec.

61st *N.I.*—Brevet Captain C. Grissell to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. B. Basten to be lieut., from 25th Jan. 1842, in succ. to Capt. P. P. Turner, retired.

74th *N.I.*—Ens. J. J. Macdonald to be lieut. from 25th Dec. 1842, v. Lieut. D. Macleod, dec.

The undermentioned officers of infantry prom. to capt. by brevet, from date expressed opposite to their names:

67th *N.I.*—Lieut. F. Rainsford, 68th ditto., Lieut. R. M. Gurnell, and 25th ditto, Lieut. J. Clarke, 21st Jan. 1843.

Admitted to the service as cadets of cav. and inf., and prom. to cornet and ensign, respectively.

Cavalry.—Mr. L. G. Moore. Date of arrival at Fort William, 19th Jan. 1843.

Infantry.—Mr. C. W. Wigney, 17th Jan. 1843.

The undermentioned officers of the Madras infantry, prom. to col. under operations of general orders, of 14th Nov. 1836, from the date affixed to their names :

Lieut. Col. commandants A. Cooke, and C. Herbert, c.n., to be col. from 19th Jan. 1843, and to stand immediately above Col. R. B. Jenkins.

Capt. J. H. Chowne, 66th N.I., and Brev. Capt. B. W. Goldie, engineers, who have been permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough, app. to charge of Hon. Comp's. invalids of the season, proceeding to England on board the *Madagascar*.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. T. Hastings is placed at disp. of the dep. gov. of Bengal, with a view to being app. to med. charge of civ. station of Tipperah, during absence of assist. surg. E. Foaker, or until further orders.

Feb. 1.—Lieut. Col. G. Warren, of 1st Eur. Light Inf., resumed his duties as town maj. of Fort William, on 30th ult.

Mr. H. C. Anderson having satisfied government on the points of qualifications prescribed, is admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. and prom. to ensign.

3. *Medical*.—Assist. Surg. A. J. Kemp, m.n., placed at disp. of gov. of Bengal, for purpose of being app. to med. charge of civ. station of Akyab, v. Assist. Surg. II. B. Hinton, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

— Assist. Surg. R. W. Wrightson, at present in charge of med. duties at Howrah, placed at disposal of com.-in-chief.

— Assist. Surg. G. Saunders, is placed at disposal of dep. gov. of Bengal, for purpose of being app. to medical charge of district of Nowgong in Assam.

15th N.I.—Capt. W. A. Troup to be maj., lieut. W. P. Robbins to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. H. R. Shawe to be lieut. from 1st Feb. 1843, in succ. to Maj. C. T. Thomas, retired.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. J. M. Brander, m.d., to be surg. from 1st Feb. 1840, v. Surg. R. Foley, m.d., retired.

The undermentioned officers of the cavalry and infantry are prom. to capt. by brev., from date expressed opposite to their names :

17th N.I.—Lieut. R. McKean, 40th ditto; Lieut. J. Erskine, 12th ditto; Lieut. J. R. Abbott, 43rd ditto; Lieut. W. G. Don, 32nd ditto; Lieut. L. R. Kean, 70th ditto; Lieut. J. Hennessy, 8th L. C.; Lieut. C. G. Fagan, 3rd Feb. 1843.

In communication with the right hon. the governor-general, the appointments the following officers returned from China, will cease from this date :

Dep. adj. gen., Lieut. Col. Mountain, c.n.

Dep. assist. adj. gen., Lieut. Healy.

Dep. quar.-master gen., Major Gough.

Dep. commiss. gen., Lieut. Col. Hawkins.

Sub-assist. commiss. gen., Capt. Moorehead.

All establishments arrived from China, not borne on the permanent strength of departments, or specially retained, to be paid up and discharged.

Lieut. Col. Hawkins will remain on duty at the presidency, until further orders, for adjustment of expeditionary commissariat accounts, retaining such portion of his office estab., as military board may consider necessary for that object.

Feb. 17. Promotions and alterations of rank :—*Artillery*.—2nd Lieut. W. P. Waddy to be 1st lieut. v. 1st lieut. A. Christie, killed in action, with rank from 2nd Jan., 1843 v. Brev. Capt. E. Buckle, prom.

1st Lieut. G. E. Voyle to rank from 3rd Nov., 1842, v. 1st Lieut. A. Christie, killed in action.

54th N.I.—Lieut. H. B. Melville to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. C. W. Russell to be lieut., from 29th Jan. 1843, in suc. to Capt. R. Lee Burnett, dec.

58th N.I. Capt. G. A. Mee to be major, Lieut. I. Jones to be capt. of a comp., and Ens. R. Duffin to be lieut., from the 3rd Feb. 1843, in suc. to Maj. C. E. Davies, retired.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. A. C. Gordon to be surg., v. Surg. C. Maxwell dec., with rank from 1st Feb. 1843, v. Surg. R. Foley, m.d., retired.

Surg. J. M. Brander, m.d., to rank from 26th Jan. 1843, v. Surg. C. Maxwell, dec. Admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. and assist. surg. The cadet is prom. to ensign.

Infantry.—Mr. H. King, date of arrival at Fort William, 7th Feb. 1843.

Medical.—Mr. W. Crozier, ditto, 8th Feb. 1843.

Maj. C. Thoresby, 68th N.I., was app. by Gov. Gen., under date 31st Dec. last, to be political agent at Jypore, from 7th Sept. last.

Lieut. C. L. Showers, 14th N.I., was app. by Gov. Gen., under date 22nd Dec. last, to offic. temp. as an assist. to Gov. Gen.'s agent in Rajpootana.

Capt. H. M. Lawrence, art., was app., under date 28th Dec. last, to offic. as superint. of Dehra Doon and Mussooree.

Brev. Capt. E. I. Robinson, 7th L. C., was app., on the 31st Dec. last, superint. of Bhutte territory, from 7th Sept. last, the date on which Major C. Thoresby vacated that office.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. John Macpherson, of the horse artillery, Cawnpore, is placed at disposal of the hon. dep. gov. of Bengal, in view to being app. to medical charge of Howrah, v. Assist. Surg. Wrightson, placed at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Assist. Surg. T. C. Hutchinson, just returned from service in China, placed at disposal of dep. gov. of Bengal, for the purpose of being placed in temp. charge of medical duties at Howrah.

Assist. Surg. T. R. Stover was app. by Gov. Gen., under date 18th ult., to medical duties at Mundlairsir. The app. to have effect from Aug. last.

Capt. H. M. Lawrence, artillery, was app. in political dep. N.W.P., under date 19th ult., to be an assist. to envoy at court of Lahore, stationed at Umballa.

Capt. A. C. Rainey, 25th N.I., assist to political agent at Subathoo, placed, under date 26th ult., at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

Head-Quarters, Ferozepore, Jan. 3.—Capt. C. Mills, artillery, to assist. Governor-General's agent N.W.P. in matters relating to the buildings ordered to be erected for the reception of troops at Umballa and in the Hills, until the 1st May.

7. With the sanction of the right hon. the Governor-General, the officers and men of the 2nd or Anderson's horse, who were, by general orders of the 16th June last, transferred to the 8th regt. irreg. cav., are transferred to the 4th regt.; and those of the 1st or Christie's horse, transf. by the same order to the 4th, are to join the 8th regt. irreg. cav.

Ens. E. Tyrwhitt to join and do duty with 45th N.I., at Secrol, instead of 3rd N.I., at Saugor.

11. The following arrangements are authorized for the purpose of expediting the adjustment of the pay accounts of the troops which served beyond the Indus, as well as of those which composed the army of reserve:—

Capt. Bygrave, presidency paymaster, who will proceed by dawk to Calcutta, will adjust and settle the accounts of all the troops which have served beyond the Indus, with the exception of those belonging to the force of the late Shah Shoojah and to the army under Major-General Pollock.

Capt. H. Johnson, paymaster and commissariat officer with the late Shah Shoojah's force, having been restored to his place in the commiss. dep., and posted to Kusowlie, will adjust and settle at that station all abstracts and accounts connected with that force, and those concerned are directed to send their abstracts and claims to his address at that station.

Capt. Riddell, dep. paym. to Maj. Gen. Pollock's force, will proceed to Meerut, and afford Capt. Blois all the aid in his power in the settlement on abstract with the troops of that army.

Lieut. Phillott, dep. paym. army of reserve, will proceed to Kurnaul, where he will adjust and settle all accounts connected with the pay and allowances of that force.

That no avoidable delay may take place in the settlement or audit of the Afghanistan accounts, the hon. the President in Council will be solicited to afford to the mil. aud. gen. and to Capt. Bygrave, such additional aid of any description as to his Honour in Council may appear to be necessary.

Lieut. R. H. D. Tulloch, 39th N.I., having been declared by a committee held at Ferozepore to be qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, is exempted from further examination, except that by the examiners of the College of Fort William.

Brev. Capt. Rickards, app. a deputy judge adv. gen. by Gov. Gen., is posted to western circle, and directed to reside at Neemuch.

12. Assist. Surg. D. McRae to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. artillery.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald, 3rd troop. 2nd brigade, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to detachment, consisting of 3rd and 4th troops 2nd brigade, and 2nd troop 3rd brigade, in progress to Delhi.

13. Ensigns E. W. Mairis and T. Staples, 1st Eur. light inf., to join and do duty with detach. of Eur. inf. recruits at Dum-Dum, about to march to the upper provinces, under command of Lieut. J. Masson, 57th N.I.

14. The right hon. the Gov. Gen. has been pleased to appoint Capt. P. W. Willis, engineers, to be superint. of Burdwan and Benares road, v. Capt. C. B. P. Alcock, proceeded to Europe on furlough.

On the arrival at Agra of Superint. Surg. W. S. Stiven, Offic. Superint. Surg. W. Watson will proceed to Benares, and conduct duties of that div., during absence of Superint. Surg. A. Halliday, M.D.

Offic. Superint. Surg. W. Jackson, on being relieved by Mr. Watson, will repair

to Dinapore, and conduct details of that div., during absence of Superint. Surg. J. Marshall.

Office. Superint. Surg. W. Darby will rejoin the 1st reg. light cav.

Examinations.—The undermentioned officers having been declared by a committee held at Benares, to be qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, are exempted from further examination, except that by the examiners of the college of Fort William: Lieut. E. Bradfort, 23rd N.I., Ensigns R. C. Hatch, 41st ditto, and C. R. Oakes, 45th ditto; Lieuts. W. L. M. Bishop, 46th ditto; and H. L. Robertson, 65th ditto.

Brev. Capt. E. Christie, 1st brig. horse art., to be adj. to art. at Loodianah; to have effect from date of arrival at that station of 4th troop 1st brig. horse art.

Lieut. T. Brougham, 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art., to be adj. to art, stationed at Ferozepore. Lieut. Brougham is removed from 2nd troop 1st brig., and posted to 3rd comp. 2nd bat.

Jan. 15.—Assist. Surg. G. M. Cheyne, gar. assist. surg. of Chunar, to join and do duty with 46th N.I. at Secrole, till arrival of Surg. C. Finch, M.D., or till further orders, vice surg. T. Forrest proceeding on leave.

16.—Capt. J. Turton is removed from 1st comp. 2nd bat., and posted to 1st troop 2nd brig. horse art.

6th N.I.—Lieut. J. Gordon to act as interp. and qu. mast., v. Lieut. Wilkinson, who has obtained leave of absence.

25th N.I.—Lieut. H. L. Robertson, of 65th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

34th N.I.—Lieut. W. H. Jeremie of 38th light inf., to act as interp. and qu. master.

35th L.I.—Lieut. T. E. Ogilvie, 15th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

38th L.I.—Lieut. R. C. Tytler, to act as interp. and qu. master.

40th N.I.—Lieut. A. A. Beecher to act as interp. and qu. master.

42nd L.I.—Ens. R. C. Hatch, 41st N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master, v. Knox, who has obtained leave of absence.

43rd L.I.—Ens. B. P. Lloyd, 11th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master, v. Elliot, who has obtained leave of absence.

51st N.I.—Lieut. S. H. J. Davis to act as interp. and qu. master.

17. Maj. J. G. Drummond, 6th N.I., to be dep. qu. master gen., v. Paton, killed in action.

Capt. R. Codrington, 49th N.I., assist. qu. master gen., to be first assist. qu. master gen., from 13th Jan., 1842, v. Bellew killed in action.

Lieut. R. P. Alcock, 46th N.I., a dep. assist. qu. master gen. of the 1st class, to be an assist. qu. master gen. v. Codrington.

Lieut. A. Sanders, 41th N.I., dep. assist. qu. master gen. of the 2nd class, to be a dep. assist. qu. master gen. of the 1st class, v. Alcock.

Lieut. G. Reid, 1st L. C., to be a dep. assist. qu. master gen. of 2nd class, v. Sanders, and in suc. to Mayne, app. to Gov. Gen.'s body-guard.

Capt. T. S. Burt, excc. eng. 6th or Allahabad div., to take charge of 10th or Agra div., during abs. of Brev. Maj. W. H. Terraneau, or till further orders.

Lieut. J. N. Sharp, engineers, in charge of 6th or Allahabad div., to remain in that div. till further orders.

Lieut. Ommaney will, after having delivered over charge at Agra to Capt. Burt, proceed to join his app. at Dinapoor, when Lieut. Duncan will immediately repair to his own div. at Neemuch.

Ens. H. Brimfield, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty with 21st N.I. at Berhampore.

18. The undermentioned officers at present officiating as sub-assistants in commissariat, are placed at disposal of Commander-in-Chief, from dates on which they may be severally relieved from their present duties.

Maj. and Capt. Younghusband, officiating sub. assist. com. gen. Kurnaul.

Capt. Grimes, 46th N.I., ditto ditto, Benares.

Capt. Bagshawe, 7th ditto, ditto ditto, Neemuch.

Capt. Marriott, in charge of sudder bazar and abkarrec, Cawnpore.

Lieut. Meade, 65th N.I., ditto ditto, Dinapore.

Lieut. MacPherson, 22nd ditto, ditto ditto, Meerut.

20. Maj. Gen. N. Wodehouse, 50th foot, to be a brigadier of 2nd class on estab., in suc. to Maj. Gen. G. W. Walker, whose reg. has been transferred to Madras presidency.

This appointment to have effect from the date on which her Majesty's 21st fusiliers cross the Nerbuddah.

18. Assist. Sug. C. M'Curdy, in med. charge of 9th N.I., to afford med. aid to 1st troop irreg. horse art.

Assist. Surg. J. Harrison, M.D. to med. charge with sick and convalescents of 2nd div. and head-quart. of 9th lancers, proceeding by water to Cawnpore.

To join and do duty with the corps specified opposite their names:—Ensigns J. Reid; J. W. Mountjoy; N. R. Leslie, 45th regt. N.I., at Benares; T. F. Ball, 21st regt. N.I., at Berhampore; and G. C. Bloomfield, 12th regt. N.I., at Lucknow. Jan. 19.—66th N.I. Lieut. J. M'Donald, to be adj. v. Chowne prom.

Surg. J. Row, 7th bat. art., at Dum-Dum, to offic. as superint. surg. at Barrackpore, in room of Superint. Surg. W. Findon, permitted to retire from the service, from 1st Jan., and Surg. A. Wood, recently returned from furl., to afford med. aid to 7th bat. art., at Dum-Dum, during period Surg. Row may continue to offic. as superint. surg.

Lieut. A. Dallas, commissariat department in the late Shah's service, to assume executive charge of Bengal troops, with effect from 1st Nov. last.

Lieut. Interp. and Qu.-Master F. P. Layard, 19th N.I., to act as maj. of brigade, with effect from 1st Nov. last.

20. The following removals, postings, and appointment will take place in the regiment of artillery:—

Major Gen. G. Swiney, on furlough, from 3rd brigade horse art. to 4th bat.

Brig. W. H. L. Frith, commandant of art., from 4th bat. to 3rd brig. horse art.

Major F. S. Southeby, from 2nd to 3rd bat., but to continue in command of art. stationed at Ferozepore.

Major H. Delafosse, new prom., to 2nd bat., and to join its head qu. at Kurnaul.

Capt. B. Browne, from 3rd comp. 6th bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.

Capt. H. Rutherford, on furlough, from 3rd comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.

Capt. A. Abbott, on staff employ, from 1st troop 2nd brig. to 3rd comp. 7th bat.

Capt. R. Horsford, and 2nd Lieuts. W. P. Waddy and C. W. Timbrell, from 2nd comp. 4th bat. to 5th comp. 2nd bat.

Capt. J. T. Lane, from 3rd comp. 7th bat. to 2nd comp. 6th bat., with horse field battery.

Capt. S. W. Fenning, from 1st comp. 6th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.

Capt. G. H. Swinley, from 1st comp. 1st bat. to 3rd troop 1st brig.

Capt. F. K. Duncan, from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 3rd comp. 4th bat.

Capt. J. H. Daniell, new prom., to 2nd comp. 4th bat.

Capt. E. Buckle, new prom., on staff employ, to 4th troop 2nd brig. horse art.

Lieut. W. Maxwell, from 1st comp. 4th bat., and 1st Lieut. J. Young, from 2nd comp. 4th bat. 3rd comp. 2nd bat.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. E. Christie, to do duty with 1st troop 2nd brig., until arrival at Loodianah of 4th troop 1st brig.

Lieut. G. L. Cooper, from the 3rd comp. 1st bat. to the supplementary troop.

Lieut. V. Eyre, from 3rd comp. 1st bat. to Major Geddes's troop.

Lieut. A. W. Hawkins, from 1st troop 1st brig. to supplementary troop.

Lieut. P. Christie, from 5th comp. 6th bat. to 2nd troop 2nd brig. horse art., and to do duty with 4th troop 1st brig. on march.

Lieut. F. W. Swinhoe, from 2nd comp. 3rd bat. to 4th comp. 5th bat.

Lieut. R. C. H. B. Fagan, from 5th comp. 4th bat. to 2nd comp. 7th bat.

Lieut. C. A. Wheelwright, from 2nd comp. 4th bat. to 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art.

Lieut. E. A. C. D'Oyly, from 4th comp. 2nd bat. to 2nd comp. 2nd bat.

Lieut. H. T. T. Pattenson, from 4th comp. 4th bat. to 7th comp. 6th bat.

Lieut. R. Warburton to be interp. and qu. master to 6th bat.

Capt. W. Martin, 52nd N.I., app. a dep. judge adv. gen. on estab., by Gov.-Gen. posted to Cawnpore div.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. R. W. Faithfull, 2nd brig. horse art., will proceed to Meerut in med. charge of 74th N.I., and on being relieved from the duty, will join 4th troop of his brigade under order for Neemuch.

Assist. Surg. Stuart, Bombay estab., placed at disposal of Lieut. Col. Wallace, app. to med. charge of Capt. Turner's detach. of invalids and the sick of Bengal column proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

Lieut. R. A. Bruere, qu. mast., 2nd irr. inf., to offic. as brigade qu. master to Bengal column, from 1st inst.

21.—5th N.I. Lieut. J. B. Lock (dec.) to be capt. of a comp., from 10th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. J. Jervis, prom.

Alteration of Rank.—Capt. J. S. Salkeld, from 10th Jan. 1842, v. Capt. R. M. Miles, killed in action.

The prom. to rank of captain of Lieut. F. W. Burkinyoung (dec.) announced in G.O. of 14th ult. is cancelled.

His Exc. the Com.-in-Chief is pleased to direct the following removals and postings:—

Col. (Maj. Gen.) W. H. Perkins, on furl., from 18th to 47th N.I.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. MacInnes, on furl., from 40th to 59th N.I.

Col. (Maj. Gen.) J. Truscott, on furl., from 6th to 40th N.I.

Col. F. Young, new prom., to 74th N.I.

Col. W. R. C. Costley, new prom., to 18th N.I.

Col. R. Rich, new prom., to 6th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Stuart, on staff employ, from 32nd to 70th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. W. A. Lloyd from 68th to 5th N.I.

Lieut. Col. F. Buckley from 55th to 74th N.I.

Lieut. Col. R. Ross, on furl., from 5th to 25th N.I.

Lieut. Col. Jas. Parsons, on staff employ, from 70th to 18th N.I.

Lieut. Col. G. Young, new prom., to 68th N.I.

Lieut. Col. T. Dickinson, new prom., to 55th N.I.

Lieut. Col. H. C. M. Cox, new prom., on furl., to 31st N.I.

Lieut. Col. C. Coventry, new prom., to 32nd N.I.

Lieut. F. Turner removed from 2nd comp. 7th bat. and posted to 4th troop 2nd brigade horse art.

Lieut. Turner is app. adj. to Neemuch div. of art.

Jan. 22. The deputy paymaster at Kurnaul will advance to Lieut. Eyre, of Maj. Geddes's troop, and to Lieut. Waller, 1st troop 1st brig. horse art., on their duplicate receipts, severally, the sum of Rs. 1,200, to be recovered on the adjustment of their arrears.

23. Vet. Surg. J. Philips, offic. for Vet. Surg. R. B. Parry at central stud, on being relieved from present duty, directed to join 5th L.C., to which regt. he is app.

2nd Brig. Horse Art.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Fitzgerald to be adj. and qu. mast., v. Daniell prom.

24. 1st Lieut. A. G. Goodwyn and J. R. Becher, corps of sappers and miners, are, under instructions from the Gov. Gen., placed at disposal of superint. engineer, N.W.P., for employ. in superint. the former of the new lines of hill roads, and the latter of the buildings at Loodianah.

The undermentioned officers are appointed to do duty at convalescent depôt at Landour, during the ensuing season.

Maj. T. Ryan, R.N., 50th Foot.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. L. B. Urmston, 31st Foot.

Capt. J. B. D. Gahan, 26th L.I.

Capt. R. Beavan, 31st N.I.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. R. Waller removed from 1st troop and posted to 2nd troop 1st brig. horse art.

11th L.C.—Ens. R. C. Hatch, 41st N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

42nd L.I.—Lieut. W. Y. Siddons, 63rd N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

The deputy paymaster of the Sirhind division will disburse to Lieut. H. B. Melville, 54th N.I., on his duplicate receipt, the sum of Rs. 1,000, to be recovered when his arrears are adjusted.

Surg. A. Davidson, M.D., 10th, to med. charge of squadron of 5th light cav., from 7th idem.

Lieut. W. R. Barnes to act as adj. to the 27th N.I.

25. Major Gen. E. Cartwright, col. 57th N.I., app. to gen. staff of army, in suc. to Maj. Gen. M. Boyd, who has applied for permission to return to Europe,—this app. to have effect from date of departure of the vessel on board of which Maj. Gen. Boyd may embark.

26. Maj. Gen. E. H. Simpson (col. of 24th N.I.) to be a brigadier of 2nd class on estab., in suc. to Maj. Gen. F. Walker, embarked for Europe.

Maj. Gen. G. Cooper (col. of 34th N.I.) to be a brigadier of 2nd class, during period Maj. Gen. Vincent may be emp. in command of Dinapore div., in suc. to Col. C. R. Skardon, whose temp. app. to brigade staff has not taken place.

27. 17th N.I.—Lieut. J. C. Fitzmaurice to act as interp. and qu. master.

6th L.C.—Lieut. W. Birch, 7th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

31st N.I.—Lieut. R. Robertson, 70th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

28. The gov. gen. of India is pleased to cancel the transfer of Ens. E. Close from 32nd, as a lieut. in 5th N.I., and to make the following prom., transfer, and alteration of rank:—

32nd N.I.—Ens. E. Close to be lieut., v. Lieut. J. J. Mackay, killed in action; with rank from 16th July, 1842, for the augmentation.

Alteration of Rank.—Lieut. O. Cavenagh to rank from 13th Jan. 1842, v. Lieut. J. J. Mackay, killed in action.

Ens. R. C. Stevenson, 72nd N.I., to be lieut. from 12th Nov. 1842, and to stand as 10th lieut. in 5th N.I.

Maj. Gen. Cartwright, nominated to the general staff of the army, app. to the command of the presidency div.

Assist. Surg. G. F. Thomson, m.d., to med. charge of art. at Ferozepore.

Lieut. R. Spencer, adj. to 20th light inf., to offic. as station staff, Loodianah, as a temp. arrangement.

Jan. 29. Lieut. and Adj. J. Towgood, 35th light inf., to act as maj. of brigade to escort of gov. gen.

Lieut. E. J. Boileau to act as adj. to 35th light inf., in room of Lieut. and Adj. Towgood.

30. Lieut. E. W. C. Plowden, of 5th light cav., to be 2nd in command of 5th irreg. cav.

Capt. G. M. Sherer, 1st assist. in central stud, to be supervisor of Hissar stud, v. Maj. C. T. Thomas retired.

Capt. C. Wollaston, 2nd assist. in central stud, to be 1st assist., v. Capt. G. M. Sherer prom.

Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode, sub-assist. in Hhauper stud, to be 2nd assist., v. Capt. C. Wollaston prom.

Brev. Capt. S. B. Goad, 1st light cav., to be a sub-assist. in stud, v. Capt. A. C. Spottiswoode prom.

Lieut. A. Hunter, 25th native inf., to do duty with Ramgurn light inf. bat.

Lieut. G. F. Call, 18th foot, to act as sub-assist. commissary general at Kolangsu, China.

31. 1st L. C.—Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. O'B. Ottley, 6th N.I., to offic. as interp. and qu. master.

Feb. 1. Major Gen N. Wodehouse, of H.M.'s service, app. brig. 2nd class, in G. Os. of 20th ult., posted to station of Meerut.

Medical. Removals and Postings of Medical Officers.—Surg. M. Powell, on furlough, from 23rd N.I. to 2nd reg. grenadiers.

Surg. J. S. Toke, on furlough, from 7th to 10th N.I.

Surg. G. Angus, offic. garr. surg. of Allahabad, from 58th to 11th N.I.

Surg. H. Maclean, new prom., to 45th N.I.

Surg. A. Murray, m.d., new prom., to 23rd N.I.

Surg. T. B. Hart, new prom., to 14th N.I.

Surg. W. Dollard, new prom., to 7th N.I.

Surg. D. A. Macleod, new prom. to 58th N.I.

Assist. Surg. S. H. Batson, recently placed at disposal of comm.-in-chief, to 25th N. I.

Assist. Surg. H. B. Hinton, recently placed at disposal of comm.-in-chief, to do duty with detachment of H.M.'s troops ordered to march from Fort William to upper provinces, under command of Capt. M. Jones, 3rd L.D.

Medical.—Surg. J. Innes, m.d., 56th N.I., and recently returned from furlough, to medical charge of 7th batt. art., during period Surg. J. Row may continue to offic. as superint. surg. of the div.

Assist.-Surg. A. Beale, art., to proceed towards Chatterpore, and do duty with detachment of the force at that place, during absence, on detached employ, of med. officers of 8th regt. L.C. and 13th N.I.; and Assist.-Surg. W. K. McL. Rose, 11th N.I., to afford med. aid to detach. of art. and comp. of sappers and miners at brigade head-qu.

Lieut. the Baron F. A. Von Meyern, 53rd N.I., app. A.-de-C. to Major-Gen. E. Cartwright, comm. the pres. div.

Surg. J. Johnstone, m.d., 31st N.I., at present offic. as garr. surg. of Chunar, confirmed in that app.

Lieut. H. J. W. Carter, 66th N.I., having been declared by the examiners of College of Fort William qualified to discharge the duties of interp. to a native corps, exempted from farther examination.

2. *Removals.*—Lieut. Col. G. Moore, from 59th to 7th N.I., v. Lieut. Col. S. Moody, from latter to former corps. Lieut. Col. T. Oliver, from 12th to 30th N.I., v. Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild (on leave), from latter to former corps. These transfers to have effect from date of arrival at Neemuch and at Lucknow, severally, of 59th and 30th N.I.

Ens. H. J. Hughes, at his own request, removed from 71st and posted to 62nd N.I.

Lieut. W. E. Mulcaster to act as adj., and Lieut. M. Raper to act as qu.-master to 64th N.I., during absence, on leave, of Lieut. and Adj. J. Flyter.

Assist. Surg. J. N. D. Login, m.d., to do duty with 40th foot, until arrival of Assist. Surgs. Mapleton and Brummell, or till further orders.

Artillery.—Lieut. E. C. Austin, 2nd troop, to act as adj. and qu. mast. to brig. and temp. as adj. to art. div. Meerut, v. Daniell prom.

Lieut. Lt. H. D. Tulloh to act as interp. and qu. master to 39th N.I.

Capt. J. V. Forbes, invalid estab., is directed to join and do duty under orders of officer com. European invalids at Chunar.

Vet. Surg. W. P. Barrett, at present attached to 3rd troop 2nd brig. of horse art.

is posted to that brig, v. Green, rem. from 2nd to 1st brig., with which he is now serving.

Feb. 3. The Com.-in-Chief is pleased to post the following officers as brigadiers to stations :—

Maj. Gens. E. H. Simpson to Agra, G. Cooper to Barrackpore, W. Vincent to Ferozepore, and Brig. M. C. Webber to Lucknow.

Maj. Gen. Vincent will remain in command of the Dinapore div., until relieved by Maj. Gen. Sir G. Pollock, &c. &c.

Lieut. W. H. Jeremie re-app. to act as interp. and qu.-master to 58th L.I., and Lieut. R. C. Tylder, same corps, re-app. to act in same situation with 2nd grenadiers.

Medical.—Surg. R. Foley, M.D., rem. from 1st to 56th N.I., and Surg. J. Innes, M.D., from latter to former corps.

Assist. Surg. W. Martin, 32nd N.I., is posted to 57th regt.

Ens. J. A. Law and C. S. Fowle, recently admitted into the service, to join and do duty, the former with 31st N.I. at Cawnpore, and latter with 47th N.I. at Benares.

6. Ens. E. Thompson, recently admitted into service, to join and do duty with 31st N.I. at Cawnpore.

Ens. R. A. Napper and J. A. Bartlett, recently admitted into service, to join and do duty with 36th N.I. at Dinapore.

Assist. Surg. Brummell, 40th foot, to afford med. aid to the details of that regt., and of the Bengal Native corps, proceeding by water to Ferozepore.

6. 71st N.I.—Lieut. G. Q. Nesbitt, 49th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. master.

7. Lieut. H. Hammond, 5th comp. 6th bat., to act as adj. to artill. div., Meywar.

Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. Larkins, 3rd troop 2nd brig. horse art., to act as adj. and qu. master to detachment, v. Fitzgerald app. adj. and qu. master to 2nd brig.

Medical.—Surg. W. L. McGregor, M.D., removed from 2nd bat. of art., posted to 1st Eur. light inf. and directed to join.

Surg. A. C. Duncan removed from 62nd N.I. and posted to 2nd bat. of art.

Assist. Surg. W. E. Pollard, at present attached to 31st foot, directed to proceed to Kurnaul, and to do duty under superint. surgeon at that station.

Lieut. C. T. Chamberlain, 28th N.I., and at present serving with detach. of Christie's horse, app. adj. of 7th irr. cav., v. Lieut. N. B. Chamberlain, trans. to Gov. Gen.'s body-guard.

8. Maj. J. Byrne, 31st foot, to be aide-de-camp on his lordship's personal staff. The appointment to have effect from the 1st inst.

Cornet S. A. C. Swinton, of the 8th light cav., to do duty with his lordship's body-guard.

Lieut. W. L. Mackintosh, of the 43rd N.I., to be superint. of gen. cadets, v. Lieut. F. S. Macmullen, dec.

Lieut. G. Newbolt, dep. assist. com. gen. 2nd class, to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 1st class, v. Maj. C. Haldane, prom. to a reg. majority.

Capt. R. S. Tickell, sub-assist. com. gen., to be dep. assist. com. gen. of 2nd class, v. Lieut. Newbolt prom.

Capt. C. R. Gwatkin, at present offic., to be sub-assist. com. gen., v. Capt. Tickell prom.

9. Brev. Maj. C. Marshall, 68th N.I., and a dep. assist. adj. gen., to be an assist. adj. gen. of div., v. Thompson, embarked for Europe.

Lieut. R. D. Kay, 2nd reg. (grenadiers) and a dep. judge adv. gen., to be a dep. assist. adj. gen., v. Marshall.

Capt. W. M. Smyth, engineers, superint. and coll. of tolls, Nuddea rivers, to take charge of the Berhampore div. of public works, in addition to those of his own app., during absence of Brev. Capt. B. W. Goldie.

Capt. H. Goodwyn, exec. eng., 1st or Dunn Dum div., to offic. as agent for suspension bridges, and superint. and coll. of tolls, &c., circular and eastern canals, during absence of Capt. Boileau, on sick cert.

Lieut. H. H. Duncan, exec. eng., Neemuch div., to offic. as exc. eng. of 1st or Dunn Dum div.

Retired from the Service.—Jan. 27. Surg. R. Foley, M.D., is permitted to retire from the service of the E.I.C. on pension of his rank, from 1st prox. Surg. G. Playfair, insp. gen. of hospitals, and offic. surg. gen., ditto ditto, from 1st March next.—Feb. 3. Maj. C. E. Davis, 58th N.I., ditto, ditto, from this date on pension of a col. Surg. T. Forest, ditto, ditto, from 28th inst., on pension of his rank.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Feb. 3. Surg. F. H. Brett, on priv. affairs; Brev. Capt. T. F. B. Beaton, 10th light cav. med. cert.; Brev. Maj. J. Fraser, 11th light cav., honorary aide-de-camp to the Gov. Gen., *vid* Bombay, on med. cert.—7. Lieut. J. B. Ward-roper, 25th N.I., and attached to Bundelcund legion, on priv. affairs.—17. Brev.

Capt. E. C. F. Beaumont, 32nd N.I., and 1st Lieut. M. Dawes, of art., priv. affairs; Lieut. G. E. Hutch, 57th N.I., on med. cert.; the furlough to Europe on his priv. affairs, granted to Surg. F. H. Brett, of the 3rd inst. is commuted to furlough, on med. cert.; Maj. A. Spens, 74th N.I., priv. affairs; Lieut. M. N. Coombs, 35th light inf., and Lieut. D. M. C. D. Law, 56th N.I., on med. cert.; Surg. A. Christie, on med. cert.

To Sea and Cape of Good Hope.—Feb. 3. Capt. C. Gale, inv. estab., to sea and Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years; Lieut. A. M. Becher, 61st N.I., dep. assist. qu. mast. gen., to Cape of Good Hope, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for two years.

To New S. Wales.—Feb. 17. Lieut. F. J. Harriott, 9th light cav., two years, to New South Wales and Van Diemen's Land, on med. cert.

To Presidency.—Jan. 9. The leave of absence, for six months, to visit presidency, and apply for furlough to Europe, which was granted to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Godfrey, 43rd L.I., in general orders of the 24th ult., cancelled at request of that officer. 12. Lieut. Col. C. F. Wild, 30th N.I., from 10th Jan. to 31st May, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.—13. Lieut. G. C. Hatch, acting interp. and qu.-master to 31st N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st March, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.; Ens. G. F. D'Oyly, 67th N.I., from 20th Jan. to 20th June, to remain at presidency, and to enable him to join; Surg. D. Campbell, from 25th Nov. 1842, to 1st Jan., in ext., to enable him to retire from the service; Ens. C. W. D'Oyly, 68th N.I., from 20th Jan. to 20th June, to remain at presidency, to enable him to join.—14. Assist. Surg. A. Colquhoun, from 11th Jan. to 11th July, on priv. affairs, prep. to Europe; Assist. Surg. Fleming, from 11th Jan. to 11th July, on priv. affairs, prep. to Europe.—15. Ensign C. J. Roberts, 43rd N.I., from 7th Jan. to 7th April, for the purpose of applying for furlough to Europe, for one year, without pay, on priv. affairs.—16. Major J. F. Douglas, 49th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st April, on med. cert., prep. to Cape of Good Hope; Capt. A. Knyvett, 64th N.I., from 15th Jan. to 15th July, prep. to Europe.—19. The leave of absence, for three months, to visit Bombay, prep. to Europe, on med. cert., which was granted to Lieut. J. C. Haughton, 54th N.I., in general orders 6th inst., commuted to leave to visit Calcutta for the same period and on the same account; Capt. F. W. Burroughs, 17th N.I., from 3rd Oct. 1842, to 3rd Feb., prep. to Europe on med. cert.; Capt. C. Boulton, from 1st Dec. 1842, to —, in ext., to remain till the sailing of the vessel on which he has taken his passage to Europe; Capt. W. Carnegie, 58th N.I., from 2nd Feb. to 15th April, prep. to Europe, on priv. affairs; Lieut. J. Irving, from 5th Jan. to 5th July, on med. cert., prep. to Europe. This cancels leave granted him in gen. orders of 24th ultimo; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. W. E. Hay, 1st Eur. L.I., from 10th Jan. to 10th July, on priv. affairs; Lieut. R. H. Hicks, ditto, from 15th Jan. to 15th June, on priv. affairs.—22. Capt. C. Mackenzie, 48th M.N.I.; from 22nd Jan. to 22nd May, prep. to soliciting furlough, on med. cert.; Major (Brev. Capt.) E. Pottinger, Bom. Art., from 22nd Jan. to 1st June, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.; Capt. H. D. Maitland, 72nd N.I., from 31st Jan. to 31st July, prep. to Europe, on priv. affairs.—26. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. H. Drummond, 3rd L.C., from 2nd Feb. to 2nd June, prep. to Europe on priv. affairs.—27. Capt. C. Fowle, invalid estab., on priv. affairs; Brev. Capt. B. W. Goldie, exec. eng. 2nd or Berhampore div. of public works, and Capt. F. W. Burrows, 17th N.I., on med. cert.—28. Capt. J. S. Alston, 27th N.I., from 20th Jan. to 20th July, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.—30. The leave of absence, for nine months, granted to Capt. T. H. G. Besant, 21st N.I., and sub-assist. com. gen., to visit presidency, prep. to sea, on account of his health, is, at his own req., commuted to leave from 1st Feb. to 31st Jan. 1844, to visit Simla, on med. cert.—31. Major-Gen. W. Battine, c.a., from 31st Jan. to 31st May, prep. to Europe, on private affairs.—Feb. 1. Lieut. W. B. Legard, 31st N.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th June, prep. to Europe, on private affairs; Lieut. and Brevet Capt. T. S. Jervis, 71st N.I., from 12th Jan. to —, to remain at presidency, until the arrival of his reg. at Barrackpore; Ens. C. St. G. Brownlow, from 1st Feb. to 31st July, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.—3. The leave of absence, for five months, granted to Lieut. and Brev. Capt. Lord Henry Gordon, 2nd Eurp. reg., and now a captain in the 5th regiment of native infantry, to visit the presidency, prep. to applying for permission to resign the service, is commuted to leave, for the same period, to visit the presidency, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.—4. Major R. L. Anstruther, 6th L.C., from 15th Feb. to 15th Aug., on private affairs; Lieut. D. M. C. D. Law, from 19th Jan. to 19th April, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.

To Singapore.—Jan. 27. Capt. F. Fitzgerald Day, artillery, to Singapore and China, on med. cert., and to be absent from Bengal on that account for twelve months.

To Bombay.—Jan. 12. The leave of absence obtained by Major T. M'Sherry, 30th N.I., extended from 1st Nov. last to 1st May next, prep. to Europe, on med.

cert.; Major G. Huish, 26th light inf., for the purpose of embarking for Europe on furlough, on private affairs.—28. Lieut. F. B. Bosanquet, 16th Grenadiers, from 1st Feb. to 1st July, to proceed towards Bombay, prep. to Europe, on private affairs; this cancels the unexpired portion of leave granted 28th ult.—Feb. 7. Lieut. R. Steward, 16th Grenadiers, from 15th Feb. to 1st July, in ext., to proceed towards Bombay, prep. to Europe, on private affairs.—4. Lieut., Interp., and Qu. Master F. E. Voyle, from 1st Feb. to 1st June, in ext., to Bombay, prep. to Europe, on med. cert.—17. Ens. G. Beadnell, 37th N.I., for six months, to Europe, on med. cert.

To Meerut.—Jan. 9. Lieut. Milne, 21st N.I., from 10th Jan. to 10th July, to settle his accounts in the commissariat department, and to rejoin his corps.—13. Lieut. E. K. Elliot, 43rd L.I., from 15th Feb. to 15th May, ditto, ditto, and join his corps at Futtehghurh.

To Simla.—Jan. 9. Capt. C. H. Naylor, 2nd Eur. regt., from 1st Jan. to 25th Jan., in ext., to enable him to join; Lieut. and Brev. Capt. A. Grant, 2nd Eur. reg., adj. and qu.-master Eur. inv., from 15th Jan. to 10th Nov., on med. cert.—12. Capt. C. Campbell, 53rd N.I., from 14th Jan. to 14th July, on priv. aff.—13. Lieut. Col. G. Moore, 59th N.I., from 31st June to 31st Jan. 1844, on med. cert.—26. Lieut. C. A. Morris, 29th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 10th Nov., in ext., on med. cert.—Feb. 4. 2nd Lieut. J. Walker, engineers, from 17th Jan. to 15th Nov., on med. cert.

To Hills North of Deyrah.—Jan. 19. Capt. H. Clayton, 4th L.C., from 15th Feb. to 15th July, on priv. aff.—23. Major C. Newbery, invalid estab.—Feb. 17. Major J. MacKenzie, 3rd L.C., superint. of central stud, from 15th inst. to 15th Feb. 1844, on med. cert.

To Cossyah Hills.—Jan. 12. Capt. R. F. Macvitie, 49th N.I., from 1st Jan. to 1st Jan. 1844, on med. cert.—16. The leave of absence granted to Brev. Major W. H. Terraneau, exec. officer of 10th or Agra div. of public works, from 1st Nov. 1841 to 1st Nov. 1842, is extended for one year, from last-mentioned date, for health.

To Chunar.—Jan. 9. Lieut. and Brev. Capt. G. O'B. Ottley, 6th N.I., from 10th Jan. to 10th May, on priv. aff.

To Darjeeling.—Jan. 28. Superint. Surg. G. King, Cawnpore div., from 25th Jan. to 25th Jan. 1844, for health.—Feb. 1. Lieut. C. R. Oakes, 45th N.I., from 24th Jan. to 1st Dec., on med. cert.—3. Superint. Surg. A. Halliday, M.D., Benares div., from 1st Feb. to 1st Feb. 1844, in exten., on med. cert.

To Mynpoorie.—Jan. 26. Lieut. J. P. Clarkson, 44th N.I., from 15th Jan. to 15th June, on priv. aff.

To Dinapore.—Jan. 16. Lieut. and Adj. J. Flyter, 64th N.I., from 15th Jan. to 15th July, on priv. aff.

To Shahjehanpore.—Feb. 7. Lieut. R. C. Stevenson, 5th N.I., from 1st March to 1st Sept., to Shahjehanpore, on priv. aff.

To Kurnaul, &c.—Jan. 20. Lieut. Col. T. Palmer, 27th N.I., from 26th Jan. to 26th May, on priv. aff.

To Delhi.—Jan. 12. Capt. M. E. Loftie, from 10th Jan. to 10th July, on priv. aff.

To Ferozepore.—Jan. 9. Capt. C. Farmer, 21st N.I., from 9th Jan. to 9th May, on priv. aff., and enable him to rejoin his corps; Lieut. R. Steward, 16th N.I., from 4th Jan. to 1st March, prep. to Europe, *via* Bombay.—28. Capt. R. L. Burnett, from 15th Dec. 1842 to 15th June, on med. cert.

To Loodianah.—Jan. 19. Surg. A. M'K. Clark, from 20th Jan. to 1st July.

FURLONGHS. (H.M.'s FORCES.)

Jan. 11.—Lieut. Col. Craigie, 55th foot, to Calcutta, four months, from the date of embarkation at Chusan; and Lieut. Snowe to Calcutta, six months, from date of embarkation at Hong Kong, both for health; Lieuts. Speedy, 3rd buffs, and Watson, 21st fusiliers, to England for two years, for health; Lieut. Morgan, 15th hussars, to England, two years; Ens. Lott, 29th foot, to Calcutta, pending the acceptance by H. M. of his resignation of the serv. by the sale of his commission.—19. Captains Swyney and Lane, 63rd foot, to England, for two years each, for health; Maj. Gen. England, 41st foot, to precede his reg. to England *via* Suez; Cornet Carew, 9th lancers, three months, to Calcutta and thence to England, for six months, for the purpose of effecting an exchange, or retiring from the service; Lieut. Todd, 14th L. D. to England, two years.—28. Capt. Miller, 10th foot, to England, two years, for health; Lieuts. Scudamore and Smith, 14th L. D., to England, two years, from March 1st, for health; Capt. Peacocke, 25th foot, to England, nine months, for the purpose of effecting an exchange, or retiring, either on half-pay or by the sale of his commission; Capt. White, 31st foot, to Landour for seven months, from 15th March, for health.—Feb. 4. Capt. Greenwood, R. Art., serving in China, to Eng-

land, for health, Lieut. Mayo, 18th R. Irish, and Capt. Secombe, 26th Camerons; both to England, two years, for health; Brev. Maj. Gough, 3rd L. D., to Madras, six months, from the date of his ceasing to serve on the staff of the Eastern expedition; Lieut. Col. Fairclough, 63rd foot, to England, two years.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 18. *Vellore*, from London.—22. *Juliana*, from China; *Java*, from Liverpool.—26. *Earl Grey*, from London.—27. *Sir William Wallace*, from Mauritius.—29. *Regina*, from Colombo.—FEB. 3. *Windsor*, from London; *Robin Grey*, from Port Louis; *Maria*, from Chusan; *Duke of Bedford*; *Forth*.—4. *Robarts*; *John Wickcliffe*; *Percy*.—5. *Tamerlane*; *Sophia*; *Marion*, all from China; *John Bibby*, from London.—6. *Worcester*, from China.—10. *Mary Ray*, from Mauritius; *Lady Flora Hastings*, from Liverpool.—11. *Warrior*, from China; *Magnificent*, from Mocha and Aden; *William Money*, from China; *Atlas*, from Bourbon.—13. *George Armstrong*, from Ceylon.—14. *Manilla*, from Liverpool; *Charlotte*, from Mauritius.—15. *Memnon*, from Bordeaux.—17. *Lysander*, from China.

Departures.

JAN. 24. *Ann and June*, for Liverpool; *Harvest Home*, ditto; *Henry*, for Mauritius; *Plantagenet*, for London.—27. *Hindoo*, for Liverpool.—29. *Pursee*, for London.—FEB. 2. *Gardner*, for Liverpool; *Isabella*, for Mauritius; *Corinna*, for Liverpool.—5. *Earl Powis*, for Liverpool; *Earl of Hardwick*, and *Thetis*, for London.—10. *Planet*, for London.—11. *India* (steamer), for Madras and Suez; *Narcissus*, for Colombo; *Prince of Wales*, for Cape and London.

Vessels expected to Sail.

FEB. 8. *Robertson*, for Clyde.—9. *Vernon*, for London.—10. *Agnes Ewing*, for Liverpool; *India*, for Suez.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Feb. 18).—Sugar, £3 15s. per ton of 20 cwt.; Saltpetre, £3 10s. ditto; Rum, £3 15s. per ton of 4 hhds.; Shell Lac and Lac Dye, £2 10s. to £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet; Hemp and Jute, £3 per ton of 5 bales; Indigo and Silk Piece Goods, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 50 cubic ft.; Raw Silk, £3 15s. to £4 per ton of 10 cwt.—*To China*. Opium, 8 to 12 dols. per chest; Cotton, 2 dols. 50 cents per bale.—*To the Mauritius*. Grain, Co.'s Rs. 1 per bag; Measurement Goods, Co.'s Rs. 20 to 25 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

Dec. 6. At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. Gonsalves, of the secret and political dep., daughter.

29. At Jungpore, the lady of J. M. De Verinne, Esq., of twins (boys).

Jan. 1. At Hinglee, the lady of Capt. C. MacLeod, comm. 1st reg. Nizam's cav., daughter.

7. At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. H. R. Ramsay, 24th N.I., son.

16. At Moradabad, the lady of Mr. T. Williams, daughter (still-born).

— At Moulmein, the lady of Capt. G. Briggs, dep. com. of ord., son.

18. At Moulmein, the lady of Lieut. H. Dallas, 33rd N.I., son.

— At Ahmedabad, the lady of Surg. W. B. Taylor, 22nd L.C., daughter.

19. At Outhlaw, the wife of Mr. T. C. Pennington, son.

20. At Delhi, the lady of Rev. J. Caldwell, son.

21. At sea, on board the *Agincourt*, the lady of Lieut. Speedy, 3rd foot, or the Buffs, daughter.

22. At Ramree, in Arracan, Mrs. R. A. Fink, daughter.

— At Bareilly, the lady of Capt. Rind, 71st regt., daughter.

— At Meerut, the wife of Mr. J. Boule, son.

— At Maharajunge Factory, the lady of J. Davidson, Esq., son.

23. At Dinapore, the lady of Lieut. Nicholas, H M. 62nd regt., son and heir.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. F. Bolst, son.

— At Benares, the lady of Capt. G. Short, 45th N.I., son and heir.

— At Tezpor, in Assam, the lady of John Strong, Esq., daughter.

24. Mrs. Dumergue, daughter.

25. At Chowringhee, the lady of G. F. McClintock, Esq., B.C.S., son.

— At Shahjehanpore, the lady of F. P. Buller, Esq., civ. serv., son.

— At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Wallace, daughter.

26. At Delhi, the wife of Mr. W. Fraser, son.

- Jan. 26. At Koolna, Jessore, the lady of W. H. Rainey, Esq., son.
 — At Meerut, the lady of H. T. Owen, Esq., C.S., son.
 27. At Burdwan, the wife of the Rev. J. G. Lincke, daughter.
 — At Juanpore, the wife of T. Threipland, Esq., daughter.
 28. At Patna, the lady of D. Cunliffe, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 29. At Delhi, the lady of the Rev. J. Caldwell, son.
 — At Mymensing, the lady of R. M. Skinner, Esq., son.
 — Mrs. W. Squires, daughter.
 30. At Purneah, the lady of W. T. Taylor, Esq., C.S., daughter.
 31. At Barrackpore, the lady of Capt. H. Goodwyn, eng., son (still-born).
 Feb. 1. At Calcutta, Mrs. J. Martin, son.
 2. At Saugor, Central India, the lady of Capt. J. D. Kennedy, sub-assist. com. gen., daughter.
 3. At Bhaugulpore, the lady of J. O. Landale, Esq., son.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Davis, son.
 5. At Calcutta, the lady of G. M. Gasper, Esq., daughter.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. C. A. Pritchard, son.
 — At Mozufferpore, the lady of A. R. Young, Esq., C.S., son.
 6. At Buxar, the lady of Lieut. C. Gordon, 74th N.I., son.
 — At Calcutta, the wife of Mr. J. Graham, assist. surv., daughter.
 8. At Sreemuddy, Mrs. Cockburn, daughter.
 — At Calcutta, the lady of W. C. Breen, Esq., daughter.
 — At Lucknow, the lady of Lieut. J. H. Ferris, adj. 12th N.I., son.
 9. At Calcutta, Mrs. W. A. Shepard, son.
 10. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Nichol, Esq., daughter.
 11. At Chinsurah, the lady of D. Jenkins, Esq., of Nagdah Factory, daughter (still-born).
 12. At Seebpore, the lady of J. Cowie, Esq., son.
 — At Chowringhee, the lady of R. J. Campbell, Esq., late capt. 49th regt., son and heir.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. J. W. Hay, daughter.
 13. Mrs. Jas. S. Robertson, son.
 14. At Calcutta, Middle Road Intally, Mrs. D. J. Daniel, daughter.
 16. At Calcutta, the lady of W. Palmer, Esq., son and heir.
 — At Cossipore, Mrs. Kenny, wife of T. J. Kenny, Esq., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 16. Mr. Conductor F. C. Sherren, commis. dep., to Sarah, eldest daughter of Mr. Conductor W. P. Muidment, pension establishment, army commissariat.
 21. At Meerut, Lieut. G. H. Clifford, Bengal H.A., to Sophia Brodie, youngest daughter of Lieut.-Col. Duncan Macpherson (late 78th Highlanders).
 — At Meerut, Lieut. Robert C. Tytler, 38th regt. N.I., to Isabella, eldest daughter of the late Dr. Nicholson, of Glasgow.
 — At Puttyghur, Capt. J. H. Hatchell, 69th N.I., to Frances Ann, third daughter of Sir Robert Graham, Bart., of Esk, Cumberland.
 23. At Gwalior, Mr. Jas. Hearne to Miss Maria Angelica, eldest daughter of Mr. J. Caldeira, head clerk of the Jansi agency in Bundelcund.
 — William Ambrose Serle, Esq., to Charlotte, daughter of Maj. Gen. R. Brice Fearon, c. b.
 — At Calcutta, Mr. J. Templeton to Harriet, youngest daughter of the late John Clark, Esq.
 24. At Calcutta, Mr. Lewis Guilleron to Miss A. C. Baptist.
 — Mr. David Richardson Berwick to Eliza, eldest daughter of the late George Meyer, Esq., principal Sudder Ameen, of Moorshedabad.
 30. Mr. William D'Auvergne Lowrie to Eliza Ann, eldest daughter of Mr. John William Lowrie, at Delhi.
 Feb. 2. At Agra, Lieut. H. G. Colvill, H. M. 39th foot, to Anne Saunder, 2nd daughter of the late Capt. J. Nicholson, of the Bengal army.
 4. At Deegah, near Dinapore, Mr. T. H. Davies to Miss Agnes Leverett.
 — Dr. T. B. Hornbrook, son of Capt. Hornbrook, R.M., to Emily Sarah, elder daughter of F. Smyth, Esq., banker, &c., Dinapore.
 8. At Calcutta, Capt. James Abbott, Bengal Artillery, in political charge of Nimaur, to Margaret Anne Harriet, eldest daughter of J. H. Fergusson, Esq., of Trochuigne, Ayrshire, North Britain.
 — Mr. John Ireland, H. C. M., to Miss Jane Long.
 10. At Chinsurah, Mr. A. A. Avietmal to Catherine, eldest daughter, and Mr. J. A. Avietmal to Louisa Cornelia, second daughter, of Mr. Phillip Barber.

Feb. 13. At Calcutta, J. C. Turner, Esq., to Miss Mary Ann Payton.

DEATHS.

- Nov. 18. At Sehore, Quar.-master Serg. Berry, of the Meywar Bheel corps.
 Jan. 4. At Berhampore, Caroline Augusta, infant daughter of Brev. Capt. Bignell, 69th N. I., offic. exec. offic., 2nd div.
 9. Infant son of F. Skipwith, Esq., C. S., aged eight months.
 10. At Allahabad, Mr. B. Gomes, aged 24 years.
 16. At Cooley Bazaar, Jane, relict of the late J. Thomas, Esq., ship-builder, Howrah, aged 56 years.
 19. At Dacca, Sultana, lady of Johanness Stephen, Esq., aged 22 years; Johanness Stephen, Esq. aged 53.
 20. At Allahabad, of small-pox, Miss Harriett Nowlan, aged 15.
 — At Calcutta, Maj. Gen. Foster Waker, commanding the presidency division, aged 61.
 21. At Kavel, Feliz Catharina, the beloved wife of Mr. P. D'Souza, organist of the cathedral, aged 31.
 — At Calcutta, Mrs. Alfred Wm. Smith, aged 24.
 — At Agra, Catharine, the infant daughter of Mr. J. E. Martin, of the Agra Bank.
 — Mrs. F. S. Harrison, the wife of C. E. Harrison, Bengal pilot service, aged 17.
 22. At Dorunda, Elizabeth Barks, wife of Qu.-master serg. William Barks, of the Ramghur Light Inf.
 — At Ballygunge, Joseph Gurney, son of Henry Chapman, Esq., aged 8 months.
 23. At Calcutta, A. G. Aldwell, aged five months.
 25. At Cawnpore, Mrs. Harriet Jacobi, aged 27.
 26. At Mangalore, Lieut. Vivian, of the 28th regt. N.I.
 27. At Cawnpore, Eliza Anne, wife of Brev. Capt. C. L. Edwards, act. adj. 70th N.I., aged 22.
 — At Buttowrah, Eliza, wife of W. Matthews, Esq., aged 38.
 28. At Calcutta, Elizabeth Maria, youngest daughter of Mr. B. Barber, of the Preventive Service, aged five months.
 29. At Ferozepore, Capt. R. L. Burnett, 51th N.I.
 30. At Calcutta, Mrs. Hannah Atkinson, aged 70.
 31. At Agra, Eliza Gray, aged 14, daughter of Mr. Overseer Gray, D. P. W. Almorah.
 — At Calcutta, Richard Vaughan, Esq., aged 46.
 — At Dum-Dum, aged 24, Eleanor, wife of Serg. W. Skeaf.
 Feb. 1. At Meerut, Alice, daughter of Mr. J. Dalby.
 5. At Mirzapore, Lieut. Col. W. B. Salmon, commanding 58th reg. N.I.
 — On board the floating-light vessel, Mr. R. Raymond Oakshot, boatswain of the H. C.'s naval storekeeper's yard, aged 52.
 6. At Allahabad, only child of Mr. and Mrs. P. H. Bristow, aged 3 months.
 7. The Rev. Mr. Spencer, assistant chaplain of Kurnaul. He put an end to his existence by shooting himself. The unfortunate gentleman had, for some time previous, been labouring under great pain and mental excitement, and, at the time he committed the fatal act, was totally devoid of reason.
 9. At Calcutta, James Curtis, Esq., aged 28.
 10. On board the H. C.'s hull *Italtrass*, Capt. W. Ramsay, aged 46.
 11. At Bauleah, W. Fulford Sealy, Esq., civ. assist. surg. of Pubna, aged 30.
 — At Calcutta, Lieut. Archibald Cameron, assist. commiss. of ord., aged 69.
 13. At Calcutta, Mrs. Isabella Morrison, lady of the Rev. J. H. Morrison, aged 25.
 16. At Calcutta, Thomas Thompson, Esq., aged 64.
Lately. At Amerapore, Mr. Staig, one of the most active and influential merchants in the Burmese dominions.

Madras.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

RETIREMENT OF THE HON. MR. LUSHINGTON.

Fort St. George, Jan. 23, 1843.—On the Hon. Mr. Lushington's retiring from his duties as councillor, as well as from his long period of service in the Madras Presidency, the Governor in Council desires to record his sense of the obligation he lies under to Mr. Lushington for the support he has given him since his arrival at the

seat of government, as well as for the great benefit the public have derived from his long and zealous services, accompanied by the varied talents which have so long distinguished him, either as executing the duties of a subordinate officer, or since he has been elevated to the higher offices of the service.

All honours and privileges attached to the office of member of council will be continued to the Hon. C. M. Lushington, Esq., until his embarkation.

REMOVAL OF THE CADET ESTABLISHMENT.

Fort St. George, Feb. 7.—The Most Hon. the Governor in Council having decided that the establishment maintained for the reception of cadets on their first arrival in India shall be removed from Fort St. George to Palaveram, he is pleased to direct that the following arrangements shall have effect from the 1st prox.

The servants and establishment maintained for the cadets will be placed under charge of the cantonment adjutant of Palaveram, subject to the orders and control of the brigadier commanding that station. The person in charge of the marine police-boat will, under the orders of the master-attendant, on visiting ships arriving from England, be required to obtain from the commander or chief officer a correct nominal roll of the cadets on board, which he will deliver to the master-attendant's department for immediate transmission to the adjutant-general of the army, and no cadets are to be allowed to land until the serjeant is sent to receive them and their baggage. The person in charge of the marine police-boat will be supplied by the adjutant-general, through the master-attendant, with printed forms, and he will deliver one to each cadet on board. Printed instructions will be addressed to the cadet in the form to enter therein his name, and the number and description of his trunks, and to deliver the document, thus filled up, to the serjeant who will be sent on board to receive him before he leaves the ship. The serjeant will deliver the documents to the adjutant-general. A secure room will be appropriated in the building of the Sea Custom-House for the reception of the cadets' baggage, which will be landed in front of the master-attendant's office, under care of police peons specially sent to take care of it, and as far as it may be practicable, in the same boat with the cadets, in charge of the serjeant. The serjeant will not be held responsible for loose parcels. The adjutant-general may grant to cadets, immediately after reporting themselves at his office, permission to reside with their friends at the presidency. He will adopt the necessary measures for the conveyance of the remaining cadets to Palaveram, immediately on landing, and their arrival at that station will be reported to the brigadier commanding.

If applications are not made for cadets to remain with their friends at Madras, before the young gentlemen land, they will be held liable for the expense of the carriage hired for their conveyance to Palaveram. The cadets' baggage will be forwarded, together with the lists of baggage, to Palaveram, the day following that upon which they land. Each cadet, after receiving his baggage, will affix his signature to the list thereof, and return it to the cantonment-adjutant. The cadets will be required to pay for the carriages employed to convey them to Palaveram, and each individual for his share of the baggage-cart, or the amount will be deducted from the first issue of pay. The adjutant-general will make arrangements for the conveyance of the baggage at the ordinary rate of such conveyance, and will cause the amount of the hire of the cart or carts to be specified in the list of baggage before the cadet's signature is affixed to it.

The cadet-serjeant will be placed under the orders of the adjutant-general of the army. Young officers, while staying at the cadets' quarters, will do duty with the regiments stationed at Palaveram, as they may be appointed by the Commander-in-Chief.

His Exc. the Commander-in-Chief is requested to issue such orders as he may consider necessary to carry the above regulations into effect, and provide for the management of the establishment at Palaveram.

APPLICATIONS FOR APPOINTMENTS.—NATIVE LANGUAGES.

Government House, Feb. 6.—Memorandum.—With reference to the orders of the Hon. the Court of Directors, published 3rd Feb. 1813, to enable the Hon. the Governor the more fully to appreciate, with due regard to the public interests, the claims of gentlemen of the civil service applying for appointments in the provinces, his lordship requests that all applications for appointments in particular districts may be accompanied by a statement of competency, or not, to transact public business in the vernacular language of the district.

His lordship also considers it desirable that gentlemen should at the same time state whether they have been previously employed, and for what period, in the district, and in the line of service in which office is sought.

MOVEMENTS OF REGIMENTS.

Jan. 31.—6th Regt. N.I., returned from foreign service in China, to Palaveram; 14th do. do., to Vellore; 39th do. do., to Trichinopoly; 40th do., from Palaveram to Masulipatam; 1st do., from Masulipatam, to Secunderabad; 19th do., from Trichinopoly, to Paulghautcherry; head-quarters of the sappers and miners, from the Neilgherry Hills, to Bangalore.

Feb. 7.—The C. troop of horse artillery, returned from foreign service in China, to Bangalore; the B. company 2nd bat. artillery, do., do.; No. 9 Karkhanah, from St. Thomas's Mount, do.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS.

Jan. 23. The Hon. H. Chamier, Esq., to be pres. of revenue, marine, and coll. boards.

G. D. Drury, Esq., to be chief sec. to Government.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., to act as chief sec. to Government, during abs. of Mr. Drury or until further orders.

J. F. Thomas, Esq., to be sec. to Government, from date of Mr. Clerk's embarkation for Europe. In the meantime, Mr. Thomas will discharge the duties of Mr. Clerk's office, in addition to those of chief sec.

D. White, Esq., to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of southern div. of Arcot.

The Hon. D. Arbuthnot to be assist. to coll. and mag. of Bellary.

J. L. Lushington, Esq., to be assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Tanjore.

27. W. E. Lockhart, Esq., to act as principal coll. and mag. of Salem, during abs. of Mr. Gleig on leave, or until further orders

S. Scott, Esq., to act as judge and crim. judge of Chittoor, until further orders.

F. Copleston, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Rajahmundry, during abs. of Mr. Rohde on leave, or until further orders.

A. Purvis, Esq., to be sub-coll. and joint mag. of Nellore.

C. J. Shubrick, Esq., to be reg. to Zillah Court of Salem.

R. B. M. Binning, Esq., to be head assist. to coll. and mag. of the N. Div. of Arcot.

W. Knox, Esq., to act as assist. judge and joint crim. judge of Vizagapatam, during abs. of Mr. T. J. W. Thomas on leave, or until further orders.

W. E. Cochrane, Esq., to be head assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Nellore.

J. W. Cherry, Esq., to be 2nd assist. to aect. gen., on Mr. F. Lushington's embarkation.

J. H. Goldie, Esq., to act as head assist. to coll. and mag. of Malabar, during abs. of Mr. Silver on leave, or until further orders.

T. J. Knox, Esq., to be reg. to Zillah Court of Rajahmundry.

Feb. 2. The undermentioned civil servants attained the rank set opposite to their names, on the dates specified:—

Messrs. F. N. Malby, third class, 12th Jan. 1843; C. T. Kaye, ditto, ditto; T. H. Davidson, ditto, ditto; T. W. Goodwyn, ditto, ditto; G. A. Harris, ditto, ditto; G. T. Beauchamp, ditto, ditto; H. Forbes, ditto, ditto; E. E. Ward, fourth class, 28th Jan. 1843; W. Knox, ditto, ditto; A. Hamilton, fifth class, 9th Jan. 1843; A. Hathaway, ditto, ditto; R. G. Clarke, ditto, 3rd ditto; J. W. Cherry, ditto, 9th ditto; G. Ellis, ditto, ditto; E. G. R. Fane, ditto, ditto; T. J. Knox, ditto, ditto.

7. T. Pycroft, Esq., to act as sub sec. to Board of Rev. during abs. of Mr. Roupell on sick cert., or until further orders.

T. Pycroft, Esq., reported his return to pres. from England, on 5th inst.

B. Lutchmee Nursimha Sastry to act as pundit sudr ameen of the Prov. Court in

the western div., during suspension from duty of Goorum Appana Sastry, cr until further orders.

Feb. 10. N. W. Kindersley, Esq., to be second member of Board of Rev., continuing for special purposes in charge of the residency of Tanjore.

To Europe.—Jan. 23. N. W. Kindersley, Esq., princ. coll. and mag. of Tanjore, three years (subsequently cancelled); R. Clerk, Esq., sec. to govt., ditto.—Feb. 7. C. H. Woodgate, Esq., head assist. to coll. and mag. of Trichinopoly, three years; A. M. Sutherland, Esq. jun. assist. to coll. and mag., and lieut. gov. of Fort St. George, in Ganjam, three years, for health.—17. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., three years.

To Cape of Good Hope.—Jan. 23. T. B. Roupell, Esq., sub-sec. to Board of Rev., two years, for health.

To Presidency.—Jan. 27. W. E. Jellicoe, Esq., regr. to Zil. Court, Chittour, prep. to Europe.—31. J. D. Bourdillon, Esq., sec. to Board of Rev. ditto ditto.—Feb. 13. J. R. Pringle, Esq. head assist. to coll. and mag. of Tinnevely, in ext., to enable him to obtain leave to Cape of Good Hope, for health.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 7. E. E. Ward, Esq., head assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Coimbatore, two months.—Feb. 17. W. C. Osowell, Esq., act. head assist. and princ. coll. and mag. of Salem, three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Appointments.—Feb. 13. Rev. W. T. Blenkinsop, A.B., to be junior chaplain of St. George's Cathedral, from the 8th Jan. last.

Feb 14. Extract from minutes of consultation in the Ecclesiastical Department, under date the 6th Feb. 1843, published in general orders.

"Resolved, that the undermentioned gentlemen, if members of the Church of England, be appointed lay trustees for the management of church affairs on the chaplaincy of Mangalore :

The Zillah Judge and the officer commanding the station."

Retirement.—Rev. G. J. Cubitt, to retire from the Company service, such retirement to commence from 26th July, 1841 (confirmed by letter from Court of Directors).

Leave of Absence.—3. Rev. E. Whitehead, A.M., chaplain of Arcot, three months, commencing from 7th Feb.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Fort St. George, Jan. 23, 1843.—*Infantry.*—Major J. A. Howden, from 1st Madras Eur. reg., to be lieut. col., v. Burns, retired; date of com. 19th Jan. 1843.

1st Madras Eur. Reg.—Capt. C. Butler to be major, Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) J. G. Neill to be capt., and Ensign D. Brown to be lieut. in suc. to Howden, prom.; date of com., 19th Jan. 1843.

Ensign C. S. Elliot brought on the effec. strength of army, from 29th Aug. 1842, to complete estab.

39th N.I.—Lieut. E. Norman to be capt., and Ens. H. Frye to be lieut., v. Harriot, dec.; date of com. 15th Dec. 1842.

Ens. J. M. D. Hackett, brought on effec. strength of army, from 3rd Sept. 1842, to complete estab.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. S. Rogers to be surg., v. Mortimer, retired; date of com., 3rd Jan. 1843.

Returned to Duty.—Lieut. Col. P. Montgomerie, c.b., artillery, having returned from foreign service, will resume his app. as princ. commiss. of ordnance.

The services of Lieut. Col. F. Bond, artillery, replaced at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

The 6th, 14th, and 39th regs. of N.I., having been ordered to return to Madras from service in China. The Gov. in Council is pleased to direct that the officers of those corps on staff employ, whose services were placed temp. at disp. of Com.-in-Chief for reg. duty, will severally resume charge of their respective appointments.

The services of Assist. Surg. J. W. G. Macdonell, acting Zillah surg., Cuddapah, have been replaced at disposal of Com.-in-Chief.

27.—Lieut. Col. J. Anderson, 3rd light inf., to be a brigadier of 2nd class, and to command Bellary.

31. *Examinations.*—Assist. Surg. A. H. Ashley has passed the examination in the Hindoostanee language.

39th N.I.—Ens. H. Bruce to be lieut., v. Searle, dec.; date of com. 29th Jan. 1843.

1st L.I.—Lieut. R. W. Raikes, to be adjutant.

Major R. F. Eames, Eur. vet. art. comp., to charge of native pensioners and holders of family certificates at Masulipatam.

Capt. J. F. Musgrove, 36th N.I., to charge of invalids, &c., of the H.C.S.'s proceeding to England on the ship *Mary Ann*.

Feb. 2. *To do Duty*.—Assist. Surg. H. Goodhall, 19th N.I., with 6th N.I., during absence of Surg. Thomson on leave.

Capt. F. A. Reid, 6th N.I., app. to act as dep. assist. adj. gen. centre div., during absence of Capt. Sherriff, or till further orders.

Artillery.—Lieut. W. C. L. Baker, from 2nd bat. to horse brigade.

Lieut. H. R. Owen, 2nd N.V.B., now in command at Guntor, will join the head quarters of battalion at Wallajahbad.

3. Capt. T. T. Pears, commanding sappers and miners, directed to join head qu. of corps on Neilgherries.

Removal.—Ens. J. Lawder, 4th N.I., to 28th N.I., and will rank next below Ens. A. Broome.

28th N.I.—Ens. A. Ritherdon to be lieut., v. Vivian, dec.; date of com., 26th Jan. 1843.

Capt. R. C. Moore, art., to act as com. of ord. in arsenal of Fort St. George.

7. Capt. J. V. Hughes, 59th N.I., having returned from foreign service, will resume his app. as acting paym. in Southern div.

The services of Capt. C. Yates, 46th N.I., replaced at disp. of Com.-in-Chief from date of his being relieved by Capt. Hughes.

Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) F. C. Cotton, engineers, having returned from foreign service in China, will resume charge of his app. of civil eng. in the 7th div., at the expiration of his leave on med. cert.

10. *Medical*.—Superint. Surg. C. Currie, to be superint. surg. presidency div.

Superint. Surg. D. S. Young, to be superint. surg. S. div. of the army.

Surg. B. Williams, to be a superint. surg. in Malabar and Canara, from 1st Feb., 1843, v. Wylie.

Surg. G. B. Macdonnell, to be garr. surg. of Trichinopoly, v. Williams.

28th N.I.—Ens. A. Prichard, to be Lieut., v. Lamb, dec., date of com. 2nd Feb., 1843.

14. 10th N.I.—Ens. G. J. Stapleton, to be Lieut., v. Chatfield resigned; date of com. 7th Feb., 1843.

Mr. R. Dickie, m.n., who arrived at Madras on the 5th inst., admitted on estab. as an assist. surg., and directed to do duty under the surgeon of gen. hospital at pres.

Assist. Surg. C. B. Craske, is permitted to enter on general duties of the army.

Head-Quarters, Choultry Plain, Jan. 20, 1843.—Removals.—Artillery.—Capt. and Brev. Maj. A. G. Hyslop, from horse brig. to 2nd bat.

Capt. and Brev. Maj. P. Anstruther, from 2nd bat. to horse brigade.

Capt. G. Alcock will be borne on returns of horse brig. non-effective.

The services of Lieut. (Brev. Capt.) G. Balfour, art., placed at disposal of her M.'s plenipotentiary in China, for employment as one of her M.'s consuls in China, subject to the confirmation of the Queen.

21. Assist. Surg. J. W. Macdonell, to do duty under surg. at gen. hosp., and is to be struck off strength of 1st L.C.

23. Lieut. M. T. French, 34th L.I., acting qu. master and interp. 47th N.I., to rejoin his regt.

25. Lieut. Col. Watson in command of a field detach. of regts. from Nagpore subsid. force, is to have the rank of brigadier, and Capt. R. J. Kempt of 43rd N.I., the staff officer of the detachment is to be styled brigade major.

Capt. McGoun and Burn having returned to their duties in the judge adv. gen. dep.—Capt. Osborne will assume charge of the IV, and Capt. McQueen of the IX districts.

Ens. E. J. Lawder, 44th N.I., to charge of detach. of recruits belonging to 33rd and 44th N.I., now at the pres. under orders to embark for Moulmein.

26. Lieut. Col. F. Bond, 1st batt. art., will proceed to Secunderabad and assume command of artil. Hyderabad subsid. force.

To do Duty.—27. Ens. J. M. D. Hackett, 38th N.I., with 9th N.I., until 30th June next.

Removals ordered in the Infantry.—28. Lieut. Cols. F. Haleman, from 41st regt. to 14th; A. B. Dyce, from 14th regt. to 41st (to have effect from 20th Oct. 1842); J. Anderson, from 3rd L.I. to 14th regt.; J. Morgan, c.b., from 30th regt. to 7th; F. Haleman, from 14th regt. to 46th; W. L. G. Williams, from 46th regt. to 3rd L.I.; J. A. Howden (late prom.) to 30th regt.; Ens. C. S. Elliot, 1st Mad. Eurp. regt., will join inf. dep. at St. Thomas's Mount.

Medical.—Assist. Surgs. T. D. Harrison, removed to 45th N.I.; H. Goodall, from 6th N.I. to 19th N.I.; R. H. Manley, m.n., from 25th N.I. to 48th; J. Dor-

ward, from 39th N.I. to 13th; T. T. Smith, from 14th N.I. to 25th; A. C. B. Neil, m.d., from 13th N.I. to I. V. Comp., when relieved; C. W. Pickering, from 48th N.I. to do duty with 32nd N.I., when relieved; J. Ratton, from I. V. Comp. to do duty under superint. surg. north div. Assist. Surg. J. Kennedy, m.d., will, on being relieved from doing duty with 45th N.I., rejoin the superint. surg.'s dep. south div.

Examination.—31. Lieut. A. L. Molyneux, 2nd Eur. L.I.—college—qualified as interpreter.

Medical.—Assist. Surg. A. Wilkinson, recently returned from China with a detach. of 14th N.I., to do duty with 63rd foot.

Feb. 4. Assist. Surg. W. Forrester, removed from doing duty with 14th N.I. to do duty under superint. surg. of Malabar and Kanara.

6. Capt. and Brev. Maj. P. Anstruther, horse art., app. a member of remount committee to assemble at Ossoor on the 15th inst., in room of Cap. G. Hall relieved.

10. Ens. R. O. Cary and P. F. Nicholson, recently posted to 13th N.I., will join and accompany 40th N.I. to Masulipatam, from whence they will proceed to Samulcotta.

13. *Removals.*—*Infantry.*—Lieut. Col. W. Taylor, from 39th reg. to 29th reg.; Lieut. Col. J. Kerr, from 29th reg. to 39th reg.

Lieut. T. L. Jackson, of the 40th N.I. will join his corps on route to Masulipatam.

Posting.—Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardet to 15th N.I.

15. *Artillery.*—Capt. S. S. Trevor, removed from 3rd bat. to horse brig.; Capt. J. Maitland, from 4th bat. to ditto; Lieut. and Bt. Capt. W. A. Orr, from 2nd bat. to 4th bat.; 1st Lieut. J. Patrickson, from 4th bat. to 2nd bat.; 1st Lieut. H. T. M. Berdmore, from 4th bat. to 3rd bat.; 1st Lieut. R. Macpherson, from 3rd bat. to 4th bat.; 2nd Lieut. C. D. Waddell, from 3rd bat. to 2nd bat.; 2nd Lieut. H. E. Hicks, from 2nd bat. to 3rd bat.

Retirement.—Feb. 7. Lieut. W. Chatfield, 10th N.I., permitted to resign the service of the E.I.C., and to return to Europe.

Returned to Duty.—Jan. 20. Lieut. H. L. Burleigh, 11th N.I.—23. Lieut. W. Alexander Greenlaw, 32nd N.I.—Feb. 10. Lieut. H. King, 6th L.C.; Lieut. J. Patrickson, art.—14. Capt. H. Roberts, 9th N.I.; Assist. Surg. J. W. Maillardet.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 31. Vet. Surg. J. F. Jennings, 7th L.C., for health (subsequently cancelled).—Feb. 3. Lieut. R. F. Snow, 24th N.I.; Lieut. T. D. Dyer, 36th N.I., for health.—7. Lieut. A. T. Cadell, art., for health.—10. Capt. P. T. Cherry's (1st L.C.) leave to Europe cancelled at his request.—14. Lieut. M. O. Smith, 1st L.C., priv. aff., ceasing to draw pay; Lieut. J. L. Heathorn, 3rd Palamcottah L.I., for health.—17. Maj. W. F. A. Elliott, 29th N.I., to embark from Bombay; Lieut. S. I. Corfield, 39th N.I.

To Cape of Good Hope and New South Wales.—Jan. 23. Lieut. Col. J. J. Underwood, superint. eng. pres. div., for health.—Feb. 3. Lieut. Col. W. Watkins, 1st Eur. regt., two years.

To Sea.—Jan. 23. Capt. N. B. Preston, 17th N.I., for health, till 31st July, 1844.

To Neilgherries.—Feb. 3. Lieut. J. Mortlock, 35th N.I., 15th Feb. to 15th Aug.; Capt. G. G. Mackenzie, assist. mil. aud. gen. till 31st Oct. 1843.—17. Brev. Capt. J. C. Shaw, engrs., 11th Feb. 1843 to 1st Feb. 1845, for health; Lieut. H. Fergusson, 45th N.I., four months.

To the Western Coast.—Jan. 27. Capt. J. W. Bayley, 20th M.N.I., eighteen months, for health.

To Bellary.—Feb. 17. Cornet O. Pelley, 7th L.C., from 7th March to 7th July.

To Presidency.—Feb. 3. Ens. J. Wright, 27th N.I., 26th Feb. to 1st Aug.—4. Lieut. C. W. Taylor, 13th N.I. to 1st May.—6. Surg. H. S. Brice, 15th N.I., from 10th March, prep. to Europe.—17. Maj. Gen. G. Bishop, 28th N.I., 10th March to 10th Sept; Capt. W. Yarde, 3rd L.I., 10th March to 10th June; Capt. C. Taylor, 47th N.I., 9th March to 9th July; Lieut. H. Hart, 39th N.I., to Aug. 31.

To Calcutta.—Feb. 10. Lieut. G. S. Dobbie, 44th N.I., four months, from date of embarkation.

To Secunderabad.—Jan. 23. Capt. J. Miller, 43rd N.I., to 10th May, for health. Feb. 3. Col. F. Haleman, 46th N.I., to 31st May.

To Eastern Coast.—Jan. 23. Lieut. W. R. Ackman, 8th N.I., to 31st May, for health. Feb. 17. Lieut. D. Pollard, 47th N.I., 9th March to 9th July.

To Bangalore.—Jan. 26. Lieut. Colonel H. Smith, 28th N.I., to 31st May, for health.

To Barrackpore.—Jan. 23. Ens. G. Girdlestone, 11th N.I., to 20th June, 1843.

To Cuddalore.—Feb. 6. Captain C. Pooly, 38th N.I., to Jan. 1844, for health.
17. Ens. J. S. Barclay, 39th N.I., to Sept. 30.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

JAN. 23. *Blundell*, from China.—25. *Victoria*, from China.—27. *Asia*, from Hong-kong.—FEB. 5. *Duke of Argyle*, from London.—6. *Susan*, from Port Louis; *Pathfinder*, from Mauritius.—11. *Mary Catherine*, from China.—12. *Cordelia*, from Liverpool.—16. *India*, st., from Calcutta.

Departures.

JAN. 26. *Carribeans*, for Liverpool.—27. *Cuthbert Young*, for Singapore.—FEB. 1. *True Briton*, for London.—3. *Mary Ann*, for Cape and London.—17. *India*, st., for Suex.

Freights to London (Feb. 16).—Dead Weight, £2 to £3 per ton of 20 cwt. Light Goods, Indigo, £3. 10s.; Cotton, £2. 15s. to £3 per ton of 50 cubic feet.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 11.—At Cottayam, the wife of the Rev. J. Johnson, son.
18. At Madras, the lady of H. D. Phillips, Esq., c.s., daughter.
19. At Kulladghee, the lady of Lieut. Col. J. Garnault, comd. 21st regt. M. N. I., son.
20. At Bellary, the lady of W. C. Ogilvie, Esq., daughter.
— At Bangalore, the wife of Apothecary A. Bertie, son.
22. At Guindy, the wife of Mr. W. Durnford, daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of W. D. Mainwaring, 2nd E. I. L. I., son.
24. At Nusseerabad, the lady of Maj. Douglas, 14th N. I., daughter.
28. At Madras, the wife of Mr. J. Goodsir, son.
Feb. 2.—At Arcot, Mrs. J. Hufford, daughter.
5. At Masulipatam, the wife of Mr. W. Sloan, daughter.
— At Poona, the wife of Mr. J. Randall, riding master horse brigade, son.
8. At Coimbatore, the lady of Capt. W. Gordon, 31st Light Inf., daughter.
9. At Allahabad, the wife of Mr. A. Hykoop, daughter.
11. The lady of J. Arathoon, Esq., daughter.
— At Bangalore, the lady of D. Boyd, Esq., superintending surgeon, Mysore division, son.
15. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of Assist Surg. Matthew Kane, M. B. daughter.
16. At Madras, the wife of Mr. John Maskell, son.
— At Chintzpooglie, the lady of E. F. Danvers, Esq., son.
17. At St. Thomas' Mount, the lady of the Rev. V. Shortland, daughter.
19. At Kamptee, the lady of Maj. Fitz-Gerald, 42nd Regt. M. N. I., daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 23. At Ootacamund, Assist. Apothecary J. W. Gahan, to Miss S. A. Marsh.
25. At Madras, Jas. Alban Rattan, Esq., assist. surg. Madras establishment, to Fanny Mary, daughter of M. Supple, Esq., of Dublin.
Feb. 8. Mr. James Alexander Wilson, third son of Lieut.-Col. John Wilson, M. A., to Miss Maria Esther McDonnell, the adopted daughter of G. J. Waters, Esq., M. C. S.
— Mr. John Kennowen, medical establishment, to Miss Margaret Jane Bacon, daughter of the late Mr. John Bacon, gunpowder manufactory.
10. At Tranquebar, Mr. John Roze, correspondence writer of the principal collectorate of Tanjore, to Miss Charlotte Jane, the third daughter of Mr. Simon Dick Vanspall.

DEATHS.

- Jan. 16. At Guindy, Mr. T. Atkinson, writer at Gov. House.
19. At Madras, James Home, aged five years, and Ann Elizabeth, aged three years, children of Mr. T. Lionel.

Jan. 21. At Pondicherry, Mr. Jean Constant De Lafaye, merchant.

23. At Hoonsoor, infant daughter of Capt. W. H. Budd, dep. assist. commissary general, aged seven months.

25. At Bangalore, William, infant son of Surg. W. R. Hay.

— At Fort George, Mr. J. H. Deschet, 1st battalion of artillery, aged 26.

30. At Vizianagrum, E. M. Thomson, lady of Surg. G. Thomson, 6th regt. N. I.

Feb. 1. At the Garrison Hospital, Madras, Capt. F. J. Nedham, late of the 30th regt. N. I.

2. At Black Town, James Morgan, infant son of Mr. W. Rodgers, printer, aged one year.

3. At Wocharry, Louisa, wife of Barrack Serj. J. Johnstone.

4. At Black Town, Mary, wife of Mr. W. W. Rodgers, printer aged 22 years.

5. J. Cornelius Flannaghan, aged 41.

7. At New Town, Pensioned Apothecary A. Brookman, aged 45.

— At Arcot, Lionel, infant son of Cornet Hook, 7th L.C., aged nine months.

11. At Lang's Garden, Adolphus Frederick Cumberland, youngest son of Mr. A. Mac Kenzie, of the Athenæum Press, aged five years.

12. At Trichinopoly, Assist. Surg. David Trail, of the 31st regt. L. I.

17. At Congrepalio, Henri, infant son of Mr. and Mrs. James Pernon, aged four years.

Lately. At Trichinopoly, Mr. Grobert, aged 21.

Bombay.

GOVERNMENT GENERAL ORDERS.

CASE OF COMMANDER LLOYD, I. N.

Bombay Castle, Feb. 20, 1843.—The following extract, para. 1st of a despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, dated 30th Dec. last, is published for general information :—

Letter, No. 71, dated 8th August, 1842.—Para. 45th. Transmitting copy of a letter from the secretary to the Government of India, dated the 18th August, 1841, in reply to a reference made to that authority whether the promotion of Commander Lloyd to be a supernumerary captain of the Indian Navy should be cancelled.

1. "Our despatch of 13th April, 1841, decided, that the retention of Commander Lloyd in the public employ in Bengal 'would not entitle him to further promotion in the Indian Navy,' and that he must be considered, from the time he signified his acceptance of the pension offered him under the general arrangement of 1838, as a supernumerary of the grade to which he then belonged, and the view we had thus taken of the position and pretensions of Commander Lloyd to superior rank was brought to the notice of the Government of India in our despatches of 13th October 1841 and 1st June, 1842. His promotion to be a supernumerary captain must therefore be cancelled."

LIEUT. W. E. CAMPBELL, I. N.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 19.—The following despatch from the Hon. the Court of Directors, dated the 16th of November, 1842, is published for general information.

"1. We have carefully examined the Papers which accompanied your letter, of the 22nd March last, No. 31, relative to the conduct of Lieut. W. E. Campbell, of the Indian Navy.

"This officer being at the time First Lieutenant of the steamer *Sesostris*, then employed in the China seas, was, on the 14th September, 1841, placed under arrest by Commander Ormsby, on charges to the following effect :—Lying down in his watch upon deck between the hours of four and five A. M., when the vessel was rolling in the trough of the sea, and required his attention to his duty, and disobedience of orders in not turning the hands out, and getting the rigging shifted in and the damages repaired, in consequence of which disobedience, the vessel was left with her rigging so slack that the masts were in imminent danger of going over the side, the boom and main-sail dragging in the water, the sails being split, and the vessel otherwise in a disabled state.

"3. There being no means on the spot of assembling a court-martial duly qualified according to the regulations of the Indian Navy, for the trial of Lieut. Campbell, his Exc. the Naval Commander-in-Chief, under whose orders the *Sesostris* had been placed, constituted Commanders Watson and Morshhead, of the Royal Navy, a Committee of Inquiry, to investigate the charges against him. The conclusion to which these officers came was, that the first charge was proved and the second partly proved, and they further expressed the opinion, that both charges could be fully substantiated before a court-martial.

"4. This decision is completely borne out by the evidence taken before the Committee. It appears that on the 14th September, Lieut. Rennie was officer of the middle watch, when, owing to the heavy rolling of the vessel, the rigging of the lower masts required securing: at four o'clock A. M., Lieut. Rennie was relieved by Lieut. Campbell, to whom he pointed out that the work on the rigging was not finished, but the latter did nothing in consequence of this intimation, and at half-past four, the boom broke adrift. Commander Ormsby, who was at the time below unwell, being roused by the noise, came on deck and ordered Lieut. Campbell to turn the hands up, to get the boom in, and to finish securing the masts. The men were accordingly ordered up, but the order was recalled before the duty was performed, Lieut. Campbell having apparently intended to put off the execution of the work till daylight, and allowing the main-mast in the meantime to roll to and fro violently; that when the men were at last called up, they could scarcely stand in the rigging. About 5 o'clock A. M., Commander Ormsby, coming on deck a second time, found things in this state, and Lieut. Campbell reclining on the gun slide, when he immediately ordered the men up to secure the masts and rigging, and placed Lieut. Campbell under arrest.

"5. Lieut. Campbell's attempt at justification has not, in our opinion, proved his case; and we concur with the Committee of Inquiry, and with the Naval Commander-in-Chief, that Commander Ormsby has made good his charges against Lieut. Campbell, whom you very properly suspended from employment until our pleasure shall be made known, and it now remains for us to name the penalty which must mark our sense of his unofficerlike conduct of duty. We feel we should be justified in dismissing him from our service, but we are willing that he should be afforded an opportunity of amendment, and shall on this occasion adopt a more lenient course. We have, therefore, resolved, and accordingly direct, that the name of Lieut. W. E. Campbell be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants of 1840, and that he take rank henceforth in the Indian Navy immediately below Mr. Berthon.

LEUT. GIBBARD'S CASE.

Bombay Castle, 1st Feb. 1843.—The following paragraphs of a letter, dated the 27th July last, from the Hon. the Court of Directors, are published for general information.

The communications enumerated in the margin,* relate to the trial by court-martial of Lieut. William Gibbard, of the 16th Bombay N. I., and second in command of the Sawunt Warree local corps, on the following charge:—(Here follows the charge and sentence already given.†) "Concerning the act itself of which Mr. Gibbard has been guilty, there can be no question. It is no less than that of putting prisoners to death in cold blood, and the only matter of doubt is, how far the circum-

* Secret Letter, dated 23rd October, 1839: Political Letter, 31st March, 1840, paras. 15 to 40, 17th June, 1840, 29th do., 23rd July, 28th Aug., 30th Nov.

† The charge was, "Highly irregular conduct, most disgraceful to the character and reputation of an officer, in having, betwixt the 22nd and 31st Dec. 1838, at or near the village of Kowtance, within the state of Sawunt Warree, when in command of a detachment of troops on duty there, atrociously caused five persons who had been taken prisoners by a party of irregular troops under his command, to be summarily put to death by being shot, without due authority and warrant for so doing."

The court found Lieut. Gibbard guilty of the charge, with the exception of the word "atrociously," and that four, instead of five, prisoners were put to death. The sentence passed by the court was, dismissal from the Company's service. They, however, accompanied their sentence by a recommendation to the favourable consideration of the Commander of the Forces.

stances noticed in the finding of the court-martial may avail towards extenuating the offence. The principal of these circumstances is, the nature of the instructions which Mr. Gibbard received from his immediate superior, Mr. Spooner, the superintendent of Sawunt Warree. According to Mr. Gibbard's statement, these instructions, which were not written, but verbal, were 'to take no prisoners, and not to give quarter.' Mr. Spooner, however, in his evidence before the court-martial, stated their purport as follows:—'No written instructions were given, as the time and circumstances of the case would not admit of it. He was verbally instructed by me to proceed to the village of Howtanee and other places in the Sawunt Warree state, to dislodge and rid the country of a set of rebels who had taken possession of a great part of that state. Lieut. Gibbard was also instructed, that the moment he came up with any party of rebels, he was immediately to order his men to fire on them; that it was not my object, with a small detachment like his, to seize prisoners, as by so doing he would not be able to carry into effect the object I had in view, namely, to rid the country of a body of men who had taken possession of part of the country and had committed various excesses, and also intended not only to take possession of the whole of the Sawunt Warree territory, but also part of the Hon. Company's districts. Lieut. Gibbard was further instructed on no account to permit any Goa subject, or particularly any leader of any band of Goa subjects, to escape, as part of the rebels who infested the Warree territories were Goa subjects, and a few influential men in the Goa territories had acted in connivance with, and given assistance to, the rebels, and that a representation being made by me direct to the Goa government, and also by me through the Bombay government, the Goa authorities had denied that any subject of their state was connected with the rebels; but as I was aware that this was not correct, it was of the utmost importance to me to be able to establish the truth of my statement.' Being asked, 'Had you any warrant to convey authority to Lieut. Gibbard, to cause any persons to be put to death who might be taken prisoners on the above occasion, and did you so invest him with such authority?' Mr. Spooner answered, 'I had no instructions myself on that specific point, and I did not empower Lieut. Gibbard to put to death any person after he had been seized.'

"The accuracy of these statements is not contested by Lieut. Gibbard: what is further established, in respect to Mr. Spooner's connection with the transaction, is, that Mr. Gibbard reported to him, that one of the prisoners, Goondee Purrub, a person of some consequence amongst the insurgents, had been seized by the irregular sepoys and afterwards shot by them, he, Lieut. Gibbard, telling them, that, as they had been ordered by him not to take prisoners, they were to take Goondee Purrub away, as he did not wish to have any thing to do with him, and that he himself did not see Goondee Purrub. Farther, that the services of Lieut. Gibbard's acts in the affair at Kowtanee, so far as they were reported, received Mr. Spooner's high approbation.

"With respect to Mr. Gibbard's evident conviction, as observed by the court-martial, that, in having ordered the prisoners to be shot, 'he was acting in strict conformity with those (Mr. Spooner's) orders,' this is rendered at least questionable, by his concealing from Mr. Spooner and his brother officers the fact of his having ordered four prisoners to be shot after they had been brought before him unarmed and bound; and by his having given to Mr. Spooner and others only an imperfect account of the circumstance under which Goondee Purrub, one of those four, had been seized and put to death.

"These are the material facts of the case, and it appears to us, that, while they shew great blame to be imputable to Mr. Spooner, they still leave very great culpability resting upon Mr. Gibbard. Mr. Spooner's verbal instructions did not even amount to an order to give no quarter; something being evidently left to Lieut. Gibbard's own judgment, as to the adequacy of his detachment to guard prisoners, and at the same time to perform the other duties required of it. But even if he had been enjoined in the most positive terms to take no prisoners, there is a distinction between this and putting prisoners to death when taken.

"The other considerations which plead in Mr. Gibbard's favour are, his youth, and the testimony borne to his merits, and to the valuable services which he had already had the opportunity of rendering; but we feel that we could not, on such grounds, admit any relaxation of a principle which cannot be deviated from without sacrificing the high character always maintained by our army, and weakening the salutary impression made upon the people of India, by the observance of rules of warfare consistent with humanity and civilization. We are therefore compelled to refuse the restoration of Mr. Gibbard to the Company's service."

COURT-MARTIAL.

LIEUT. L. SCOTT.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Feb. 21, 1843.—At an European gen. court-martial assembled at camp, near Kurrachee, on the 12th December, 1842, and of which Brevet Lieut. Col. S. J. Cotton, of H.M.'s 28th regt., is president, Lieut. Lambart Scott, 17th N.I., was tried on the following charge, viz:—

Charge.—"For scandalous and infamous conduct, unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, in the following instances:—1st. For having been in a shameful state of intoxication in the lines of H.M.'s 28th regt., stationed at Kurrachee, on or about the night of the 1st of November, 1842. 2nd. In having, between the hours of 12 and 2 A.M., on or about the same night, and at the same place, specified in the first instance of the charge, grossly insulted the family, and created a disturbance in or near the tent, of Qu. Master Kerr, of H.M.'s 28th regt., who, together with his wife and child, were suffering from illness. 3rd. In having, when requested by Qu. Master Kerr and Ensign Browne, H.M.'s 28th regt., to leave the tent of the former-named officer, and to go home, behaved in such an outrageous manner as to oblige Ens. Browne, in his own defence, to strike him (the said Lieut. Scott), in the presence of several officers, a serjeant and two privates of H.M.'s 28th regt. 4th. In having, in consequence of the conduct described in the foregoing instances of the charge, subjected himself to the degradation of being conducted by a serjeant and two privates of H.M.'s 18th regt. to the lines of his own regt., and of being delivered over to two sepoys of his own (the said Lieut. Scott's) regt."

(Signed) JAMES POPE,

Camp, Kurrachee, Nov. 1842.

Capt. 17th regt. N.I.

Upon which charge the court came to the following decision:—

Finding.—The court is of opinion, with regard to the first instance of the charge, that the prisoner is guilty. That, with regard to the second instance of the charge, the prisoner is guilty of so much of it as of "having created a disturbance near the tent of Qu. Master Kerr." That, with regard to the third instance of the charge, the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of having been "requested by Qu. Master Kerr to leave his tent." That, with regard to the fourth instance of the charge, the prisoner is guilty, with the exception of having been "handed over to two sepoys of his own regt."

The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as specified, do convict him of conduct unbecoming the character of an officer and a gentleman, but acquit him of the remainder of the charge, so far as it involves "scandalous and infamous conduct."

Sentence.—The court having found the prisoner guilty of so much of the charge as already specified, being in breach of the Articles of War, do sentence him to be placed at the bottom of the list of lieutenants in his own regt.

Not confirmed, for the reasons hereafter assigned.

THOMAS M'MAHON, Lieut. Gen. and

Commander-in-Chief.

Remarks by the Commander-in-Chief.

After an attentive consideration of the proceedings in this case, I much regret that a most material circumstance, arising out of the constitution of the court, prevents me from either returning them for a revision of the sentence, or even confirming it as it stands.

It appears from the preliminary part of the trial, that the prisoner objected to the president, on the grounds of the latter having been present at a meeting of the officers of H. M.'s 28th regt. held in consequence of the former having sent a message to Ens. Browne of that regt., and at which the subject about to be investigated had been discussed, and of having given an opinion on the matter; and in reply to a question on these points, Lieut.-Col. Cotton stated that he had not been present at any meeting of the regt., and had never heard the matter discussed, but that his opinion had been asked, and that he had given it to one or two of the officers. The court having considered the foregoing objection valid, submitted it to the convening authority, by whom however it was deemed insufficient, as he did not consider a casual opinion expressed inconsiderately in private (but of which he was of opinion that there was no proof before him) to be a valid objection. In the latter view of the above matter, I regret I cannot concur: for in respect to the circumstance of an opinion having been given by the president, it is fully and candidly admitted by him; and although the nature of it is not recorded, a strong and irresistible inference prevails in my mind, that it was unfavourable to the prisoner. I am consequently of opinion, that Lieut.-Col. Cotton, agreeably to an express rule in deciding on objections to members of courts-martial, should have been relieved from that duty, as having (although without the slightest implication of improper motives on his part) expressed an opinion relative to the subject about to be investigated, which by the standing regulations of this army (*vide* separate G. O. No. 3 of 1842, para. 28) is on every principle of equity declared to be a sufficient cause of challenge. The point, therefore, under consideration is clearly one of strict law and justice; and an irremediable invalidity having, I conceive, taken place in the formation of the court, the prisoner must necessarily have the benefit of the illegality which has vitiated the proceedings.

I cannot conclude these remarks without intimating to Lieut. Scott, that if the circumstance referred to had not occurred, I should have considered it my duty to have directed the sentence to be revised, and to have pointed out to the court how very inadequate the award is, even to the extent of the qualified finding; and it is to be hoped that this very narrow escape will be duly appreciated by him, and produce a proper effect on his future conduct.

(Signed) THOMAS M'MAHON, Lieut.-Gen. and
Commander-in-Chief.

Lieut. L. Scott is to be released from arrest and ordered to return to his duty.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

Jan. 27, 1843.—Mr. J. Gordon, to be postmaster-general.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be dep. civil auditor.

Mr. W. Escombe, to be sec. to govts. in general and Persian departments.

Mr. G. H. Pitt, to be dep. mint master, from the 1st March next.

Mr. R. K. Pringle, to be revenue commiss. of the N. div.

Mr. C. M. Harrison, to be 1st assist. to coll. of Ahmednuggur.

Mr. W. Simson, to be a puisne judge of Sudder Dewanee and Sudder Foujdaree Adawlut.

Mr. H. Liddell, to be senior assist. judge and sess. judge of Ahmednuggur, for detached station of Dhoolia.

Mr. W. Hart, to be assist. and sess. judge of Poona, and assist. agent for sirdars in Deekan.

31. Major A. Troward resumed command of Sawunt Warree Local Corps on 20th inst.

Feb. 1. Mr. J. R. Morgan, to be second assist. to polit. commiss. for Guzerat and resident at Baroda.

Sadasew Dewajee, app. to office of Sheristedar, in court of judge at Tannah Wamon Rao Juggonnath.

Capt. W. J. Ottley, act. commandant of Poona irreg. horse, appointed, under provisions of Act No. XIV. of 1834, an assist. mag. in several zillahs within Bombay presidency.

Mr. A. W. Jones, to act as first assist. to coll. and mag. of Ahmedabad.

Mr. S. Mansfield, to act as first assist. to princ. coll. and mag. of Surat.

Mr. J. S. D. De Vitre, to act as sec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Belgaum.
 Mr. W. A. Goldfinch, to be third assist. to coll. and mag. of Dharwar, remaining attached to rev. survey and assessment in Southern Mahratta country.
 Mr. A. B. Warden, to be third assist. to coll. and mag. of Sholapoor.
 Mr. H. L. Anderson, to be sec. assist. to principal coll. and mag. of Surat.
 Mr. G. Grant, to be third assist. to coll. and mag. of Poona.
 Mr. J. Buchanan to be sec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Rutnageree.
 Mr. D. Davidson, to be sec. assist. and to act as first assist. to coll. and mag. of Tanna, joining that station in the meantime as an unclassified assistant.
 Mr. C. Forbes, to act as sec. assist. to coll. and mag. of Tanna.
Feb. 8. Lieut. Pelly, 8th regt. N.I., has been app. to take charge of post office at head qu. of army in Scinde, from 32nd Dec. last.

10. Mr. A. B. Warden, third assist. to coll. of Sholapore, attached to rev. survey and assessment now in progress in that collectorate.

11. Mr. G. B. S. Karr, 2nd assist. to coll. of Sholapore, placed in charge of Talookas of Mahole and Marha, in addition to Barsee and Kurmula.

22. The unmentioned gentlemen (app. by Court of Directors) members of civil service at the presidency, with the rank expressed in their respective certificates, viz., Messrs. A. Kinloch Forbes, A. Gray, M. A. Coxon. H. P. St. G. Tucker.

ECCLESIASTICAL.

Appo'tment.—*Feb. 8.* Rev. C. Laing, T. A. M., having arrived at presidency, on board ship *John Tomkinson* on 29th ult., admitted a junior assist. chaplain, on Ecclesiastical estab. of this presidency.

Leaves of Absence.—*Jan. 27.* M. J. Erskine to Europe by the *March* steamer, instead of that which left in Jan. *Feb. 1.* Assist. Surg. D. Costelloe, M. D., civil surg. at Sholapoor, to pres., for the purpose of undergoing an examination in the Mahrattah language. 15. Capt. Le Grand Jacob, 1st assist. to polit. agent Katchewar, two months to pres. priv. affairs.

MILITARY APPOINTMENTS, PROMOTIONS, &c.

Bombay Castle, Jan. 28th, 1843.—Lieut. Champion to act as qu. mast. and interp. to 24th N.I., during abs. of Lieut. Staak on leave to pres.

Lieut. W. G. Arrow, 9th N.I., to act as interp. and qu. mast. to that regt.

Mr. H. Y. Beale admitted to the service as a cadet of inf. on this estab. and prom. to ensign. Date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Jan. 1843.

Lieut. A. Hall, 25th N.I., has returned to his duty without prejudice to his rank.

30. Capt. Pope, assist. com. gen. to assume charge of the commissariat and bazar duties of the force in Scinde, assisted by Captain Blenkin.

Capt. Prior, sub assist. com. gen. on his arrival at Sukkur to assume charge of the commissariat and bazar duties there, during Capt. Pope's abs. or till further orders.

Feb. 2. Lieut. Younghusband, 20th N.I., to act as baggage master to Scinde field force, on the march of the h. qu. to Candahar.

Medical.—9. Assist. Surg. H. Gerard, M.D., attached to 2nd batt. artillery until further orders.

Mr. H. Geraud, M.D., is admitted to the service as an assist. surg. on this estab. Date of arrival at Bombay 14th Jan. 1843.

11. Assist. Surg. Pringle, of the A company, 1st batt. Madras art. to proceed immediately to Kulladghee, delivering over charge of artillery hospital at Belgaum to Staff Surgeon Doig.

Lieut. G. F. Barra, 3rd N.I., to rejoin.

Ensign F. W. McKenzie, 8th N.I., ditto.

16. Capt. E. Green, 21st N.I., to act as exec. eng. at Sukkur, during absence of Capt. Giberas.

The following despatch from the Hon. Court of Directors, No. 59, dated the 30th December last, is published for general information:

The Court of Directors have appointed Mr. F. Valiant, now abroad, a cadet of cavalry.

17. Lieut. Kendall, engineer corps, app. to do duty under exec. engineer at Aden.

Col. J. Shirreff having, in consequence of the state of his health, requested permission to decline command of the garrison of Bombay, to which he stands app. by gov. gen. order of 31st ult., the hon. the gov. in council is pleased to make the following appointment:

Col. S. Hughes, C. B., to command garrison of Bombay, v. Maj. Gen. Valiant, whose reg. has been transf. to the Bengal estab.

Lieut. Col. C. B. James, 16th N.I., to command the brigade in Candeish, v. Hughes.

Feb. 18. Lieut. O. P. Burke, II. M.'s 17th reg., is app. to the charge of the invalids proceeding to Europe by the "*Carnatic*," there being no officer of the Company's army available for the duty.

23. The undermentioned gentlemen are admitted to the service, as cadets of infantry, and prom. to Ensigns.

Infantry.—Mr. E. Henderson, and Mr. John James Polloxfen, date of arrival at Bombay, 14th Feb. 1843.

Mr. F. Valiant admitted to the service as a cadet of cavalry, from 18th inst., and prom. to cornet.

24. Cadet E. Henderson, lately arrived from England, is attached to do duty with the 23rd N.I., until further orders and directed to join.

The undermentioned officers are ranked from dates specified opposite their respective names, and posted to regiments to fill existing vacancies:—

Engineers.—W. Kendall, rank as 2nd lieut. in the corps of engineers, 4th June, 1842, army 11th June, 1841.

Infantry.—A. Lloyd, rank as ens. in regt. 1st Oct. 1842, army 21st Oct. 1842, app. to 2nd grenadier regt., not arrived.

J. T. Annesley, ditto 29th Nov., ditto 15th Oct. 1842, ditto 26th N.I.

H. N. Miller, ditto 9th Dec. ditto ditto, 2nd ditto 1st Eur. regt.

G. F. Taylor, ditto ditto 9th Dec. ditto, 9th N.I.

W. Lambert, ditto ditto, ditto ditto, 1st Gren. N.I.

E. Waddington, ditto 29th ditto ditto 23rd N.I.

J. F. Lester, ditto 12th Jan. 1843, ditto 10th N.I.

P. C. Wright, ditto ditto, ditto ditto 20th N.I.

G. Skiplon, ditto ditto, ditto ditto 2nd Gren. N.I.

A. B. Little, ditto ditto, ditto ditto 10th ditto 25th N.I.

The following officers, cadets of the season 1827, are prom. to brev. rank of capt. from dates specified opposite to their names:—

Lieuts. K. Jopp, 16th N.I.; II. E. D. Jones, 12th N.I., 18th Feb. 1843; J. B. Seton, 1st Eur. regt.; F. C. Wells, 15th N.I., 19th ditto.

25. Assist. Surg. W. R. Demok is app. to med. charge of detail of European recruits, under orders for the Deccan.

27. Lieut. II. A. B. Bell, engineer corps, app. assist. to exec. eng. at Aden.

Head-Quarters, Bombay, Jan. 31, 1843.—The undermentioned officers being reported fit for duty are directed to join their stations:—

Capt. S. C. Baldwin, N.V.B., and Ens. W. A. Neale, 3rd reg. N.I.

Lieut. W. H. Palin, 17th N.I., being reported fit for duty is directed to join the details of recruits belonging to regiments serving in Scinde now en route from Mhow to the presidency for embarkation to Kurrachee.

Col. J. Shirreff, 1st Eur. reg., app. to command garrison of Bombay, and will repair to presidency, for the purpose of relieving Major Valiant, k.u., of II.M.'s 40th reg.

Feb. 3.—Cadet J. F. Annesley, lately arrived from England, attached to do duty with 11th N.I., till further orders, directed to join.

Lieut. Col. T. Leighton removed from 18th N.I. to 26th N.I.

Lieut. W. Spiller from 26th N.I. to 18th N.I.

Lieut. Col. J. Leighton to proceed and join 26th N.I.

8. *Medical*.—Assist. Surg. P. Cruikshanks, m.n., is app. to med. charge of details of Eur. troops proceeding from Bombay to Vingorla, and thence to Kurrachee.

Lieut. Prescott to take charge of vet. department Deesa, during absence of Vet. Surg. Freake on med. cert., or till further orders.

Assist. Surg. Wright, 25th N.I., to afford med. aid to head qu., staff and details in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. Shaw to afford med. aid to 3rd, or Capt. Hutt's company of Golundauze battalion, in Scinde.

Assist. Surg. Shaw to assume med. charge of 9th Bengal light cavalry, consequent on app. of Surg. Dalrymple to act as supp. surgeon; Assist. Surg. Davidson, m.n., to assume med. charge of Scinde Irreg. Horse; Assist. Surg. Ward to afford med. aid to 2nd comp. 2nd bat. art., and to 3rd comp. Golundauze bat., till further orders.

9. Admitted to the service as cadets of inf. (Mr. T. Annesley to be promoted to ensign).

Infantry.—Mr. C. Cameron, date of arrival at Bombay, 29th Jan. 1843.

Mr. J. T. Annesley, date of arrival at Bombay, 31st Jan. 1843.

10. Lieut. and Adj. St. Clair, 13th N.I., to act for Lieut. Leckie in engineer department, during absence of latter on leave at presidency.

Examinations.—The under-mentioned officers have been reported qualified to hold the situation of interpreter, as specified opposite their names, by the committee which assembled recently for their examination:—

Lieuts. C. P. Rigby, 16th N.I., in Persian; H. J. Brockman, 20th M.N.I., ditto; E. Bowen, 28th N.I., in Mahratta; H. Vincent, 10th N.I., ditto; L. M. Valiant, 1st Lt. Cav., ditto; G. Stack, 24th N.I., in Guzerattee; Ensign H. Daley, 1st Eur. regt., ditto; Surgeon A. Gibson, med. dep., ditto; Lieut. D'O. T. Compton, 18th N.I., ditto; Ensign W. Dickson, 3rd N.I., in Hindoostanee; Lieuts. J. H. M. Babbington, 48th M.N.I., ditto; L. J. McPherson, 17th Foot, ditto; T. Cowper, 22nd N.I., ditto; Ensign W. McPherson, 24th N.I., ditto; Lieuts. Darby, 31st Foot, ditto; H. Weston, 14th N.I., ditto; S. Whitehill, 23rd N.I., ditto; Ensigns W. H. Palin, 17th N.I., ditto; and J. R. Swinton, 3rd N.I., ditto.

Cornet E. F. Moore, 3rd Lt. Cav., doing duty with horse art. at Poona, is directed to join his regiment.

FURLONGHS.

To Europe.—Jan. 28. Capt. G. St. B. Brown, 7th N.I., three years, for health. —Feb. 18. The following officers are allowed furloughs to Europe for three years, for the benefit of their health, by order of the Court of Directors: Lieut. Col. C. J. Conyngham, 3rd light cav.; Lieut. W. Kenyon, 2nd light cav.; Vet. Surg. Frenke, 2nd light cav.; Capt. Taylor, 48th Madras N.I.—22. Lieut. H. Vincent, 7th N.I., three years, for health.

To Sea and Australia.—Feb. 21. Capt. M. Blaxland, 51st M.N.I., two years, for health.

To Egypt.—Feb. 21. Capt. P. Amiel, 1st N.I., two years, for health.

To Neigherries.—Jan 28. Brev. Maj. Cooke, 19th N.I., 12 months, for health. —Feb. 21. The leave to Maj. J. Holland, dep. qu. master gen. for health, is extended to Feb. 1844.

To Bellary.—Jan. 28. Lieut. E. Kevin, 21st M.N.I., from 1st Feb. to 1st June.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Jan. 27. Lieut. W. A. Selby returned to his duty on 23rd inst., from leave of 18th Nov. last.

Feb. 9. Lieut. Rennie, to temp. command of H. C.'s steam frigate *Sesostri*, in room of Commander Ormsby, permitted to reside on shore on med. cert., from 18th Nov. last.

Mr. Fenner, acting master, from the *Hastings*, to command of *Assyria*, from 1st Dec. last.

Lieut. Berthon, from *Scmiramis*, to command of *Constance*, v. Zouch, transferred to the *Hastings* from the 1st ult.

Acting Lieut. Leeds, from block ship *Charger*, to join the *Clive*, as acting lieut. and mate, from 16th Dec. 1840.

Feb. 18. Mr. F. N. Hunt, midshipman in I.N., is suspended from the service, pending orders of Court of Directors.

The Court of Directors have appointed Mr. O. Child a volunteer for the I.N.

Mr. W. B. Dickson is admitted into the service as a volunteer.

Leaves of Absence.—Jan. 27. Midshipman C. N. Nixon for six months, to Ceylon, for the benefit of his health. —Feb. 10. Lieut. J. S. Grieve, furlough to Europe, for health, commencing from 2nd Jan., the date of Lieut. Grieve quitting command of the *Victoria*.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

FEB. 2. *John Mitchell*, from London.—3. *Earl of Balcarras*, from China; *Mertoun* from Liverpool.—5. *Prince of Wales*, from China.—9. *Augusta Jessie* from Mauritius.—14. E.I.C.'s steamer *Cleopatra*, from Suez.—18. *Numa*, from Newcastle; *Falcon*, from London.—22. *Chieftain*, from Aden.—23. *Buckinghamshire*, from China; *Duchess of Argyll*, from New Zealand; *Frankfield*, from China.

Arrival of Passengers.

Per E. I. C.'s steamer *Cleopatra*, from Suez: Mesdames Richardson, Ogle, Ashburner, Grant, Curtis; Miss Johnson; Major McKinlay; Colonel Malcolm; Capt. Curtis; Capt. Butler; Messrs. Morrison, Miller, Smith, Ashburner, De Souza, Henderson, Tristram, Nicol, Woodcock, Slinger, Lavingston, Anderson, Kemp, Blandy, Francis, Bird, Hall, Duna, Fielden, Mackay, Maxwell, Christian, Le Bas;

Woodward, Bellasis, Gill, Bust, Pollexfen, Check.—*Second Class.* Messrs. Clarke, Dickson, J. Masie, F. Smith. To Aden.—Mr. and Mrs. Buller; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Sundy. From Aden to Bombay.—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison; Major Jacob; Lieut. Dickson; Mr. Purser Turner.

Departures.

FEB. '2. *William Perrie*, for Liverpool.—3. H. C.'s steamer *Atalanta*, for Suez.—4. *Sir Herbert Compton*, for China.—9. *Coromandel*, for London.—13. *Bombay*, for Marseilles.—16. H. M.'s steamer *Vixen*, for China.—22. *Herald*, for Liverpool; *Bombay Castle*, for China.—28. *Agnes*, for London; *Carnatic*, for Cape of Good Hope; *Isabella*, for China.

Freights to London (March, 1843).—45s. per ton.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

- Jan. 7.* At Rajcote, the lady of Capt. H. N. Ramsay, 24th N.I., son.
 16. At Poona, the lady of H. W. Reeves, Esq., C. S., son.
 18. At Ahmedabad, the lady of Surg. W. B. Taylor, 2nd L. C., daughter.
 25. At Byculla, the wife of Mr. C. Lake, ord. dep., daughter.
 26. At Mangalore, the lady of Lieut. and Adj. Scafe, of the 28th N.I., son.
 30. At Shoolapore, the lady of L. Barrow, Esq., 5th light cav., daughter.
Feb. 5. At Poona, the wife of Mr. J. Randall, riding-master, horse brig., son.
 9. At Ahmednuggur, the lady of Lieut. Col. Leggett, 48th M. N. I., daughter.
 21. At Mazagon, the wife of Mr. Caetano de Mello, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

- Jan. 9.* At Aden, Serj. H. O'Neill, reg. of art., to Miss M. Howard.
Feb. 7. At Mazagon, Mr. Pascoal Manoel da Silva to Anna Joaquina, widow of the late Mr. Louis Fernandes.
 20. Mr. James King, of the Military Board Office, to Miss Jane Arden.
 — Mr. John Joseph de Esperanca, to Miss Anna Francisca, daughter of the late Mr. Nicolao de Almeida.
 21. Mr. James Gracias to Miss Xerafina, daughter of Mr. Lourenco de Esperanca.
 23. At Bombay, J. R. Wedderburn, Esq. of H.M.'s 9th lan. to Charlotte, daughter of Lieut. Gen. Sir Thomas McMahon, Bart., K.C.B., Commander-in-Chief.
 — At Bombay, Capt. R. Reid, to Harriet, relict of the late Capt. T. G. Reid.

DEATHS.

- Dec. 24.* At Kurrachee, aged 11, Adelaide, the daughter of Capt. and Mrs. Minter, H. M.'s 28th regt.
29. At Kurrachee, Lieut. George Gravatt, of H.M.'s 28th foot, aged 25.
Jan. 1. Lieut. Henry Mostyn, of the same corps, aged 22.
 10. At Aden, James Sandys, infant son of Capt. Kempthorne, Indian Navy, aged 9 months.
 24. At Mazagon, the infant daughter of Maj. Jacob, art.
 25. At Fort George, Bombay, Mr. J. H. Deschet, of 1st bat. of art., aged 26.
 26. At Mangalore, Lieut. R. W. M. Vivian, 28th N.I.
 — At Byculla, infant daughter of Mr. C. Lake, ord. dep.
 30. At Poona, Jane Elizabeth, only daughter of Mr. Edwin Horne, sec. dep., aged 7.
Feb. 2. At Colabah, Amie, infant daughter of Mr. T. Selby, aged 14 months.
 — At Mangalore, Lieut. Lamb, 28th N.I.
 4. At Mahabuleswar, Louisa Amelia, infant daughter of Mr. L. C. Moore, aged 15 months.
 12. At Upper Colaba, Evadne Amenda, infant daughter of Mr. Apothecary C. Edwards, aged 5 months.

Ceylon.

APPOINTMENTS.

January 31.—J. N. Mooyaart, Esq., to be acting treasurer, in room of commissioner of the treasury.

C. R. Buller, Esq., to be acting govern. agent for central province, in room of Mr. Mooyaart.

P. E. Wodehouse, Esq. to be acting govern. agent for Western province (absent on leave), v. Buller.

P. A. Dyke, Esq., to be acting aud. and account. gen. and controller of revenue, v. Hon. Mr. Wright.

J. Price, Esq., to be acting govern. agent and acting fiscal for N. province, and acting coll. of customs for N. and East. provinces, in room of Mr. Dyke.

C. P. Walker, Esq., to be acting district judge of district court of Colombo, No. 2 (Negombo), during absence of A. Walker, Esq.

P. W. Braybrooke, Esq., to be acting assist. to govern. agent for S. province, and acting district judge of district court of Hambantotte, in room of Mr. C. P. Walker.

Hon. G. C. Talbot to be assist. at Matura, to govern. agent for S. province, in room of late Mr. Brown.

H. Templer, Esq., to be assist. at Galle to govern. agent for S. province.

K. Mackenzie, Esq., to be acting assist. at Kandy to govern. agent for central province, in room of Mr. Layard.

E. H. Smedley, Esq., to be acting assist. at Trincomalie to govern. agent for the East. province, in room of Mr. Tranchell.

Mr. Mackenzie will continue to do duty as assist. Colon. sec. and clerk to councils, until relieved by Mr. Gibson.

Mr. T. C. Power will act for Mr. Mackenzie at Kandy.

Mr. U. Stuart has resigned his seat in the Legislative Council of this island.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Dec. 19. *Thomas Henry*, from London.—30. *Morley*, from Bombay.—Jan. 2, 1843. *Hopkinson*, from Bombay.—10. *Eleanor Russell*, from Mauritius.—12. *Sieft*, from Liverpool.—14. *Candahar*, from Sydney.—18. *Maria*, from Mauritius.—21. *St. Seaforth*, from Bombay.—22. *Earl Balcarras*, from Manilla.—24. *Hindostan* (St.), from Calcutta.

Departures.—Nov. 26. *Marnion*, for London.—28. *Medora*, for London.—Dec. 15. *Eliz. Walker*, for London.—31. *Oriental*, and *Morley*, both for China.—Jan. 10, 1843. *Hopkinson*, for Madras.—15. *Persia*, for London.—18. *Cundahar*, for Bombay.—21. *Wellington*, for Mauritius; *Prince of Wales*, for Bombay.—22. *H. C. S. Memnon*, for Bombay.—24. *Steamer Seaforth*, for Bombay.

DEATH.

Jan.—At Galle, J. D. Brown, Esq., assist. gov. agent of Matura.

Singapore.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—Nov. 28. *Sheraton Grange*, from London; *Marchioness Douro*, from Leith.—Jan. 24. *Sons of Commerce*, from Sydney.

Departures.—Nov. 35. *Bolivar*, for London.—Dec. 23. *Cremona*, for ditto.

Freights to London and Liverpool (Jan. 26, 1843).—Antimony Ore, 10s. Tin, 10s. per 20 cwt.; Sugar in bags, £3 a £3 10s. per 20 cwt.; Gambier in bkts. £3. 3s. per 20 cwt.; Sago, in bags £3 10s. and in boxes £4 4s. per 20 cwt.; Coffee, £3 5s. per 18 cwt.; Pepper, £3 5s. per 16 cwt.; Hides £4 a £4 4s. per 16 cwt.; Cassia, 1s. per box; Measurement Goods £3 10s. a £3 15s. per 50 cubic feet.

DEATH.

Jan. 15. At Singapore, Mrs. Monica Johnson, wife of Mr. F. Johnson, aged 32.

China.

DEATHS.

Oct. 10. At Woosung, Mr. Henry Blowers, chief officer of the *Rohomany*, aged 30.

Nov. 3. At Hong Kong, Capt. Matta.

8. At Hong Kong, Lieut. Beavan, of the Bengal Volunteers.

25. At Hong Kong, Capt. Curry, of the *Lysander*.

27. At Hong Kong, Assist. Surg. J. T. Boileau, Bengal establishment, aged 24.

30. At Hong Kong, Maj. Charles Gregory, H.M.'s 49th reg., aged 57.

Dec. 8. At Macao, Cap. W. Marquis, of the *Thames*, aged 42.

Jan. 10. At Macao, Capt. U. J. Lyons, aged 39.

Lately.—On his passage to England on board the *Euphrates*, J. W. Simpson, Esq., late of Macao.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.—*Dec. 7.* *Hindoostan*, from Portsmouth; *Australasian* packet, from Sydney.—*9.* *James Matheson*, from Liverpool.

Departures.—*Dec. 8.* *Charles Forbes*, for Bombay.—*12.* *Heberides*, for London; *Elora* (to sail), for London; *John O'Gaunt* (ditto), for Liverpool.

Mauritius.

SHIPPING.

Arrivals.

Dec. 2. *Esperance*, from Newcastle; *Hindostan* (Str.), from Southampton.—*5.* *Mars*, from Guernsey.—*6.* *Tygress*, from Marseilles.—*7.* *Peru*, from Marseilles.—*8.* *Dera*, from Deal; *Senator*, from do.; *Chevalier*, from Greenock; *Heart of Oak*, from Table Bay.

Departures.

Dec. 1. *Spartan*, for London.—*3.* *Samuel Baker*, for Cork.—*4.* *Mark Palmer*, for London.—*6.* *Lady Margaret*, for London; *Meg Merrilies*, for London.—*7.* *Robin Gray*, for Penang.

To Sail for London.—*Edward Robinson*, *Helen Mary*, *T. and J. Crisp*, *Norfolk*, *British Queen*, and *Enchantress*.

HOME INTELLIGENCE.

PARLIAMENTARY PAPER.

Port Essington.—"Before leaving the subject of New South Wales, we would advert very briefly to a settlement which, though removed to a great distance, is still under the same Government. We mean Port Essington, the only intertropical portion of Australia which has yet been occupied by Europeans. When we formerly submitted our views at great length upon the formation of a settlement on this spot, her Majesty's Government were not prepared to sanction any advance of money to defray the cost of its first establishment. We were recently directed by your lordship to endeavour to ascertain how far the mercantile interest would be prepared to support the scheme of a commercial establishment at Port Essington, if the Government should determine upon forming a permanent settlement there. We made the necessary inquiries in various quarters, but have hitherto been unable to find that there are any individuals in this country who feel any particular interest in the establishment of a settlement on this spot, or who would be prepared to make any offer for the acquisition of town allotments, which we understood it was chiefly intended to offer for sale. It will remain to be seen whether any more active interest in the place will manifest itself at Sydney. In the meantime, it continues in the occupation of the Government, but no private party has as yet acquired a right of property in the land. Its fine harbour, however, and its convenient position, seem fitted to render it at some future time a valuable settlement for commercial purposes, and may prove the means of affording refuge to the crews of ships wrecked in the dangerous passage of Torres Straits, as well as refreshments for vessels which have come through that navigation on their way to China and the East Indies."

Van Diemen's Land.—"In Van Diemen's Land, the revenue arising from the sales of land amounted in 1839 to £23,256, and in 1840 to £55,305; and the Governor reports that considerable tracts of valuable soil still remain in the possession of the crown. The lands having been sold at auction, the average price during the

last year above mentioned was 11s. 4d. per acre. We are glad to find that it is the intention of the local Government to settle the long-pending question of the arrears of quit-rents in this colony. It has been resolved, that all arrears before the year 1835 are to be given up, and the payment of the rest, by instalments, is to be enforced. It is quite just that all persons should be required to comply with the conditions upon which they have accepted their grants of land, and we are happy to see it officially stated that the circumstances of the settlers at the present time are most favourable to such a measure, inasmuch as their farms are now very generally worth at least twenty times the quit-rent valuation. Believing that the collection of the quit-rents may often bring the Government and the settlers into unpleasant collision, we have recommended that the alternative of a redemption upon moderate terms should at all times be open to the proprietors."

Western Australia.—"In Western Australia, the course of improvement, though slow, from the faults of its early settlement, is marked and constant. Notwithstanding the enormous extent of the lands held by individuals, large portions of which, as they could never cultivate them, it must be presumed they would be desirous of selling, it appears that 13,666 acres of the public lands were last year sold by auction at the average price of 11s. an acre. The total quantity of land in this colony which had been alienated from the crown to the end of 1810 was not less than about 1,500,000 acres, while the whole population at that time amounted to only 2,354, of which number only 1,205 were adult males about twelve years of age. The large original grants which were made, subject to conditions of improvement, have, to a certain extent, been in course of diminution since 1837, an arrangement having been made with the settlers by the authority of the Secretary of State, under which they were entitled, when the conditions of improvement had not been fulfilled, upon the surrender of a portion of the grant, to claim a full title to the remainder; or, upon the surrender of the whole, to be allowed a certain remission of price in any purchases of land they might afterwards effect. The Governor has also more recently afforded facilities to the settlers to redeem their allotments, whether in town or country, from the obligations attached to them, by a small pecuniary payment; and from this source a land-revenue of some considerable amount has been realized. The local Legislature has recently imposed a tax of 1 per cent. upon the transfer of private lands. Under the peculiar circumstances of this colony, we believe that this measure is right in principle, but the smallness of the amount, with reference to the cheapness of land, forbids us to anticipate any important result from it in contributing to the funds applicable to the service of emigration. The colony is much distinguished for the attention which has been paid by the authorities in it to the welfare and preservation of the aborigines; and the only other point connected with the disposal of the public lands which we would mention is, the plan recently adopted by the Governor, and which has received your lordship's sanction, of granting a certain remission of money in the purchase of land to any settler who can prove that he has kept a native in his employ for two years; and a still larger remission in any case where it can be proved that a native has been instructed in any useful trade or calling. This plan proceeds upon the principle, that a native reclaimed from wildness is a labourer gained to the colony, and that payment may be made for his instruction at the same rate as would have been done for his conveyance from Europe. We would offer no objection to the soundness of the principle, but we think that the utmost caution will be required to guard against abuse in carrying it into effect."

New Zealand.—"With regard to New Zealand, the most important subject connected with the settlement of its lands, and indeed with its future prosperity, is the adjudication of the claims of parties professing to have acquired land in the islands, before they became a colony of this country. A commissioner for the adjustment of these claims was sent from this country in the month of May, 1841, but as yet a report of his proceedings has not been received. The principle on which these claims should be adjusted were first settled by an Act of the Governor and Council

of New South Wales, passed in August, 1840, which was afterwards replaced by an Act passed in New Zealand itself, embodying almost the same provisions. The Governor has since reported his intention to introduce a new Bill on the subject, but it has not yet reached this country. In the meantime, two towns have been occupied and laid out by the Governor, one called Russell, on the Bay of Islands, and the other Auckland, situated in a more central position, in the Northern Island, and which is to be the capital of the colony. Returns have been received of the first land sale at Auckland, from which it appears that no less a sum was realized than £21,275 for forty-nine allotments, containing only forty-four acres, being at the average of £552 per acre. The New Zealand Company have, as your lordship is aware, extended their settlement in other parts of the islands, upon the lands assigned to them under the engagement entered into between her Majesty's Government and the company in the month of November, 1840. They have also contracted for the purchase of 50,000 additional acres, the condition of the purchase being, that they shall expend, under our superintendence, £40,000 upon emigration to the colony. This expenditure having been reported by the company to have been incurred, the accounts are now nearly ready for the usual investigation; and we understand that they are in treaty with your lordship for a further purchase of the same kind. Another association also in this country, who, before New Zealand became a colony, had bought land there under a native title, and having resold a portion of it, had engaged to the purchasers to expend a certain amount of the money they received in sending out labourers, have been admitted to the benefit of the agreement with the New Zealand Company, and their accounts are to be examined by the same gentleman who was appointed to perform that task for the New Zealand Company."

Ceylon.—"In Ceylon, the mode of sale is by auction, at an upset price of 5s. per acre: 78,687 acres were sold during the past year, the greater part at not more than the upset price, although some went as high as 17s. 6d. per acre. A great disposition has manifested itself on the part of Europeans with capital to purchase lands in this colony, chiefly for the cultivation of coffee, and to some extent of sugar. A large proportion of the surface of this valuable island still remains at the disposal of the crown, and we have accordingly recommended that the Governor should be called upon to report whether any objection exists to at once raising the price to £1 per acre, and affording the intending purchasers all the facility and certainty in the acquisition of land which may be expected in regard to the Australian colonies from the provisions of the recent Land Act."

ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY.

A general meeting of this Society took place on the 28th January; Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair. Various donations to the library were presented; among them were two works by John Muir, Esq., in Sanscrit verse, on Christianity in opposition to Hinduism. Several interesting Oriental curiosities were exhibited to the meeting through the kindness of Mr. Herz; one of them was a large gilt figure from the king's palace at Candy, gorgeously ornamented with precious stones. It was supposed to be a representation of one of the queens of Candy, or of a Buddhist saint. There was also a handsome sword, formerly the property of Tipú Saib. The hilt is of white jade, set with diamonds and other precious stones. The blade is of Damascus make, and bears several inscriptions in Persian and Arabic. One of these describes the weapon as being "the peculiar sword of Tipú Sultán." Another runs thus:—

"In the hand of whomsoever happens to come this host-breaking sword,
To welcome him, Victory issues forth from her door."

The reading of an interesting essay, written by the Rev. Dr. Stevenson, of Bombay, on the literature of the Hîndús, was commenced.

Another meeting was held on the 11th of February; Professor Wilson in the chair. The reading of Dr. Stevenson's essay was continued. The learned writer

divides the literature of the Hindús into four departments: the ancient Sanscrit Brahmanical; the Buddhist; the Mahomedan; and the modern literature of the vernacular dialects. The *Védas* are the most ancient of the brahmanical works, and are written in a form of Sanscrit differing greatly from that now in use among the brahmans; none of whom, Dr. Stevenson thinks, could make even a tolerable imitation of any of those writings. Specimens of the style and contents of the *Védas* were given. The *Rig Véda* is a collection of hymns, principally addressed to fire, air, the sky, &c.; and the gods and sages mentioned in these compositions are not often identical with those now worshipped or revered in India. For instance, the name of Siva does not occur, and the names of Brahma and Vishnu only incidentally. The next branch of Sanscrit literature comprises the *Puránas*, which are eighteen in number; only one of which, the *Vishnu*, has been fully translated, which task was accomplished by Professor Wilson. Every *Purán* appears to have its own peculiar sectaries; and these writings form the principal religious authorities of the modern Hindús. Their contents are a chaotic mixture of myths and legends; but not without occasional passages of pathos and beauty. From the *Matsya*, or 'fish' *Purána*, Dr. Stevenson quoted the passage which evidently refers to the universal tradition of the deluge.

The writer then noticed the two great epic poems of the Hindús, the *Mahábhárata* and the *Ramáyana*. The former celebrates a great civil war in ancient India; and the latter, the history of the demi-god Rama. With respect to their philosophical works, they principally consisted of investigations into the nature of spirit; and their writers evinced considerable acuteness in their speculations. They have two opposing schools of philosophy—the *Sanchya* and the *Védanta*. Works on law are numerous, and have necessarily occupied much of the attention of European Orientalists; grammatical treatises are also numerous; likewise medical works; but the latter are not much known to Europeans. The Hindu drama dates from a very early period; and a reference to Professor Wilson's *Hindu Theatre* will shew that their playwrights possessed no ordinary merits.

The remainder of Dr. Stevenson's essay was deferred till another meeting.

25th February.—A general meeting was held this day; Sir George Thomas Staunton, Bart., M.P., in the chair. Several donations to the Society's library were laid before the members. John Muir, Esq., and George Edward Russell, Esq., were elected resident members of the Society.

A report, by Capt. W. Hunter, to the Government of India, on some of the rights, privileges, and usages of the hill population in Méwar, was read to the meeting. The half-wild tribes inhabiting the hills of this part of India are called the Bhíls, and like the other mountaineers of India, are a race quite distinct from the occupiers of the plains. They are generally supposed to be descended from those aborigines of India who occupied the country previous to the Bramanical Hindús. They are headed by certain chiefs, who maintain a form of government, and realize a precarious revenue from their subjects. But their principal source of income is from the practice of levying black mail upon all travellers, cattle, and merchandize passing through their dominions. Nor has British authority yet proved adequate to prevent those lawless proceedings, the natural strength of the country, and the facilities which the Bhíls possess of secreting themselves in the recesses of the mountains and forests, almost precluding military operations against them. The Government has always, therefore, recommended travellers to pay the tax demanded, rather than subject themselves to more direct plunder and outrage. When the stipulated dues are paid to the Bhíls, no danger need be apprehended from them, they being singularly tenacious of their word, when once pledged; and, in other instances, evince a rude sense of honesty very remarkable.

In 1826, an attempt was made by the British Government to bring certain of the hill chiefs to acknowledge allegiance, but without effect. In 1828, however, Capt. Speirs, backed with a force of 2,000 men from Neemuch, proceeded to the hills, and

induced the chiefs of Joora, Oguna, &c. to render submission to British authority, and to sign treaties engaging to cease from plunder, from harbouring rebels, to attend the Government in its service when called upon, to collect their black-mail tax according to a regulated system, and to be responsible for losses sustained by travellers, or outrages committed upon them.

Capt. Hunter refers to the accounts of these people given by Col. Tod, in his great book on Rajpútana; and also to those given in Sir J. Malcolm's *Central India*. The Hindus consider them a very degraded race of outcasts, and will hold no communion with them. They are usually divided into two classes, the village or the cultivating, and the wild or mountain, Bhíls; the former are more peaceably inclined than the latter, their means of subsistence being less precarious. The latter deem plunder both a privilege and a pastime. The writer, however, expressed his belief that the measures which had been for some time in operation by the British Government, and which held out the inducements of regular pay to them for their services as soldiers, would gradually wean them from their old predatory habits, and instil into them better notions. Bhíl corps had been organized, over one of which Capt. Hunter was now placed; and favourable prospects were entertained of gradually bending the people to our rule.

Capt. Hunter describes the Bhíls of Mewar as being good-looking; and their women as generally handsome, and well-formed. They are abstemious as regards food, but strongly addicted to intoxicating liquors. Their fidelity to their chiefs is extraordinary.

Another meeting was held on the 18th of March; Professor H. H. Wilson in the chair.

Sir Alexander Johnston, on the occasion of an engraving of the Bombay native hospital, founded by Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, being presented to the Society, took the opportunity of eulogizing the enlightened public spirit and benevolent character of the founder; and remarked that it was the first instance of a native of India receiving the honour of knighthood from the Government of this country, a precedent which could not fail to be highly appreciated by the people of the East. He should rejoice in any means the people of this country should adopt in order to testify the high admiration in which Sir Jamsetjee's conduct was held in England.

Professor Wilson reported to the meeting a recommendation from the Council of the Society, that his Majesty the King of Prussia should be elected an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society. His majesty has shown himself to be a zealous patron of Oriental literature by the large purchases of Sanscrit MSS. which he had made in this country, and by the literary expedition which he had planned for the exploration of the antiquities of India. It had been ascertained by the Council that his majesty would with pleasure allow his name to be associated with the Society as an honorary member; and he had no doubt that, from his elevated rank, and from the great encouragement he had always given to learning, his majesty would be found a most efficient and desirable associate of the Society.

The question was then put from the chair, and his majesty was duly elected, by acclamation, an honorary member of the Royal Asiatic Society.

Portions of an appendix to Capt. Hunter's paper on the Bhíls were read by the secretary. Some remarks on the Bhíls of Candeish, quoted from a report of Colonel Robertson, shew that the Bhíls of that part of India differ considerably from those of Méwar; although agreeing in many points. A letter was also read from the Government of India, officially thanking Capt. Hunter for his report.

Timothy Tyrell, Esq., was elected a resident member of the Society.

Further portions of Dr. Stevenson's essay on the literature of India were read; they comprised notices of the Jain and Buddhistical literature. The Jains are generally considered to have been originally a sect of Buddhists, who escaped those persecutions of the Brahmans which expelled the Buddhists from India, by adopting an outward conformity to Brahmanism. Their principles of faith are mainly the same

with Brahmanism; and, like the Buddhists, they do not use the Sanscrit language in their literature. The numerous Buddhistical inscriptions found in India, and which were decyphered by Mr. Priusep, tend to prove that a Buddhist prince, named Asoka, held sovereignty over northern and central Asia, more than twenty centuries since. Dr. Stevenson referred to the Buddhistical works current in Nepál, Tibet, and Ceylon; and also to those of China, Siam, and Burmah; and mentioned the writings of Turnour, Hodgson, Rémusat, and others, as having thrown much light on what was before very imperfectly known of the system of Buddhism and its history.

The Society held a general meeting on the 25th March; Professor Wilson in the chair. Patrick Scott, Esq., and Captain Thomas Postans were elected non-resident members. The remaining portion of Dr. Stevenson's essay on the literature of India was read to the meeting: it comprised the Mahomedan and vernacular departments. The former literature is seldom written in any other language than the Persian, and, consequently, has little influence on the people at large; but it is of great value to the historian of India, native sources of history being very barren. The literature of India in the vernacular dialects is much more varied and rich than is generally believed by Europeans; in fact, it is almost unknown out of the country, the current opinion being, that all that is valuable is written in Persian or Sanscrit. While Brahmanism was rampant, writers of every other faith were persecuted, and their books destroyed; but the conquest of the Mahomedans led to greater freedom in this respect. Rival sects began to flourish, and religious reformers freely committed their opinions to writing. In the fifteenth century, Kabir founded a sect of theists; and to this day, a large number of his disciples are found in India. Aryar, a famous Tamil poetess, has left a collection of moral precepts much admired in India; though her writings have no sectarian tendency. The translation of the Bible into the native languages has doubtless opened a new era in Indian literature; and great changes will also be induced by the study of the writers of the West, to which the Hindus of the present day devote much attention.

At the conclusion of the paper the learned chairman made some remarks upon the subject of Indian literature, and upon the great tendency to liberalism which prevailed from the end of the sixteenth to the middle of the seventeenth century, during which period many dissenters and reformers flourished in India, under the protection of the Mahomedan princes, particularly Akber, Jehangueir, and Shah Jehan. The conservative spirit of Aurungzebe in some degree put a stop to the progress of liberalism. He (Professor Wilson) considered that, if not interfered with by their rulers, the Hindus would prove to be their own reformers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

The Chamber of Commerce at Bombay have presented a memorial to the India Board, complaining of the very serious evils and grievances to which that trade is subjected by the extraordinary fluctuations and uncertainty in the rates of exchange between the two countries, occasioned by the mode in which the Court of Directors at present provide themselves with the funds required for their home charges: "That without any public intimation, or other notice or warning, the rates of exchange, both in England and in India, are now fixed and altered by the authorities in so arbitrary and capricious a manner, and their exchange operations closed and reopened so abruptly, as to cause much excitement and uncertainty, and most seriously to interfere with and derange all mercantile transactions between the two countries." The memorialists pray that the Board will, in conjunction with the Court of Directors, "devise some plan whereby the exchange operations of the East-India Government between the two countries may be placed on a sound and proper footing, and be conducted upon some fixed, just, and well-understood principles, the mercantile community in England and India having adequate timely notices publicly given them of the rates of exchanges, and the extent and terms generally of these financial operations, and no changes being made without the publication of sufficient previous intimation thereof."

On the 22nd March, at a Court of Directors, John Dent, Esq., was appointed a provisional member of Council for Madras.

Dwarkanauth Tagore, since his return to India, has addressed a letter to a friend dated Calcutta, Jan. 15, in which he says:—"From Bombay I had a very pleasant trip round Madras, in a little steamer owned by the Parsees, called the *Carnac*. In this boat we rounded the Cape, went boldly through the Gulf of Manar, and up Pamban Passage, with nine feet water, and were the first to go through this narrow and shallow gut in a British steamer. We gave three cheers when we got out, and afterwards subscribed for a piece of plate to be given to the captain, to commemorate our noble and successful attempt to shew a nearer route to Calcutta than going round the island of Ceylon. I landed here on the 4th in good health and spirits, and found Calcutta just where I had left it, notwithstanding a hurricane and an earthquake. My reception by my friends, both native and European, has been every thing I could desire. The former have come about me literally in crowds, and though I have some reason to suspect that the more rigidly orthodox among them would regard me as a heretic for the sins I had committed against Hinduism whilst away, yet even they have been most warm in their congratulations, most profound in their respect, and intensely curious to hear all about the wonders I have seen in my travels. This speaks volumes in favour of a man's acting up to his own convictions. My safe return has dispelled the apprehensions of those who feared that I, like my predecessor and friend Ram Mohun Roy, would fall a victim to my love of enterprise and a thirst for knowledge. But appearing, as I have done, in renewed vigour, and with a determination to visit Europe again, that I may enjoy still further the advantages which high civilization and cultivated society confer, I have shaken the prejudices of many, and set an example which will, at all events, be followed by not a few of the intelligent and less bigotted youth of this country."

The *Gazette* of April 4th announces that the Queen has been pleased to appoint R. Fitzroy, Esq., capt. R.N., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of New Zealand; and the *Gazette* of April 7th contains the appointment of Major-Gen. Sir Henry Pottinger, Bart., K.G.C.B., to be Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the colony of Hong Kong.

HER MAJESTY'S FORCES IN THE EAST.

PROMOTIONS AND CHANGES, &c.

3rd Drags. (in Bengal).—Lieut. E. Dyson to be capt. by purch., v. Hopton, who retires; Cornet P. Broughton to be lieut. by purch., v. Dyson; Ens. G. C. Fitzgerald, from 7th F., to be cornet by purch., v. Broughton.

16th Lancers (in Bengal).—G. A. Foster, gent., to be cornet by purch., v. Gough, prom. in 7th F.

10th Foot (in Bengal).—Brev. Lieut. Col. J. Luard, from 21st F., to be lieut. col. without purch., v. Power, dec.—To be Majors without purchase: Capt. W. M. Wetenhall, v. Broom, dec.; Capt. C. L. Strickland, v. Galloway, dec.—To be Capt. without purchase: Lieut. G. Wright, v. Wetenhall; Lieut. E. Shanly, v. Strickland.—To be Lieuts. without purchase: Ens. J. Taylor, v. Wright; Ens. J. Bendyshe, from 52nd F., v. Fitzgerald, dec.—To be Ensign: J. T. Chandler, gent., v. Taylor.—Lieut. H. E. Longden to be capt. by purch., v. White, who retires; Ens. W. H. Emerson to be lieut. by purch., v. Longden; J. Curry, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Emerson; Lieut. the Hon. P. F. Lysaght to be adj., v. Longden, prom.

13th Foot (in Bengal).—Capt. H. N. Vigors to be maj. without purch., v. Taylor, dec.; Lieut. R. G. Burslem to be capt., v. Vigors; Ens. W. F. Stenhelin to be lieut., v. Burslem; J. D. Longden, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Stenhelin, prom.

18th Foot (in China).—Capt. J. Bruce, from 16th F., to be capt., v. Jodrell, who exch.—To be Lieuts. without purchase: Ens. J. Elliott, v. Cochrane, dec.; Ens. M. J. Hayman, v. Edwards, dec.; Ens. H. A. Ward, v. Elliot, whose prom. on 24th Oct., 1842, has been cancelled; H. James, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Fane, app. to 53rd F.; R. T. Irwin, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Hayman, prom.; C. F. Kelly, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Ward, prom.; Assist. Surg. A. Ferguson, from 23rd F., to be assist. surg., v. Baker, dec.

21st Foot (in Bengal).—Brev. Maj. W. J. Sutherland to be maj. without purch.,

v. Luard, prom. to 10th F.; Lieut. J. Adamson, from 40th F., to be capt., v. Sutherland.

28th Foot (in N.S. Wales).—Capt. J. P. Mayers, from 58th F., to be capt., v. Smart, app. to 76th F.

40th Foot (at Bombay).—W. H. Hill, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Lindsey, dec.

55th Foot (in China).—Lieut. T. De Havilland to be capt. by purch., v. Horner, who retires; Ens. J. Lloyd to be lieut. by purch., v. De Havilland; G. Magill, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Lloyd.

62nd Foot (in Bengal).—M. J. Gregorson, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Batt, app. to 98th F.; A. S. Craig, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Bendyshe, prom. in 10th F.

63rd Foot (at Madras).—C. H. Bell, gent., to be ens. without purch., v. Parke, who resigns.

84th Foot (at Madras).—Lieut. T. Bridge to be capt. without purch., v. Dickson, dec.; Ens. R. Feilden to be lieut., v. Bridge; Ens. T. Horne, from 41st F., to be ens., v. Feilden.

98th Foot (in China).—Maj. H. Eyre to be lieut. col. without purch.; Brev. Lieut. Col. P. Tripp to be maj., v. Eyre; Lieut. T. C. Ormsby to be capt., v. Tripp.—To be Lieuts. without purchase: Ensigns H. Dallas, L. Shadwell, R. J. Viscount Suidale, O. J. C. Bridgeman, E. Grantham, and A. F. Steele.—To be Ensigns without purchase: Ens. M. Batt, from 62nd F., v. Bridgeman; M. Dillon, gent., v. Grantham; H. W. Stroud, gent., v. Steele.—Staff Assist. Surg. W. W. Weld to be assist. surg., v. Wheeler, whose app. has been cancelled.—Lieut. J. M. Jeffery to be capt. by purch., v. Russell, who retires; Ens. T. C. Dunbar to be lieut. by purch., v. Jeffery; O. Latouche, gent., to be ens. by purch., v. Dunbar.

Staff.—Lieut. J. O. Burridge, from 16th L. Drags., to be adj. of a recruiting district, v. Hanson, dec.

INDIA SHIPPING.

Arrivals at British Ports.

MARCH 13. H.M.S. *Blonde*, Bouchier, from China, Nov. 19; *Blenheim*, Herbert, from China, Oct. 27; *Lady Raffles*, Weller, from N.S. Wales, Oct. 20; *Duke of Wellington*, Hargreaves, from Bengal, Nov. 20; *Flora Muir*, Brown, from Bengal, Nov. 21; *Isabel*, Griffiths, from Bengal, Nov. 22; *Guisachan*, Every, from Bengal, Aug. 24; *Columbine*, Crisp, from Madras, Nov. 17; *Tomatin*, Wingate, from Batavia, Nov. 7; *Laurel*, Wilkinson, from Bengal, Oct. 18.—14. *Hope*, Cockbain, from China, Nov. 5; *Wm. Ackers*, Nichol, from Bengal, Nov. 2; *Franciska*, Brandt, from Singapore, Nov. 15; *China*, Robertson, from China, Sept. 30; *Countess of Durham*, MacLaren, from Bengal, Oct. 9; *Higginson*, Hogg, from Bombay, Nov. 27.—15. *Norfolk*, McGildowney, from Mauritius, Dec. 18; *Spartan*, Miller, from Mauritius, Dec. 1; *Samuel Baker*, Wild, from Mauritius, Dec. 3; *Lady Margaret*, Rudge, from Mauritius, Dec. 6; *Iona*, Morrison, from Singapore, Oct. 26; *Malabar*, Barker, from Bengal, Oct. 9.—16. *William Lee*, Shepherd, from Bengal, Nov. 6.—17. *Great Liverpool* (steamer), from Alexandria, Feb. 25; *Mark Palmer*, Palmer, from Mauritius, Dec. 4; *Imogen*, Shields, from Bengal, Nov. 4; *Albyn*, Clarke, from Bengal, Sept. 20; *Grafton*, Cocks, from Bengal, Nov. 6.—18. *Edward Robinson*, Parsons, from Mauritius, Dec. 23; *Jonathan Fell*, Tate, from the Cape, Jan. 13; *Shepherd*, Narracott, from China, Sept. 15; *Circassian*, Marshall, from Bengal, Nov. 4; *Marmion*, Ewing, from Bengal, Oct. 30; *Gipsey*, Gibson, from S. Seas; *Viscount Sandon*, Lancaster, from Bengal, Nov. 26.—20. *Margaretta*, Barcham, from Batavia, Nov. 30; *Charles Kerr*, Garbutt, from Bengal, Nov. 19; *City of London*, Martin, from the Cape, Jan. 18; *Zenobia*, Sutherland, from Batavia, Nov. 14; *Geo. Buckham*, Sim, from Singapore, Dec. 9; *Arab*, Westmoreland, from Bombay, Nov. 14; *Tartar*, Luce, from China, Dec. 5; *Caledonia*, Robinson, from Bombay, Oct. 30; *Minerva*, Hoffman, from Batavia; *Princess Charlotte*, Nash, from Singapore, Nov. 12.—21. *Wm. Nicol*, Elder, from Mauritius, Dec. 20; *Meg Merrilies*, Skinner, from Mauritius, Dec. 6; *Mandane*, Smith, from Singapore, Nov. 15; *Borussia*, Kulhr, from Batavia, Nov. 27.—22. *Margaret Thompson*, Thurtell, from Bengal, Sept. 7; *Tecumseh*, McIsaac, from Singapore, Dec.; *Ann Melcalf*, Errington, from Bengal, Oct. 14; *Gazelle*, Braithwaite, from Mauritius, Nov. 29; *Gen. List*, Sandeman, from Batavia.—23. *British Queen*, Miller, from Mauritius, Dec. 20.—24. *Peru*, Bateson, from Mauritius, Dec. 30.—25. *Marchioness of Breadalbane*, Doig, from Ceylon, Nov. 10; *Enchantress*, Cheyne, from Mauritius, Dec. 22.—28. *Broom*, Gray, from Bombay, Nov. 23.—APRIL 3. *Anna Watson*, Sayers, from China, Dec. 3; *Asiatic*, Barlow, from China, Dec. 1; *Syria*, Stroyan, from China, Dec. 2; *Agenorina*, Durell, from Algoa Bay; *Eliz. Walker*, Crawford, from

Ceylon, Dec.; *Royal Consort*, Roman, from Bengal, Nov. 26; *Neptune*, Murray, from Malabar Coast; *Wanderer*, Henrichen, from Cape, Feb. 1.—4. *Rosanna*, Johnstone, from Bengal, Sept. 25; *Ritchie*, Kerr, from Bombay, Nov. 2; *Mid Lothian*, Morrison, from Bengal; *Hope*, Crawford, from Java; *Sabina*, from Ascension.

Departures.

MARCH 7. *Belhaven*, Watt, for Madras, from Clyde.—9. *Floraville*, Braithwaite, for Singapore, from Liverpool.—10. *Ranger*, McMillan, for China, from Liverpool.—11. *Anglesea*, Rowland, for China, from Liverpool.—13. *Reaper*, Thompson, for Bengal, and *Amicus*, Orange, for St. Helena, both from Deal.—15. *Agrippina*, Rodgers, for Cape, and *Sultana*, Broben, for Algoa Bay, both from Deal.—16. *Iris*, Merritt, for China, *Delhi*, Robinson, for Bengal, and *Mary Somerville*, for Bengal, all from Liverpool; *Thetis*, White, for Bengal, from Dundee.—17. *Jane*, Buckland, for Launceston, V.D.L., from Deal.—18. *Mischief*, Downes, for Bombay, *Assam*, McAlpine, for Ceylon and Madras, and *Fatima*, Hethers, for Ceylon and Madras, all from Liverpool; *Akbar*, Arkley, for Mauritius, *Duke of Wellington*, Denning, for China, and *John Wood*, Rose, for Bengal, all from Clyde.—19. *Thomas Fielden*, Blackstone, for China, from Liverpool; *Crest*, Wilkinson, for China, from Deal.—21. *Chusan*, Lavid, for Bombay, and *Union*, Swilen, for Mauritius and Bombay, both from Deal; *The Duke*, Bisset, for Bombay, from Liverpool.—22. *Cynthia*, Stobo, for Singapore, from Clyde; *Mary*, Grant, for New Zealand, from Portsmouth.—23. *Wm. Woolley*, Truscott, for Cape, from Deal.—24. *Spiteful*, Maitland, for China, from Plymouth.—25. *Maid of Athens*, Hews, for China, from Deal; *Euphrates*, Christmas, for N.S.Wales, from Portsmouth.—27. *Seringapatam*, Brown, for S.Seas, from Deal.—28. *Ann*, Pryce, for Madras, from Deal; *Patriot Queen*, Hoodless, for Bengal, and *Nimrod*, Atkin, for Bombay, both from Liverpool.—29. *Morayshire*, Smith, for N.S.Wales, from Gravesend; *Cressy*, Mobson, for Hobart Town, from Portsmouth; *William Mitchell*, McLachlan, for Ceylon and Madras, and *Coromandel*, Cunningham, for Bombay, both from Clyde.—30. *Tanjore*, Stuart, for Bengal, and *Britannia*, Hardie, for Bengal, both from Gravesend; *Cookson*, Paterson, for Bengal, from Liverpool.—APRIL 3. *Florentia*, Goodwyn, for N.S.Wales, from Gravesend; *Ophelia Anne*, Barker, for Mauritius, from Shields; *Vulcan*, Patrick, for Ceylon, from Shields.—4. *Tigris*, Linton, for Ceylon, and *Samarang*, Aldham, for Madras, both from Gravesend.—5. *Royal Tar*, Bell, for Batavia, and *Cinderella*, Purvis, for Sumatra, both from Gravesend.

PASSENGERS FROM THE EAST.

Per Essex, from Bengal. *Corrected list*.—Mesdames Stevens, Ross, North, Eaton, Howe, and Le Mesurier; Misses Stevens, Becker, and Ross; Lieut. Col. Paterson, H.M.'s 13th regt.; Lieut. Col. Ross, Bengal serv.; Capt. Adams; Messrs. Lutterel, Mackie, Le Mesurier, and Fulton; Masters Hill, Wood, Pope, Ross, and Smith.

Per Ruby, from Bengal.—Col. W. Henderson, of Cape Town; Messrs. Parke and Pache, from Bengal.

Per Princess Charlotte, from Singapore.—Capt. Stoor.

Per Margaret Thompson, from Bengal.—Mrs. Skokeld; Mr. Powell; Mr. Nicol.

Per City of London, from Cape of Good Hope.—Mr. Brown, of Swan River; Mrs. and Miss Brown.

Per Great Liverpool, from Alexandria.—Hon. Mr. Devereux; Col. Cock; Maj. Simpson; Capt. H. Grieve, Bellasis, Lock, Saunders, Stopford, and Clifton; Lieuts. Longmore and Mayo; Drs. Smith, Fraser, and McGregor; Rev. Mr. Hay; Messrs. Priest, Murray, Wright, Sherwood, Bolton, Moltan, Carr, May, R. Frith, J. Erskine, Stockly, Brake, Hutton, Baker, Carnie, Matheson, Mercer, Anderson, Thompson, McMahon, Haslewood, Drysdale, Frimby, Smythe, Holderness, Ogle, Dowers, and Ibbotson; 12 ladies, and 24 children.

Per Juverna, from Mauritius.—Capt. Lockett, of the late *Shannon* (wrecked).

Passengers expected.

Per Prince of Wales, from Calcutta.—Hon. Mrs. W. W. Bird and family; Lady Henry Gordon and Lord Gordon; Mr. and Mrs. Wells and family; Mr. and Mrs. Udny; Mrs. Kennaway; Mrs. Lawrell; Capt. and Mrs. Montgomery; Mrs. Mackenzie; Mrs. H. Chapman; Mrs. Loch, and Capt. Rutherford and two children; Mrs. Palmer; Mrs. Perry; Mrs. Lackersteen; Miss Nutran; Robert Torrens, Esq.; Capt. and Mrs. De Wend; Dr. Ross; Lieuts. Massey, White, and Swayne, H.M.'s 44th regt.; Mr. and Mrs. De Garnier; Capt. Hyde's children; F. Collingridge, Esq.; Mrs. Robson and Mr. Cunliffe's child.

Per *Vernon*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Gen. Simpson and family; Mrs. Colin Lindsay and family; Mrs. Maj. Thomas and family; Mrs. Capt. Moor; Mrs. Hogg; Mrs. Bassett and family; Mrs. Weaver; Mrs. Capt. Gibson and family; Mrs. Maj. R. Stewart and family; Mrs. Ralf and child; Mrs. Hay Stewart; Maj. Thomas; Capt. Gibson; Doctor Folley; Maj. Sherwall, and Mr. Sterndall.

Per *Madagascar*, from Calcutta.—Mrs. Capt. Chowne; Mrs. Capt. Goldie; Mrs. Braddon; Mrs. Capt. Troup; Mrs. Oxborough; Mrs. Dr. Smith; Madame Solaroli; two Misses Oxborough; Maj. Bedford; Capt. J. H. Chrones; Capt. B. Goldie; Capt. Troup; Mr. W. Oxborough, Monsr. Solaroli.

Per *Earl of Hardwicke*, from Calcutta.—Hon. Mr. Amos; J. E. Wilkinson, Esq., and lady and child; Mrs. Remington and child; Mrs. Cautley and child; Captain Burrows and family; Mrs. Col. Smith and three children; Mrs. Col. Chamtiers and three children; two Masters Brown; Mrs. Halahan and child; two Misses Halahan; Lieut. J. C. L. Carter.

Per *Mary Ann*, from Madras.—*For the Cape*.—Mr. and Mrs. Roupell and child, Col. Underwood, Major Steinson, and Captain Alcock. *For England*.—Mrs. Crawford and child, Mrs. Chatfield and children, Mrs. Boardman, Mrs. Pearce and children, Mrs. Evelyn, Col. Burns, Dr. Wylie, Dr. Key, Dr. Brown, Masters A. and J. McGoun, Miss Boardman, Miss E. E. Hamond, and Master Hornsby.

Per *True Briton* from Madras.—Hon. Mr. Lushington; Mrs. Lushington; J. L. Lushington, Esq.; Miss Lushington; Mrs. J. S. Scott and child; Col. D. McLeod, and Mrs. McLeod; Col. C. Herbert, C. B.; Mrs. Plovden and four children; Masters Maclean, Goldingham, and Vardon; Col. and Mrs. Justice and two children; J. F. Phillips, Esq.; Lieut. Col. J. W. Farstlough; and L. Lynch.

Per *Persia*, from Ceylon.—Mrs. Kelly and family; Captain Phelan, C. R.; Lieuts. J. W. Laurence, royal art., C. E. Ogle, R. E., and Mrs. Ogle; Captain Ostheyden and Mrs. Ostheyden; J. J. Dayer and family; E. F. Kelaart, staff assistant-surgeon; G. Bird, Esq. and family; Mr. A. Davidson.

Per steamer *Victoria*, from Bombay to Suez.—Mesdames Moore and children, Clark and family, Barrington, W. Gray, E. G. Fawcett and children T. R. Stewart, Conyngham; Majors B. McMahon, W. Langford, G. Huish, Fraser, c.n., G. Brown, Hebbert; Captain and Mrs. Bere and children, Captains J. L. Stephenson, Amiel, Empson; Lieutenants E. Roche, Madden, J. G. Scott, Scudamore, Kenyon; Mr. Robertson; George Giberne, Esq.; Dr. John White; His Highness the Prince Alexo Sattykoff; Mr. and Mrs. Morland; R. H. P. Clark, Esq., R. Alexander, Esq., James Stephens, Esq., H. J. Bushby, Esq., J. Skinner, Esq., F. S. Head, Esq., W. H. Hughes, Esq., R. McKim, Esq.; Rev. H. Frey; the Hon. Walter Wrottesby; Don Francisco S. Martin.

Per *India*, from Calcutta to Suez.—Dr. T. A. Wise; Lieut. Col. Low and Mrs. Low and family; Lieut. Col. Hay; Mr. Robert Ibbetson; Miss Ibbetson; Mrs. Panton; Mr. G. T. Shakespeare, C. S.; Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Proby and child; Mr. and Mrs. F. Lacombe; Capt. Wright; Mr. and Mrs. James Fraser and family; Capt. S. Hyde; Mr. H. E. James, C. S.; Capt. Beatson, 10th L. C.; Capt. Ferguson, G. G. body-guard; Lieut. Wardroper, B. N. I.; Messrs. H. J. Leighton, J. S. Burnes, Joseph Patten, J. Mackenzie, A. D. Casell, Wm. Hammill, H. A. Woolaston, Parke Pittar, Arthur Pittar, and Wm. Pittar; Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Gibbon and child. *For Ceylon*.—Lieut. Pattison, H. M.'s 10th regt. *For Aden*.—Miss Tombs. *From Madras to Suez*.—Mr. J. B. Key; Mr. Robert Clerk, C. S.; Mr. H. E. Woodgate; Maj. James Briggs; Lieut. A. T. Cadell.

PASSENGERS TO THE EAST.

Per *Samarang*, for Bengal.—Mesdames Davison and Hillcoats; Miss Damont; Capt. Dancier, Caddell, and Gib; Messrs. Gib, Hinman, Keyes, Fletcher, Shiel, Dermot, Hillier, Money, Hosk, Babbage, Ellice, Stone, Bilson, Bucknall, McDowell, Clifford, and Farewell.

Per *Owen Glendower*, for Madras and Calcutta.—Mesdames Elton, Beetson (and family), and Glynn; Misses Johnson and Senior; Capt. Glynn and Gascoyne; Lieut. Elton; Messrs. Beetson, Sapte, Ward, Wyndham, Railey, Gossett, Grant, and Butler.

Per *Chusan*, for Bombay.—Mrs. Wellis and family; Mrs. Allardice; Dr. J. Mitchell, 78th Foot; Mr. Barton.

Per *Ann*, for Madras.—Messrs. Fairtlough and Kerr.

Per *Tigris*, for Ceylon.—Mesdames Crofton (and child), Blackmore, and Vanderstraaten; Misses Armitage and Westall; Major Braybrooke, Ceylon Rifles; Capt. Crofton, Royal Art.; Messrs. Blackmore, Vanderstraaten, Dick, Dick jun., and C. Armitage; Master Higgs.

Per Great Liverpool, for Malta and Alexandria.—Mesdames Lawrence, Stevens, Davidson, Christie, Reid, Wilson, and Wright; Misses Brown, Stewart, Hudson, and Bennett; Capts. Lawrence, Davis, Murray, and Lethbridge; Lieut. Mansell; Messrs. Wallace, White, Gray, Clarke, Burrows, Brackenbury, Andrews, Cockburn, Anthony, Evans, Twemlow, Fitch, Wright, Gembelet, Rayatt, Potts, Cochran, and Tallier.

Per Euphrates, for New South Wales.—The Hon. L. Hope; Mr. and Mrs. Plunkett; Mr. and Mrs. Lambert, and 5 children; Rev. Dr. Cowper and lady; Mr. Lucas, surg. 96th regt.; Miss Lucas; Mr. and Mrs. Croft; Mr. and Mrs. Whitfield; Mr. and Mrs. Robinson, and daughter; Messrs. J. and R. Tooth, Collinson, Parson, Spedding, Peek, Burn, Pinnock, and Leathe.

MISCELLANEOUS INCIDENTS.

The *Herculaneum*, Stroyan (laden with coals and Government stores), from Calcutta to China, was totally lost, on the morning of the 19th Oct., on Formosa; crew (except one) saved, and arrived at Amoy.

The *Alla Levie*, Clarke, from Calcutta, was wrecked near Vanloos Bay, Ceylon; crew and passengers saved.

The *John Heyes*, Gravill, from London, arrived at the Cape of Good Hope; experienced a heavy gale 25th Oct., which obliged her to throw part of her cargo overboard; on the following day, in lat. 29 N., long. 22 W., passed a vessel of about 200 tons, bottom up.

The *Gertrude*, Stead, from China to Madras, struck on the Pulicat shoal 25th Jan., and was not expected to be got off.

A vessel, supposed to be an European barque, lay sunk in ten fathoms, off Juggernauth Pagoda, Calcutta, 19th Jan. She is supposed to have sunk in the gale of 27th Oct.—N.B. The *Acasta*, of London, left Ennore on the 22nd Sept. last for Calcutta, and has not since been heard of.

The *Parland*, Gillespie, from Mauritius, got in contact with the *Bolton*, Robinson, from Macao, in going down the river (Calcutta, Jan.), and did much damage.

The wreck of a large ship, water-logged, dismasted and abandoned, was passed on the 10th Oct., in lat. 32 S., long. 73 E., by the *Robert Henderson*, arrived at Calcutta from Liverpool.

The *Windsor Castle*, from Bombay, was boarded by pilots, a league from Loops-head, drifting, dismasted and deserted, who took her to Carragholt, and a steamer brought her safe into Scatterry Roads; Kilrush, March 15.

The *Ocean Queen*, Harrington, from Launceston to Balli, was wrecked in the Abrollys reef, 14th Sept.; crew saved.

The *Voluna*, Aymers, Calcutta to Moulmein, went ashore off Baragua Point, 2nd Dec., and expected to become a total wreck.

The *Ida*, Thompson, from Newcastle to Calcutta, went on shore with all sails set, during the night of 3rd March, on the Island of Grand Canary. Crew and part of cargo saved.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

March 3. At Tenby, the lady of G. Coles, Esq., Bombay C.S., daughter.

11. At Ochterlony House, Farnhamshire, N.B., Mrs. David Lyall, daughter.

16. At Berwick House, Wilts, the lady of Lieut. Col. M. Slade, son.

17. At Bexley, Kent, the wife of Maj. Cruikshank, daughter.

18. In Hyde Park Gardens, the lady of Capt. S. Brownrigg, Grenadier Gu., son.

24. At Hyde Park Gate, Kensington, the wife of Capt. C. Forbes, son.

26. At Fulbeck Hall, the lady of Lieut. Col. Fane, son.

27. At Lyminster, Hants, the lady of J. R. Carnac, Esq., daughter.

30. At Edinburgh, the lady of J. Stevenson, Esq., late superintending surgeon Madras establishment, daughter.

MARRIAGES.

March 16. At South Stoneham Church, Hants, G. Forbes, Esq., son of Sir Chas. Forbes, Bart., to Johanna Agnes, daughter of J. H. Forbes, Esq., of Westwood, Southampton.

21. At Richmond, W. T. White, Esq., youngest son of Capt. J. L. White, and grandson of the late Maj. Gen. White, of Bengal, to Elizabeth, daughter of J. Robertson, Esq., of Lattingford Lodge, Kent.

23. At Christ Church, Marylebone, J. W. Robinson, Esq., surgeon, to Sarah Anne, daughter of the late D. D. Wishart, Esq., of London and Valparaiso.

March 24. At Kimpton, Herts, George, eldest son of the late Lieut. Col. McWilliams, surveyor-gen. of Bombay, to Caroline, daughter of the late Rev. C. Chauncy, of Kimpton.

28. At St. George's, Camberwell, Mr. E. A. Toulmin to Amelia, eldest daughter of Major T. G. Alder, Bengal Army.

— At Battersea, Capt. F. Trimmer, 50th Bengal N.I., to Laura, third daughter of Henry Thompson, formerly of Chiswick, Middlesex, Esq.

30. At Milford, near Lymington, Hants, J. S. Phillips, Esq., Bengal Art., to Anne, widow of the late Capt. T. B. Hamilton, Bombay Cavalry.

Sept. 9, 1842. On the McLay River, N.S.Wales, H. R. Oakes, Esq., formerly of the Hon. E. I. Co.'s service.

Jan. 21, 1843. At Demerara, of fever, W. M. Midwinter, Esq., aged 20, eldest son of the late Major Midwinter, Bengal army.

March 7. At Edinburgh, Sir J. Robison, K.H. [Sir John passed some years of his early life in India. His scientific abilities as an engineer led to his employment in that country in the construction of important engineering works.]

14. At Birkfield, Suffolk, the wife of R. Burrell, Esq., eldest son of the Hon. L. Burrell.

— At Hampstead Heath, Lieut. R. H. B. Whittingham, son of the late Lieut. Gen. Whittingham.

15. At Bromley, Jane, third daughter of J. Blaxland, Esq., Member of Council, Sydney, N.S.Wales, aged 37.

17. At 19, Upper Bedford Place, W. McCulloch, Esq., formerly for many years examiner of India correspondence at the East-India House.

19. At Netherton, near Huddersfield, Mr. Edwin Wrigley, brother of Dr. Wrigley, of Addiscombe College.

20. At 1, Ulster Terrace, Regent's Park, F. A. Grant, Esq., of Grant, late of the Madras C.S.

21. At Keswick, Robert Southey, Esq., LL.D., poet-laureate.

— At Boulogne, Maj. J. D. Watson, Hon. E. I. Co.'s service. [A distinguished Indian officer.]

22. At Heath Lodge, Croydon, Lieut. Col. Utterton, aged 65.

— At Boulogne, Grace, infant daughter of Lieut. Col. Hutchinson, Bengal Engineers.

24. At Reading, Lieut. Col. M. Sutherland, formerly in command of 91st Foot.

27. At Roslyn House, Hampstead, Gen. the Hon. Sir C. Colville, G.C.B., &c. &c., aged 73. [He served on the staff at Bombay in 1820.]

30. At 1, York Buildings, New Road, Miss Marie Keith, sister of W. Keith Esq., of the India House.

April 1. At Bath, Maj. Gen. Sir C. Broke Vere, K.C.B., &c., aged 65.

3. At the Grange, the Hon. and Rev. T. Monson, rector of Bedale, aged 79.

PRICES OF SHARES, April 6, 1843.

	Price.	Dividends.	Capital.	Shares of.	Paid.	Books Shut for Dividends.
	£.	£.	£.	£.	£.	
DOCKS.						
East and West-India....(Stock)....	126	5 p. cent.	2,065,667	100	—	June. Dec.
London.....(Stock).....	92½	3½ p. cent.	3,238,000	—	—	June. Dec.
St. Katherine's.....	107½	5 p. cent.	1,352,752	100	—	Jan. July
Ditto Debentures.....	1 prem.	4½ p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
Ditto ditto.....	1 prem.	4 p. cent.	—	—	—	5 April. 5 Oct.
MISCELLANEOUS.						
Australian(Agricultural).....	27	1 15 0	10,000	100	28	Nov.
South Australian.....	—	6 p. cent.	14,000	25	20	Jan. July.
Bank (Australian).....	59	8 p. cent.	5,000	40	—	Mar. Sept.
Bank (Union, of Australia).....	33½	10 p. cent.	20,000	25	—	—
Van Diemen's Land Company.....	6	—	10,000	100	20	March.

WOLFE, Brothers, 23, Change Alley.

442 PRICES OF EUROPEAN GOODS IN THE EAST. [APRIL,

N.B. The letters P.C. denote prime cost, or manufacturers' prices; A. advance (per cent.) on the same; D. discount (per cent.) on the same; N.D. no demand.—The bazar maund is equal to 82 lb. 2 oz. 2 drs., and 100 bazar maunds equal to 110 factory maunds. Goods sold by Sa. Rupee E. mds. produce 5 to 8 per cent. more than when sold by Ct. Rupee F. mds.—The Madras Candy is equal to 500 lb. The Surat Candy is equal to 746½ lb. The Pecul is equal to 133½ lb. The Corgie is 20 pieces.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 24, 1843.

	Rs. A.	Rs. A.		Rs. A.	Rs. A.
Anchors Co.'s Rs. cwt.	11 0	@ 15 0	Iron, Swedish, sq. Co.'s Rs. F. md.	4 8	@ 4 9
Bottles 100	7 0	— 8 8	— flat do.	4 11	@ 4 13
Coals B. md.	0 4	— 0 8	— English, sq. do.	2 5	— 2 7
Copper Sheet, 16-32 Sa. Rs. F. md.	37 0	— 37 2	— flat do.	2 0	— 2 2
— Brasiers' do.	37 4	— 37 6	Bolt do.	2 0	— 2 6
— Ingot do.	33 0	— 33 4	Sheet do.	5 0	— 5 4
— Old Gross do.	33 4	— 34 8	Nails cwt.	11 0	— 11 14
— Bolt do.	39 0	— 40 0	Hoops F. md.	4 2	— 4 4
— Tile do.	33 2	—	Kentledge cwt.	1 0	— 1 2
— Nails, assort. do.	—	36 0	Lead, Pig. Sa. Rs. F. md.	8 8	— 8 9
— Peru Slab. Ct. Rs. do.	—	—	— unstamped. do.	8 4	— 8 6
— Russia Sa. Rs. do.	—	—	Millinery 15 D.	—	20 D.
Copperas do.	1 4	— 1 6	Shot Co.'s Rs. bag	3 8	— 3 13
Cottons, chintz Co. Rs. pce.	1 4	— 8 0	Spelter Sa. Rs. F. md.	12 14	—
— Muslins do.	1 2	— 9 8	Stationery 15 D.	—	45 D.
— Yarn 20 to 140 mos.	0 3 1	— 0 6 9	Steel, English. Sa. Rs. F. md.	6 12	— 7 0
Cutlery, fine. P.C.	—	20 D.	— Swedish do.	10 6	— 10 10
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	30 D.	Tin Plates Co. Rs. box	17 8	— 18 8
Ironmongery 40 D.	—	50 D.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	5 0	— 9 0
Hosiery, cotton. 11 D.	—	10 D.	— coarse and middling. 1 0	—	1 12
Ditto, silk 5 A.	—	12 A.	— Flannel, fine. 0 7	—	1 5

MADRAS, Feb. 26, 1843.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Bottles 100	8	—	9	Iron Hoops candy	16	—	17
Copper Sheet. candy	250	—	265	— Nails. do.	52	—	70
— Tile and Slab. do.	250	—	255	Lead, Pig. do.	50	—	52
— Old do.	250	—	260	— Sheet. do.	67	—	70
— Nails, assort. do.	250	—	290	Spelter do.	80	—	83
Cottons, Chintz piece	3	—	10	Stationery 10 A.	—	15 A.	—
— Gingham do.	3	—	7	Steel, English candy	50	—	55
— Longcloth, fine. do.	7	—	9	— Swedish do.	none.	—	—
Iron, Swedish candy	30	—	32	Tin Plates box	18	—	20
— English bar, flat, &c. do.	17	—	18	Woollens, Broad-cloth yard P.C.	3	—	10
— Bolt do.	18	—	19	— Flannel, fine. do.	1 1	—	2

BOMBAY, March 2, 1843.

	Rs.	@	Rs.		Rs.	@	Rs.
Anchors cwt.	—	—	15	Iron Hoops cwt.	—	—	—
Bottles, quart. doz.	0 12	—	16	— Nails do.	12	—	14
Coals ton	—	—	16	— Sheet do.	6 40	—	6 4
Copper, Sheathing, 16-32 cwt.	57	—	57 8	— Rod for bolts St. candy	24 8	—	26
— Thick sheets or Brasiers'. do.	56	—	—	— do. for nails do.	20 0	—	27 0
— Plate bottoms do.	57	—	—	Lead, Pig. cwt.	10 8	—	—
— Tile do.	47	—	50	— Sheet do.	11	—	—
Cotton Yarn, Nos. 20 to 60 lb.	0 6	—	0 10 1	Millinery 50 A.	—	P.C.	—
— ditto, Nos. 70 to 100 0 12	—	—	12 1	Shot, patent cwt.	12 0	—	—
Cutlery, table. P.C.	—	—	15 D.	Spelter do.	20	—	24
Earthenware 20 D.	—	—	—	Stationery P.C.	—	20 D.	—
Glass Ware. 20 D.	—	—	40 D.	Steel, Swedish tub	10 4	—	—
Ironmongery 25 D.	—	—	—	— Tin Plates box	15	—	15 4
Hosiery, with half hose 25 A.	—	—	40 A.	Woollens, Broad cloth, fine .yd.	4 1	—	10
Iron, Swedish St. candy	51 8	—	—	— Long Ells 18	—	—	—
— English do.	24	—	24 4	— Flannel, fine. 1	—	—	1 1

SINGAPORE, Jan. 26, 1843.

	Drs.	Drs.		Drs.	Drs.
Anchors cwt.	5	@ 5 1	Cotton Hkfs. hnit. Battick, dble. eorge	2	@ 3
Bottles 100	2 1	— 3 6	— do. do. Pullicat. doz.	1 2	— 2
Copper Sheathing and Nails pecul	35	— 36	— Twist, Grey mule, 16 to 24 pecul	22	— 34
Cottons, Madapolams, 24 yd. 33-36 pcs.	1	— 1 1	— Ditto, ditto, higher numbers. do.	26	— 30
— Ditto 24 40-44 do.	1 1	— 1 1	— Ditto, Turkey red, No. 30 to 50. do.	105	— 110
— Longcloths 38 to 40 35-36 do.	2 1	— 3	Cutlery 30 D.—40 D	—	—
— do. do. 40-43 do.	31	— 4	Iron, Swedish pecul	3	—
— do. do. 50-60 do.	61	— 7	— English do.	1 80	—
— Grey Shirting do. do. do.	2 1	— 2 1	— Nail, rod do.	2	—
— Prints, 7-8. & 9-8. single colours do.	2 1	— 1 1	Lead, Pig do.	5	—
— — two colours do.	2	— 2 1	— Sheet do.	6 1	— 7 1
— Turkey reds do.	4	— 5	Spelter pecul	10	— 11
— — fancies do.	2 1	— 2 1	— Steel tub	6	—
Cambric, 12 yds. by 39 to 40 pcs.	1 2	— 2	Woollens, Long Ells pcs.	7 1	— 8
Jaconet, 20 42 45 do.	1	— 1	— Camblets do.	22	— 26
Lappets, 10 40 42 do.	1	— 1 1	— Bombazetts do.	3 1	—

MARKETS IN INDIA,

Calcutta, Feb. 23, 1843.—The market for cotton piece goods has improved in consequence of the accounts received by the Dec. overland mail from England having been of a more favourable tenour. A good deal of business has been done, and in several instances prices have advanced materially. Our import trade is in a much more healthy state than it has been for some time past. Grey shirtings.—A considerable business has been done in these goods, and prices have advanced 4 annas to 6 annas per piece. Stocks are moderate. White shirtings.—Sales to a fair extent have been made, and prices have slightly advanced. Stocks just now very light, and the quantity to arrive being moderate, higher prices may be looked for. Jaconets have been in demand, and prices are well maintained. Sales since our last have been extensive, Woollens.—Market in a very distressed state. White mule twist in fair demand for all numbers from 30 to 60. Coloured yarn in some demand as regards red. Copper.—The return from China of a large number of transports has caused an active demand for sheathing copper, and prices have risen to 44 to 45 Co.'s rs. per fy maund. Iron.—A good deal of business has been done in English flat, bar, square, &c., during the month, but prices do not shew any improvement. Sheet and hoop of good assortments are in fair demand. Spelter has risen considerably, sales hav-

ing been effected at current Rs. 14. 14 per fy maund.

Bombay, March 1, 1843.—During the past month the Moharem and other holidays have to some extent interfered with business, still the operations in imports and exports have been to a fair extent at steady prices, and the month has closed with somewhat improved prospects. Cotton Manufactures.—In grey and bleached cottons there has been a good deal doing, particularly in grey Madapollams and jaconets, at steady prices. Metals generally have been sold under our last quotations. Saffron has been sold at 33½ rupees per pound during the month to a small extent. Beer.—Stocks of beer are now much reduced, and buyers await the arrivals of the October brew.

Canton, Jan. 20, 1843.—Betelnut.—The market is unaltered, some sales have been made by the Chinese, stock moderate. Cochineal.—Sales are reported, stock large. Cotton Yarn.—The market dull, with a large stock and trifling demand, few sales. Iron. Bar, rod, hoop.—A few sales, stock and demand both moderate—dull. Lead.—Sales, stock large but decreasing. Long Cloths.—Stock of grey moderate, of white small, sales reported to the extent of 25,000 pieces. Quicksilver.—No foreign here. Rice.—Sales are brisker.

INDIA SECURITIES AND EXCHANGES.

Calcutta, Feb. 24, 1843.

Government Securities.

	Sell.	Buy.
Transfer 5 per cent. paper prem.	11 8	10 8
Stock { Transfer Loan of 1825-36 interest pay- } prem.	12 2	12 2
Paper { able in England } per cent.		
Second { From Nos. 1,151 } disc.	2 0	1 8
5 p'ct. { a 15,200 accord- } ing to Number		
Third or Bombay, 5 per cent. prem.	2 0	1 8
New 5 per cent.	3 0	2 8
4 per cent. prem.	5 0	6 0

Bank Shares.

Bank of Bengal (Co. Rs. 4,000) Prem.	a 2,600
(without dividend.)	
Union Bank, (Co. Rs. 1,000)	40 a 50
Agra Bank, (Co.'s Rs. 500)	175 a —

Bank of Bengal Rates.

Discount on private bills, 3 months 6 per cent.	
Ditto on government and salary bills 6 do.	
Interest on loans on govt. paper	6½ do.

Rate of Exchange.

On London—Private Bills, with and without documents, at 6 months' sight and 10 months' date, 2½-2¼d. per Co.'s Rupee.

Madras, Feb. 21, 1843.

Non Remittable Loan of 18th Aug. 1825, five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto last five per cent.—1½ disc.
Ditto ditto Old four per cent.—17 disc.
Ditto New four per cent.—17 disc.
Five per cent. Book Debt Loan—8 prem.

Exchange.

On London, at 6 months' sight—1s. 11¼d. per Madras Rupee.

Bombay, March 2, 1843.

Exchanges.

Bills on London, at 6 mo. sight, 2s. 0d. to 2s. 0½d. per Rupee.
On Calcutta, at 60 days' sight, 98½ to 100 Bombay Rs. per 100 Co.'s Rupees. (Apr. ct. disc.)
On Madras, at 30 days' sight, 99½.

Government Securities.

5 per cent. Loan of 1825-26, 107 Bombay Rs. per 100 Sa. Rs.
Ditto of 1829-30, 105.12 to 106 per ditto.
4 per cent. Loan of 1832-33, 99 per do.
Ditto of 1835-36, (Co.'s Rs.) 95 per do.
5 per Cent. Transfer Loan of 1834-35, 100.8 to 110 Bom. Rs.
5 per Cent. Loan of 1841-42, to 102½ do.

Singapore, Jan. 26, 1843.

Exchanges.

On London—Navy and Treasury Bills, 3 to 30 days' sight, 4s. 5d. per Sp. Dol.; Private Bills, with shipping documents, 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d. per do.

Macao, Jan. 20, 1843.

Exchanges.

On London, at 6 months' sight, 4s. 9d.

SHIPS DESTINED FOR INDIA, AND THEIR PROBABLE TIME OF SAILING.

FOR BENGAL.

<i>Timandra</i>	500 tons.	Skinner	April 12.
<i>Alexander</i>	600	Ramsay	April 10.
<i>Chebar</i>	500	Harrison.....	April 20.
<i>Diamond</i>	573	Taylor.....	May 1.

FOR MADRAS.

<i>Castle Eden</i>	1000	Reade	April 15.
<i>Hindustan</i>	600	Redman	May 1.
<i>Duke of Cornwall</i>	596	Eyles	May 6.

FOR BOMBAY.

<i>Royal Saxon</i>	442	Crawford	April 15.
<i>Larkins</i>	800	Hibbert	April 15.
<i>China</i>	524	Robertson	April 28.
<i>Tartar</i>	600	Luce	May 18.

FOR CHINA.

<i>Indian</i>	591	English	April 18.
<i>Anna Maria</i>	421	West	April 15.
<i>Lady McNaghten</i>	558	Young	April 15.
<i>M. S. Elphinstone</i>	611	—	April 20.
<i>Juliet</i>	446	Alexander	May 1.

FOR CEYLON.

<i>Louisa Munro</i>	300	Pritchard	April 25.
<i>Iris</i>	300	—	May 1.

FOR MAURITIUS.

<i>Thomas Blyth</i>	372	Hay	April 17.
<i>Isabella Blyth</i>	413	Lane	April 20.
<i>Champion</i>	350	Steele	April 20.
<i>Helen Mary</i>	379	Palmer	April 25.

OVERLAND MAILS for INDIA, 1842.

Date of leaving London.	Arrived at Bombay. (<i>vid</i> Suez, Aden, &c.)	Days to Bombay.	Arrived at Madras.	Days to Madras.	Arrived at Calcutta. (In divisions.)	Days to Calcutta.
(<i>vid</i> Marseilles.)						
Jan. 4, 1842	Feb. 12. (per <i>Cleopatra</i>)	40	Feb. 18 ..	46	Feb. 22, &c.	50
Feb. 4.	March 14 .. (per <i>Berenice</i>)	39	March 22 ..	46	March 25, &c.	49
March 4	April 9	37	April 15 ..	43	April 21, &c.	49
April 6	May 12	37	May 20 ..	45	May 19	44
May 6	June 8	33	June 16 ..	41	June 17	42
June 4	July 8	35	July 16 ..	43	July 19	46
July 6	Aug. 6	31	Aug. 13 ..	38	Aug. 17	42
Aug. 4	Sept. 6	33	Sept. 13 ..	40	Sept. 17	44
Sept. 6	Oct. 12	37	Oct. 18 ..	43	Oct. 20	45
Oct. 4	Nov. 14	41	Nov. 20 ..	47	Nov. 26	53
Nov. 4	Dec. 13	40	Dec. 21 ..	46	Dec. 23	50
Dec. 6	Jan. 14	39	Jan. 20 ..	45	Jan. 24	49
Jan. 6, 1843	Feb. 14	39	Feb. 19 ..	44		

A Mail will be made up in London, for India, *vid* Falmouth, on the 30th April, and *vid* Marseilles on the 4th May.

OVERLAND MAILS from INDIA, 1843.

Date of leaving Bombay.	Per Steamer to Suez.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Marseilles.	Days from Bombay.	Arrived in London <i>vid</i> Falmouth.	Days from Bombay.
Jan. 1, 1842	<i>Cleopatra</i>	Feb. 7	38	Feb. 13	44
Feb. 3	<i>Atalanta</i>	March 13	38	March 16	41
March 2	<i>Victoria</i>	April 7	36	March 18 .. (per <i>Gr. Liverpool</i>)	

1843.

A

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| 2. A Day at a Brewery. | 13. A Day at a Floor-Cloth Factory. |
| 3. A Day at a Distillery. | 14. A Day at a Church-Clock Factory and a Bell-Foundry. |
| 4. A Day at a Vinegar and British Wine Factory. | 15. A Day at a Printing-Office. |
| 5. A Day at a Sugar-Refinery. | 16. A Day at a Bookbinder's. |
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 Round many western islands have I been,
 Which bards in fealty to Apollo hold.
 Oft of one wide expanse had I been told,
 That deep-brow'd Homer ruled as his demesne;
 Yet did I never breathe its pure serene,
 Till I heard Chapman speak out loud and bold:
 Then felt I like some watcher of the skies,
 When a new planet swims into his ken;
 Or like stout Cortez, when with eagle eyes
 He stared at the Pacific—and all his men
 Look'd at each other with a wild surmise—
 Silent, upon a peak in Darien."—KEATS.

XXI.

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"Entombed lie at Stonehenge by the heath,"

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“DEAR COUNTRY! O how dearly dear
Ought thy remembrance and perpetual band
Be to thy foster-child, that from thy hand
Did common breath and nouriture receive!
How brutish is it not to understand
How much to *her* we owe, that all us gave:
That gave unto us all whatever good we have!”

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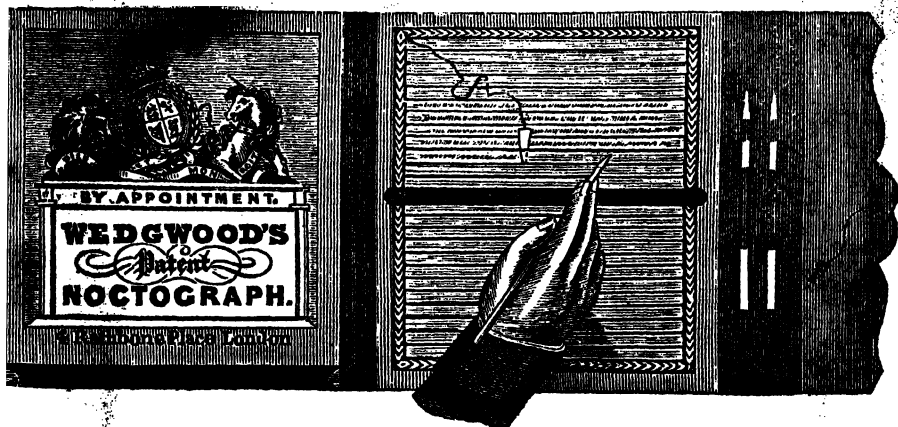
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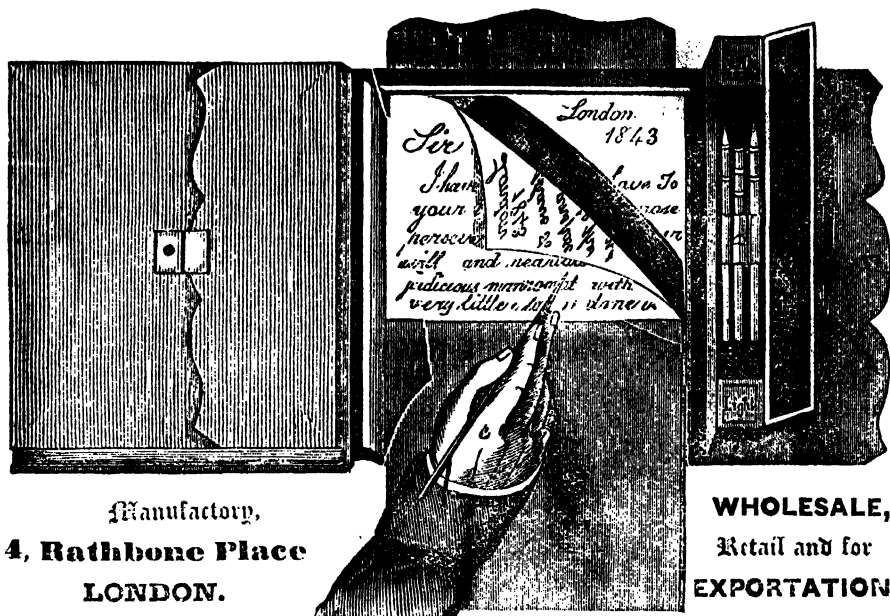
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Plans and Particulars of the undermentioned Ships may be had on application at either Office.

1843.

The following Splendid Ships, belonging to Messrs. GREENS, of Blackwall, built expressly for the INDIA TRADE, will be despatched punctually from GRAVESEND, at the undermentioned Dates:—

NAMES.	TONS.	COMMANDERS.	DESTINATION.	To Sail.
Owen Glendower.....	1000	W. Toller	Madras & Calcutta	30th May.
Northumberland	900	J. Drew	Do. Do. ...	10th June.
Seringapatam	1000	W. F. Hopkins	Do. Do. ...	20th June.
Madagascar	1000	C. G. Weller ...	Calcutta direct ...	10th July.
Agincourt	1050	E. P. Nisbet ...	Do. Do. ...	25th July.
Earl of Hardwicke ...	1000	A. Henning.....	Do. Do. ...	10th Aug.
Prince of Wales	1350	G. Denny	Do. Do. ...	25th Aug.
Windsor	800	E. Voss	Do. Do. ...	15th Sept.
Vernon	1000	J. Gimblett.....	Madras & Calcutta	20th Aug.
Tartar	600	D. R. Luce ...	Bombay	15th May.
Malabar.....	700	Do. ...	Do. ...	25th July.
Carnatic	900	C. Hyne.....	Do. ...	25th Aug.

For Plans and Terms of Passage apply to Messrs. GRINDLAY and Co., 16, Cornhill; or to F. GREEN and Co., 8, Cornhill.

